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THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Result of the Recent Secret Investigation.

Mr. Van Wyck's Report to Congress.

Interesting Testimony of Mr. Fullerton, Mr. Fitch and Others.

The following is the report of the Retrenchment Committee on the whisky frauds and administration of the Internal Revenue Department, which Mr. Van Wyck presented in the House yesterday:

Continuing the investigation commenced more than a year ago, this Committee find many frauds yet existing in the Revenue Department, in kind as heretofore, but not to the same extent, by reason of the reduction of the tax on whisky, and making estimated capacity one of the tests of production. When the capacity system shall be improved and modified as experience has already demonstrated to be necessary, frauds will be lessened and the revenue proportionately increased. The greatest want is undoubtedly of honest officials, but no improvement can be hoped for in that direction under the present Executive, a fact Congress should have realized and acted upon long ago, and then devised a system which human ingenuity and official rapacity could not easily circumvent.

MISTAKES IN MR. JOHNSON'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Johnson in his last message again repeats the statement made in his annual message of 1867, and apologizes for official robbery and executive inaction by saying that "public agents placed by Congress beyond the control of the Executive, divert from their legitimate purposes large sums of money which they collect from the people in the name of the Government."

The facts are not correctly stated; for he knew that three Revenue officers had been suspended by himself, and by the Court convicted and sent to the Penitentiary, and that many others had been recommended for removal for satisfactory reasons, but he shielded them. These public agents are under the control of the Executive, and the most criminal of them are more outrageous in their villanies because they feel they have Executive favor. Neither is it true that "they divert large sums of money which they collect from the people in the name of the Government." The crime is that they do not collect the money in the name of the Government, but continue to prevent the money from being collected.

HIS CRIMINAL NEGLECT.

Mr. Johnson excuses his own criminal neglect by arraigning Congress, and laying his own sins at the doors of others. Does he show or even allege that the Secretary of the Treasury or Commissioner of Internal Revenue have refused to unite with him in displacing those who are known to be defrauding the Government. But, on the other hand, the sworn testimony shows that he has persisted in retaining in office men against whom was presented to him charges, and the proof sustaining them so plain that no reasonable man could doubt. He has been importuned to remove men who were thus proven to be defrauding the revenue, and those whom he knew to be growing rich from official plunder. He not only had the testimony of witnesses, but he had the evidence of his own senses. When men suddenly grow rich, reside in palatial residences, and sport the style and equipages of millionaires, no further evidence is needed. A bank president or railroad company who should find a subordinate of slender means in a few months indulging in more expensive luxuries than his employers, would not probably go mousing round to see if some one saw the wealthy clerk or cashier abstract thousands, and then refuse to dismiss him because no one saw him steal the money.

Fearfully demoralized as this branch of service has become, yet there are many honest revenue officers, and we find in their districts men not growing rich and the laws enforced; and because the laws are enforced operators are compelled to seek shelter in other districts, where defrauding the revenue is not considered a crime.

Most of the distilleries to-day are running in fraud of the revenues. Does any man, with these facts before him, require any other proof of guilty complicity, and need any other reason for removal be sought?

HE REMOVED OFFICERS WHOSE ONLY OFFENCE WAS THEY DID NOT APPROVE "HIS POLICY."

At one time Mr. Johnson removed for political reasons, and the result of the costly experiment is shown from the testimony of Commissioner Rollins, hereto annexed.

Mr. Johnson's stock in trade for the organization of a new party, in 1866, was the executive patronage of the Government; he wielded it recklessly, and a fearful increase of fraud and crime followed, intensified by antagonism between Mr. Johnson and Mr. Rollins, and the comforting assurance that officers were beyond the supervision of the Commissioner, no matter the extent of their offending.

The character of Mr. Johnson's appointments from then till now are illustrated in the case of Perry Fuller, who, after being rejected by the Senate, almost unanimously, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and although rich from Government and Indian contracts, desired the office of Collector of Customs in New-Orleans, where the legitimate fees would not exceed $3,000; yet New-Orleans reeks with fraud even worse than New-York City.

MR. BINCKLEY IN NEW-YORK CITY.

When the Committee commenced its labors in New-York City, they found Mr. Binckley, Solicitor in the Internal Revenue Bureau, assisted by Mr. Fitch and others, pursuing some investigations in regard to that department. Interviews were held with him and several members of the Committee. He was complaining of unfair treatment of himself by the Courts, and that he could not get the evidence he sought. The Committee expressed a desire to aid him, as it had ample power to investigate fully. As Mr. Binckley had been some time engaged in his investigations, he promised to give the Committee the results of his labors, which would necessarily save much time and expense. Under one pretext and another he delayed giving the promised information, and finally desired the Committee to subpœna a witness whom he must have known was at that time absent from the State. One other witness was subpœnaed at his suggestion, but had no personal knowledge of the matter.

Mr. Binckley's trifling with the Committee was tolerated until after the Courts had decided upon the matters whereof he had complained; then, upon his equivocation and pretences for further delay, the Committee concluded to make him a witness, to ascertain what frauds he had discovered. He had been in New-York for weeks. The President had placed at his disposal $2,000 of the people's money, and he had been enjoying elegant quarters at the Astor House.

He at first refused to be sworn, resorting first to one quibble and then another. He declined to be sworn because he was an agent of the Executive. He was asked to be sworn merely as Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Department. The last resort was that he wanted to consult counsel. As he was competent to be counsel for the Executive, it was not compatible with the dignities of his position to defer on that ground. At last he consented, and was sworn. He stated he commenced his investigations without the knowledge of the Secretary of the Treasury, or Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but by special direction of the President. When asked to show the authority to know what subjects were embraced, he declined so to do. He stated he had made report of his proceedings to the Secretary of the Treasury, and promised to furnish a copy of said report, which he has neglected to do. He also stated he had made report directly to the President, but peremptorily declined to furnish a copy of that report. He also stated he had the names of important witnesses, which he agreed to furnish, and which he has neglected.

After an examination of two hours, when he found it necessary to furnish memoranda to refresh his recollection, an adjournment was granted at his request, then the time extended to meet his wishes. At that time he had fled from New-York. Since then Binckley has been subpœnaed, and in utter contempt of the power of Congress refuses to attend, the President well-knowing the doings of his agent; and although he has done no service in his office for nearly two months, yet he is retained on the pay-roll, and the only positive duty he performs is to draw his monthly allowance.

HIS MISSION AND ITS EXPENSE.

Binkley spent the $2,000 given by the President. The bills of persons he employed now presented, and the expenses of the proceedings he instituted, when paid, will be over $25,000. He was sent a special embassy of the President, with written directions so secret that the Secretary of the Treasury or Commissioner of Internal Revenue were not allowed to see them, to the City of New-York, where frauds are so glaring that men more obtuse than Mr. Binckley could easily see them. Other witnesses show that Mr. Binckley's attention was called to gross frauds, but he declined to act. His only mission, and all his movements and the operations of his accomplices were to obtain affidavits to form a pretext for the removal of Commissioner Rollins, when the Secretary of the Treasury had assured the President that Mr. Rollins was in all respects honest and above suspicion.

The fact that so astute an individual as Mr. Binckley, with the use of thousands among his co-conspirators, to be lavished on men who testify for a consideration, promising indemnity for past crimes and protection for future offences, promising official positions as an inducement to testify, sending messengers to States' prisons and penitentiaries with prospective pardons to those who would furnish criminating evidence—that all these desperate means could not furnish a single affidavit is the highest testimonial of the honesty and faithfulness of Commissioner Rollins, whom the President sought to remove that he might find a place for another man like Perry Fuller.

MR. FITCH THE FRIEND OF MR. JOHNSON AND THE ASSISTANT OF MR. BINCKLEY.

Mr. Fitch, in this transaction, was the bosom friend of the President; not so bold as Mr. Binckley, he was not willing to hazard the consequences of a disregard of the powers of Congress, and finally was sworn. The following is a portion of his testimony:

Q.—Did you have an interview with the President as to certain communications? A.—I did, and at the same interview the President sent for Mr. Binckley; that is where I met Mr. Binckley, and was introduced to him by the President.

He says he was informed "that the President would stand by us, and would give his cordial and hearty support." As to the affidavit on which the President was to suspend Mr. Courtney and others, he said, "the original draft was made by me at the White House, at the urgent solicitation of certain parties who were there."

Q.—Who were those parties? A.—Mr. Yeaton, Capt. Lewis, Green Clay Smith, Senator Fowler, and a lady in Washington. These charges were predicated upon the impressions made on my mind by Mr. Binckley; the affidavit was founded simply on my belief and not on positive knowledge, and the assurance that I received was that all this matter was to be kept private until the testimony could be brought out to sustain the charges. I had received such assurances from these parties that led me to believe they could be sustained.

Q.—You did not make that affidavit upon any knowledge or information of your own, but simply upon the impressions you received from the representations of others? A.—Yes, Sir; these impressions had been fastened upon my mind; Mrs. —— said, "You do this thing;" another said, "You make these charges and they will be kept confidential by the President until such time as the facts can be maintained;" after returning to New-York I made certain inquiries and became satisfied that the charges were unjust, and had determined upon returning to Washington to withdraw them.

Q.—State whether you had a conference with Gen. Burbridge, and what was said between you and Gen. Burbridge at that time. A.—I talked very freely with Gen. Burbridge about these matters from the outset.

Q.—So you mean to swear that you were employed as an agent, and that you were to be reimbursed for all your expenses and time in the investigation against Rollins and others. A.—Yes, Sir; at Mr. Binckley's suggestion, who told me he would employ me as an assistant, so I could have some proper claims for reimbursement; when I first came here he referred to me as his assistant.

What a terrible picture does this present of a base conspiracy, inviting the commission of crimes, even the blackest, perjury, to destroy a faithful public officer—the reputation of an honest man. Can we wonder that the revenue and every other service of this Government is demoralized, when the President opens the door of the White House and himself becomes party in such a conclave?

The President and his friends cannot gainsay the testimony of Fitch. He was before the Committee an unwilling witness. He stood so high in the confidence of the President that an affidavit of his impressions merely infused by Binckley was sufficient to call for all the power the Executive possessed against Mr. Rollins and some officers in the City of New-York. Fitch was no worse a man when he testified before the Committee than before the President, unless the few days' association with the President and his advisers at the White House should have made him less truthful, and deadened his moral sense to the obligations of an oath. Finally Fitch was asked:

Have you any reason, from all the light and information you have, to question the integrity of Mr. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue? Answer—No, Sir. I make that same remark relative to the charges I made against Mr. Courtney.

MR. BINCKLEY'S FLIGHT WITH THE PAPERS.

Another feature appeared when Mr. Binckley was notified at New-York that he was not a United States District-Attorney, and that Mr. Courtney was, who should take charge of the investigation. Immediately Mr. Binckley ordered Fitch, lest they should be compelled to turn over the papers to Mr. Courtney, to take them out of the jurisdiction of the Court, to start immediately with the papers over the Jersey City Ferry, which Mr. Fitch did; and soon after, under cover of night, Mr. Binckley left New-York and met Fitch at Philadelphia.

MR. JOHNSON SUSPENDS PROSECUTION OF INDICTMENTS AGAINST PARTIES IN THE KENTUCKY BOURBON FRAUD AND OTHERS.

The attention of the Committee was also called to the fact that some of the offenders under the former law, whom a few faithful officers had detected and were trying to bring to trial in the United States Courts, were suddenly aided by Executive authority.

The public sentiment was outraged, that the President would dare to shield criminals and stand between them and the penalties of an offended law. His conduct was a warning to honest and vigilant officers not to be too zealous in the pursuit of criminals, and an invitation to felons that when the dark day came they should be kindly transferred from the prisoner's dock to the antechamber of the Executive Mansion.

There was abundant proof to convict these men, for their property had already been condemned by civil process. As a last resort, they rush to the President. His ear was open. They told him the very things he wanted to hear, and promised to supply what Binckley had failed to get—some affidavits. The edict goes forth; prosecutions suspended; the relations of parties changed; the indicted and prosecuted at once become prosecutors. The revenue and law officers who had worked up the case, and striving to secure conviction, were arraigned at the bar of the President, where they found at his side the men who a few days before were in peril of the Penitentiary.

Again the President failed, and he could not find a pretext to cover the act he desired. This second attempt will entail an additional expense of $25,000 on the Treasury, and the frauds go on. He tells the country in arraigning Congress that he has no power; yet he has power to hunt down men who are striving to do their duty, even though it cost the Treasury $50,000. One-tenth of that money and one-half the ill-directed zeal would have exposed and prevented the reckless plundering in New-York and New-Orleans.

FRAUDS BY GAUGERS.

The recent act of Congress required that taxes should be paid on all whisky then in bond before removal. Great frauds are committed through gaugers. To illustrate: One hundred barrels of whisky were inspected a few days ago by Government gaugers. An honest revenue officer, suspecting something wrong, called in a city gauger, who, on inspection, found it had been gauged 1,000 gallons short, thereby defrauding the Government of $500. When it is remembered there were nearly 20,000 barrels in one district, and in July last nearly 700,000 in the country, the loss to the revenue must be enormous.

FRAUDS BY DISTILLERS AND STOREKEEPERS.

Unfortunately, there is always some defect in legislation, or oversight in the regulations of the Department, which give the dishonest operator an advantage. In the case of estimated capacity the act is so loosely drawn that one of the most essential elements is left to the determination of the distiller, and the expert, in fixing the estimate, is compelled to fix the time of fermentation as given by the distiller. Consequently, distillers in New-York fix the period at forty-eight hours; in Virginia at ninety-six and one hundred and twenty. In New-York the time is fixed at forty-eight hours; the act requires the tub to stand empty twenty-four hours after every fermentation, making the time for each fermentation seventy-two hours. When it is notorious that some distillers do not let the tubs stand empty twenty-four hours, most ferment in less than forty-eight hours—from twenty-four to thirty-six; the result is that distillers generally produce from one-quarter to one-third more than estimated capacity; and the fact that none of the distillers return more than the estimated capacity, clearly shows that the distillers defraud and the officers connive at it. Besides, the estimated capacity, reduced as it is by the time of fermentation, is only charged to the distiller at eighty per cent., so that he gains in the underestimate of capacity and the twenty per cent. discount.

No further proof is needed of the existence of fraud; if so, it is found in the fact that the price of whisky has ruled below the cost of production and the legitimate tax.

There is now but little illicit distillation; most of that was from molasses, which cannot be manufactured at the present market value of whisky.

FRAUDS THROUGH COMPOUNDING HOUSES.

Rectifying establishments were found easy aids to fraud, and the present law provides that none shall be used within 600 feet of a distillery; some distillers, not to be restrained by so plain a provision of the act, resorted to the expedient of evasion by substituting compounding houses, a branch of business carried on to a moderate extent, not necessary to adjoin a distillery. The business is merely compounding some articles with raw whisky, thereby giving it a different character and greater value, which, under the previous law, was classed with and known as rectifying, but, under the last, by a remarkable coincidence almost too remarkable to be an accident, compounding shops are made a distinct class, and separated entirely from rectifying. It seems as if Congress, while removing rectifying houses, took especial pains to make another class of houses not prohibited, which are as easy adjuncts for fraud as the class they prescribed. Many revenue officers were examined, and all concur in the opinion above expressed as to the character of compounding houses, with the remarkable exception of the Collector and Deputy Collector of one of the New-York districts, who consider them entirely harmless and without the power to defraud. The significance of this exceptional evidence will appear hereafter.

TERROR OVER HONEST OFFICERS.

The most wonderful feature in the examination was the fear and dread with which revenue officers discharge their duty; and while they have a willingness to expose frauds, they feel they are exposing themselves to the vengeance of the whisky ring, and risk of removal by the power of the very men they expose. Humiliating as is the confession, honest officers know that they incur the odium of the base without the compensating advantage of protection from the head of the Government.

The whole system, in some localities, has become so demoralized that a man is almost considered an idiot if he plods along in an honest discharge of his duties. And what inducement or reward is offered for honesty when the world can see the rogue in office rewarded by growing rich; enjoying all the luxuries wealth can command, with no loss of social rank and political consideration, and with a certainty of not incurring the displeasure of his Government.

For none are so secure in the citadel of Presidential favor as this class of men—while the honest man, faithfully discharging his duty, must talk with bated breath, and in the shadow of a committee room, lest removal from office should be the punishment for fidelity to manhood and duty.

Many facts were brought to the knowledge of the Committee by officers whose names, for the reason above stated, do not appear. No one is more familiar with these facts than the President.

FRAUD BY COMPROMISE, &C.

Another great source of fraud is in settlements or compromises, as heretofore carried on. Let the law be plain in its provisions, and then the offender understands its penalties will be enforced, unless the law officers shall be satisfied the prosecution is groundless. It would not strengthen this proposition to enumerate the number or nature of the outrages grown up in this system of compromises.

Restricting an officer to the limits of his own district is having a tendency to remove an additional restraint from those districts where officers are negligent or dishonest.

BENEFITS OF REDUCTION OF TAX FROM TWO DOLLARS TO FIFTY CENTS.

The propriety of the reduction of the tax is justified by the fact that we are realizing more revenue than under the previous law. In July, August and September was received from whisky and spirits $8,500,000, making nearly $35,000,000 per year. Less than $14,000,000 was collected the last year under the tax at $2. Much of the last three months was due to the tax received from the whisky in bond, but it must be remembered that some time was required to get distilleries running under the new provisions. The whisky in bond did not increase the demand in the market, and had not that demand been supplied from bonded warehouses, it must necessarily from distilleries. The tax on each was the same, and while fraud has continued at distilleries, so has it at bonded warehouses. During October the tax received was over $3,500,000, being one-third of all the money collected by internal revenue, and the amounts thus received are clearly the result of reduction of tax and the system of testing production by capacity—and that system is yet imperfect.

REMARKABLE CASE OF IGNORANCE.

Ignorance is sometimes as criminal as actual guilt—much more so when assumed. The apparent ignorance on the part of a Collector and Deputy Collector of one of the New York City districts, is worthy of notice; if they were ignorant, as they represent themselves, they are not competent for their positions; if assuming it, they are doubly guilty. As this was not *ex parte* testimony of witnesses who may have some motive to injure, but the deliberate statement of the parties themselves, it was sent to the President of the United States that he might see the fitness of some men in the revenue service. Charges heretofore of a different nature have been made against one of these officers to the President. It now remains to be seen whether he will retain men whose sworn statements show themselves to be entirely unworthy. This Collector was one of Mr. Johnson's appointments.

The following is from the testimony of Mr. Thomas O'Callahan, Collector of the Ninth New-York District:

Question—Do they return any more production of the still than estimated capacity calls for? Answer—Not that I know of.

Q.—Have you any reason to believe that these distilleries make more than their estimated capacity? A.—None whatever.

Q.—You do not think that they make more? A.—I do not think they do.

Q.—Have you ever examined, with the view of ascertaining that they make more? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Having naturally thought upon the matter, and studied it some, what time for fermentation is the estimate of capacity based upon? A.—Seventy-two hours.

Q.—Have you any knowledge whether the distilleries take seventy-two hours for fermentation? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any knowledge upon that subject, by conversation or otherwise? A.—None whatever; I have had very little conversation with distillers.

Q.—Do you know enough of distillation to say that distillers can ferment in twenty-four or thirty-six hours? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any knowledge upon the subject? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you have any suspicion as to these distilleries? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has your attention ever been called to the fact that they make more than their estimated capacity calls for? A.—No, Sir; I have the utmost confidence in the experts sent me from Washington, and I have repeatedly called upon them for information, and they said that everything was going on correctly, according to the regulations.

Q.—Are there many opportunities to evade the present law that you are aware of? A.—I do not know of any.

Q.—Do you think that there is not much fraudulent whisky made at this time? A.—I do.

Q.—How do you account for the fact that whisky is sold in the market at less than the tax and the cost of production? A.—They tell me that they can make whisky at 45 cents a gallon. The whole tax is about 60 cents. That would make it $1 05.

Q.—Has not whisky been sold for less than a dollar? A.—I don't know of any.

Q.—Then if they do sell whisky for $1 a gallon they must either lose or cheat the Government? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Your attention has not been called to the fact, nor have you suspected that any frauds were perpetrated under the present law, either on the part of the Government officials, or on the part of the distillers? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What was your experience under the old law? A.—It has occurred to me when I was running round from one distillery to the other that there was much stealing, or at least that the parties had inducements to steal.

Q.—You are satisfied that these distilleries running under the old law were not paying the $2? A.—No, Sir, I was not satisfied: I had a suspicion, but I could not ferret the matter out.

Q.—You did not have knowledge enough to justify you in suspecting that these men were defrauding the Government? A.—I did not find out from any source that there were any frauds perpetrated, except when I heard that a seizure was made and the case came into Court.

Q.—In what way did the distilleries under the old law manage to evade the law and escape the payment of the tax? A.—I do not know how that could be done, unless they stole the whisky.

Q.—What opportunities had they—what appliances? A.—That I don't know; I never investigated that branch of the subject.

Q.—Did they do it by complicity with the Government officers? A.—I cannot say; there have been reports of that kind, but I cannot say of my own knowledge.

Q.—Have any of the distilleries compounding houses? A.—Some compounding houses are adjoining: there is one compounding house in Forty-eighth-street that is adjoining.

Q.—Is there a compounding house running with either of the distilleries in your district that was known at any time under the late law as a compounding house? A.—No, Sir; there was a compounding house, but the distillery did not own it.

Q.—When was this compounding house in Forty-eighth-street put there? A.—I think it was before the distillery commenced to run under the new law—some time before.

Q.—Was it there under the old law? A.—No, Sir; it was a rectifying house.

Q.—Has any other distillery under the new law a compounding house, except this one in Forty-eighth-street? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What do you suppose it was put there for, unless it was for the convenience of getting whisky out of the district? A.—I believe it was built there for the sole purpose of being a rectifying house.

Q.—Had you any idea that the compounding house was put there because it was a rectifying establishment before—because rectifying and compounding processes are different, and the law forbids a rectifying house from being within 600 feet of a distillery? A.—I had not.

Q.—In the place of a rectifying establishment it becomes a compounding establishment. Did it ever occur to your mind that the reason why the compounding establishment went up, instead of the rectifying, was because the place was adapted for such a purpose on account of its being a rectifying house before? A.—I think it was done in good faith.

Q.—Is there a large compounding business in the City? A.—That I don't know.

Q.—Do you know whether there was much compounding of liquors before the passage of this new law? A.—There was some.

Q.—Did you know before the passage of the new law any distillery engaged in the compounding business? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you know before this new law that it was necessary for men engaged in the compounding business to be engaged right by the side of the distillery? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Why was it necessary to thrust the compounding house right by the side of the distillery? Who was to be benefited by it? A.—I think the party owning the business.

Q.—Did it ever occur to you that the compounding house was put there to make fraud more easy? A.—No, Sir. I do not see how they could defraud if the storekeeper was honest; it would be impossible for any man to cheat without these parties were in collusion.

Q.—Have you any suspicion or information that spirits come out of these compounding establishments pretending to be compounded which was raw whisky? A.—I never heard of it.

Q.—Was it not the object to have the compounding house near the distillery so that they could send the whisky out and escape taxation? A.—If that is done it must be in collusion of the distiller with the storekeeper and the gauger.

Q.—In your district, under the old law, you do not think there were many frauds? A.—It is only what I have heard from other sources.

Q.—Have you no reason to believe, taking your own district, that any parties have made money illegitimately? A.—I have not the least.

Q.—No suspicion? A.—No, Sir; I think the distillers are as poor to-day as when they commenced; there have been rumors.

Q.—I supposed it was evident to everybody that there was a great deal of fraud on the part of the distillers and of complicity on the part of the Government officers, particularly under the old law, with the tax on whisky at $2 a gallon. A.—I have heard a great deal of it, but I have no knowledge of it.

Q.—You have no knowledge of it, but have you no suspicion that the fraud might go on without your knowledge? A.—I have not; I made inquiries, and found there was nothing in it.

Q.—Do you not believe the Government was robbed of its tax? A.—They say so.

Q.—But do you not know it? No, Sir.

Q.—Do you not know that the Government did not receive the tax on one-half of the whisky manufactured? A.—No, Sir; I attended to my district and nothing outside of it.

Q.—Do you not know that in your own district one-half of the whisky manufactured did not pay the tax? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you satisfied that it did not? A.—No, Sir; if I was satisfied of that I should have worked day and night to try and find out.

Q.—How many distilleries were running from 1857 down in your district? A.—Sometimes there would be ten, sometimes five, sometimes only one or two.

Q.—When they were running, they were running at their full capacity? A.—I believe so.

Q.—You knew how much these distilleries would make? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You knew about how much tax they were paying? A.—I could tell that.

Q.—Did it never occur to you whether they were paying on every gallon they manufactured? A.—I depended a great deal upon the reports of the Assistant Assessors; in my district I think there are thirty, and they are compelled to visit the distilleries every day; I had confidence in them that they were doing their duty, and I have no reason to think otherwise.

Q.—You refer to these gentlemen who go around with monthly commissions in their pockets at $4 a day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then you believe they did not go for anything except to steal? A.—I have got my opinion about it; I have heard of as many as sixteen of these gentlemen at one distillery.

The following is from the testimony of Henry Wood, Deputy Collector Ninth District, New-York:

Q.—What is your compensation as Deputy Collector? A.—I get one-half the receipts of the office.

Q.—You say there is only one distillery that has a compounding establishment in your district? A.—Only one, Prince & Backrack's.

Q.—Who runs it? A.—Mr. Laser.

Q.—Was that there under the old law? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Why was that put there? A.—It used to be a rectifying establishment.

Q.—Why did they make a compounding establishment of it? A.—Because the new law of July 20 would not allow a rectifying house to be within six hundred feet of a distillery, and this is within that. I believe there is nothing but a compounding establishment.

Q.—There was little compounding business done previously to the new law, and that was not done continuously or near to the distillery; why, when this so-called rectifying house had to be removed, was the compounding house situated near to the distillery? A.—I don't know, unless the wholesale dealers were near by to purchase.

Q.—The object of compounding is not wholesaling; what is the process? A.—I presume it is to give a species of rectifying, or mixing the spirits.

Q.—Did it ever occur to your mind why this compounding establishment was started at Prince & Backrack's distillery? A.—Yes, Sir; I suppose they got cheap rent, and that they wanted to go into business for the purchase of liquor.

Q.—Did it never occur to you that there was any other purpose? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did it never occur to you that a compounding establishment near to a distillery might give an opportunity for fraud? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Has it never occurred to you that this compounding establishment might have been placed there for that purpose? A.—It never has.

Q.—The estimate of the production of the stills is formed upon the basis of eighty per cent. of their capacity; how long for fermentation do they take? A.—Seventy-two hours.

Q.—Do the distillers in your district return any more, as an actual production, than the estimated capacity? A.—I have never heard of a case.

Q.—They do not pay taxes on any more than that? A.—They find fault that the estimate made is too much.

Q.—Did it ever occur to you that the actual quantity of production might be more than the estimated capacity? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you think it might be? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you think it possible for a distiller to make more than eighty per cent. of the estimated capacity? A.—I have heard distillers say they could get a great deal more, that some could get four gallons to a bushel instead of three, and I have heard others contradict it.

Q.—Is there any other source from which the actual production might be more than is estimated? A.—I do not know of any.

Q.—Have you any idea how long really it does take to ferment? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—If these distillers, or any of them, can and do ferment in thirty-six hours instead of seventy-two, then they make much more than their estimated capacity? A.—They are assessed for that, if they make more.

Q.—You say the distillers do not ferment more than their estimated capacity? A.—No, Sir, I presume not.

Q.—If the distillers—any of them—should ferment in thirty-six instead of seventy-two hours, then would not the actual production be a great deal more than the estimated capacity? No, Sir; it might be more than the estimated production, but I don't think that they could get away with it if they made it.

Q.—They could not unless there was some connivance there? A.—I believe the law allows them seventy-two hours; if they could make twice the amount in that time they do not get the other for nothing; they have to pay the tax upon it.

Q.—I was merely starting the inquiry with a view of pressing upon your mind the question whether you had any reason to suspect that there was more whisky manufactured than paid the tax? A.—I have had no occasion to look into that; it is not a part of my duty; it is the assessor's business; I collect only the revenue.

Q.—Do you think that all the whisky made pays its legitimate tax? A.—I don't know anything about it.

Q.—How was it when the tax was at $2; did the distilleries that were running then, and that are running now, pay the tax then? A.—I did not detect any frauds.

Q.—Did you have any reason to think that there were any of these distilleries that did not pay the tax? A.—I always thought it very strange that they could pay $2 a gallon tax, and sell it at $1 75; I never knew of any case, and I have never seized any regular distillery or discovered any fraud.

Q.—When you found distilleries going on swimmingly under the tax at $2, and whisky was selling at $1 75, had you no suspicion that the distillers in your district were doing it? A.—No, Sir; I never found out anything about it.

Q.—Did you not believe in your own mind that they were escaping the payment of tax? A.—I used to wonder how people could make whisky and sell it at that.

This testimony is the more wonderful when we remember that the Ninth District has more distilleries than any other in the City of New-York.

The testimony of Joshua F. Bailey was very full in describing the present system, the frauds heretofore and now practiced, and the following extracts show how easily whisky could be made in Collector Callahan's and other districts:

Q.—What suggestions as to the modifications would you make in regard to the present Revenue law to secure a more perfect collection of the tax on whisky? A.—In my opinion no changes in the law will avail anything whatever without unity of purpose and action on the part of the various branches of the Government concerned in its administration; I will illustrate this by stating what has been going on in this City; in the Ninth District, and measurably in the Eighth, during last Winter and Spring, it was very evident that the distilleries could not have run in the way they did except with official connivance; when I made seizures the officers, if they appeared at all, appeared as the advocates and attorneys of the distillers; I never knew any officer from those districts to suggest, when a seizure had been made, any reasons that he had for suspecting fraud, or of any attempt on the part of any officer to contribute evidence toward forfeiture or indictment, with the exception of Assessor Franklin, who has, in some instances, given information and suggestions; during the last Winter and Spring I seized and forfeited in these two districts, the Eighth and Ninth, sixteen or seventeen distilleries, for the most part first-class places, and in every case, with the exception named, where the officers appeared at all, they appeared to advocate the case of the distillers;

In the Ninth District, the distilleries were running openly and with no pretence at concealment, and with no attempt, in many instances, to keep up any show even of compliance with the law; in some cases, when my officers appeared on the ground, the local officers came forward and endeavored to oppose them in taking possession; sometimes it was reported to me, suggesting resistance and threatening to eject them; I do not think there is so much difficulty or intricacy in the execution of the law, or in the matter of whisky frauds, as is represented in the discussions in the newspapers; the great trouble is that no change is made in the officers who are to execute the laws, whatever state of things is shown to exist; in some of the districts in this City there is no distillery in operation, and has been none for months; I think there were twelve distilleries put up in my district when the tax was at $2; they have all been broken up and taken out of the district; three or four cost from $25,000 to $50,000 each; there were none of them that ever tried to run for but a few days at a time; they would start and try to run, but finding that they were watched, would stop; that state of things lasted five or six months; after that time they gave up all attempts to run; there has never been a distillery in the Fourth District that has not been forfeited and sold either through the action of the Assessor or of myself; for the last year and upward no distilleries have attempted to run, except that one ran last Fall for four days, and it was forfeited for fraud committed in that time; of course there would be difficulty in collecting a tax of $2, and there would be a greater inducement to commit fraud than under a lower rate of tax; but the difficulty is one which could be overcome by determination on the part of the officers charged with the administration of the law, backed up properly by the authorities at Washington; modifications in the law will amount to nothing if collusion of officers with parties seeking to evade it is to continue unnoticed.

MR. BAILEY AND THE KENTUCKY BOURBON COMPANY.

Mr. Bailey was not only efficient in his own but other districts, causing many seizures of distilleries and rectifying establishments, and the bringing of suits from which large sums have been already realized to the Government. This accounts for the heavy combination against him, and a resort to more desperate means even to secure his removal than in the case of the Commissioner; the men whom he was pursuing furnishing money liberally.

Mr. Bailey was instrumental in ferreting out the gigantic frauds of the Kentucky Bourbon Company, which led to seizures in many States of the Union.

The character of the swindlers who were breathing vengeance against the Commissioner, Mr. Bailey, and others, and who so recently have received the favor and consideration of Mr. Johnson, will be known by the following extracts from letter books of the Company, which Mr. Bailey obtained:

Abstract from letter of C. H. Sanborn, President of the Kentucky Bourbon Company, to A. M. Gazlay, Treasurer, dated Feb. 25, 1867:

"Make all raw wines, or at least enough to pay the cost of all the whisky we make; ship to New-York; take them out on rectification bonds; rectify the same, which gives perfect title; then sell them and go into our market and buy illicit whisky, and place it back in bond: same number of gallons as are taken out; we can buy to-day at $1 to $1 10; can sell our rectified spirits at $1 80 to-day; if our illicit costs $1 10, this would leave us 70 cents per gallon profit."

Abstract from letter of C. H. Sanborn, President of the Kentucky Bourbon Company, to A. M. Gazley, Treasurer, dated March 5, 1867:

"Allow me to suggest a plan whereby you can get funds sufficient to help you out of the present apparent embarrassment. Commence, say to-day, and take out of bond, for rectification, 100 barrels, and take out 100 barrels each day for ten, fifteen or twenty days. You can return the same amount in thirty days, or pay the tax. Now, if you take out 100 barrels for twenty days, and sell the same, which you can do by marking it 'rectified,' you have at the end of twenty days 2,000 barrels, or something over $200,000 cash in hand. Then, when your first day to return 100 barrels matures, take out another 100 barrels and place it back in bond, and cancel the bond for the first 100 barrels, and so continue *ad libitum*. In this way you can use $200,000 Government funds at all times. Yes, or $500,000 until the end of the race, and then take your chances on getting relief, and if you can only owe enough, I'll guarantee to obtain 'relief.'"

SENATOR FOWLER'S STATEMENT.

Senator Fowler was invited before the Committee, and that portion of Fitch's testimony referring to his name was read, and he was requested to make any explanation he desired, and stated as follows:

"I saw in the ante-room at the Executive Mansion, some time in the month of September, 1868, a man who had introduced himself to me some time before by the name of Fitch; he came to me with a paper which he said was an affidavit of his, preferring charges of bribery and other improprieties against L. G. Courtney, United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York; I took the paper from him, looked at it, and returned it to him without comment on it, as I did not read the paper; it had the appearance of an affidavit in form; I have no recollection of any other person reading the paper; I never heard of the paper or its contents before, and never advised any person to make such a statement, or any statement against Mr. Courtney, who was regarded by me as a gentleman and a faithful officer; I remember that I saw Gov. Green Clay Smith and Capt. Lewis in the room that day, but I have no recollection of having heard them advise Mr. Fitch to make that affidavit, or any charge against any person, nor did I hear any other person advise or urge him to do any such a thing."

TESTIMONY OF COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.

The testimony of Mr. Rollins is so complete and satisfactory in its explanations of many important matters connected with collection of revenue, that his testimony is annexed to this report:

Q.—What revenue officers, other than those employed in your office, are engaged in the revenue service? How have they been and how are they now appointed? A.—Assessors and collectors, who are appointed by the President, upon the confirmation of the Senate; assistant assessors, gaugers, inspectors of tobacco, storekeepers, and other minor officers, who are appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and since the statute of July last, supervisors, who are appointed by the Secretary upon the recommendation of the Commissioner; there are 240 collection districts, in each of which there are an Assessor and Collector; the officers appointed by the Secretary number, perhaps, now 3,500; there are twenty-five supervisors; the present internal revenue service was established in August, 1862; from that time until the Philadelphia Convention of August, 1866, all applications and recommendations for appointment of assessors and collectors were filed in the office of the Commissioner, and, as a rule, his approval secured appointment to office; and in no case, it is believed, was appointment made without giving the Commissioner full opportunity for expression of his preference; on the 28th of August 1866, and immediately after the Convention referred to, I received instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, of which the following is a copy:

"It has been decided, in view of the inconvenience experienced in this office by the filing of applications for offices under the internal revenue in your Bureau, to transfer all papers relating to appointment of collectors, assessors and tax commissioners to the appointment room in the office of the Secretary; and you will therefore turn over all such papers and records to Mr. Creecy, the Appointment Clerk, at the earliest practicable moment."

Prior to that Convention, nominations to the Senate and commissions to office were prepared in my office, and transmitted to the President for his signature, through the Secretary of the Treasury. Since that time I have, as a rule, learned of changes in these offices through the columns of the daily papers of the city before official information was received at the office; it was an early rule of the Department that officers subordinate to the assessors and collectors, being those appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, should receive appointment upon the nomination of the assessor and collector under whose direction they were to serve. All correspondence in relation to the same was with the Commissioner. The commissions for these officers were always prepared in this office and transmitted to the Secretary for his signature until the 10th of August last, when I received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, of which the following is a copy:

"You are hereby instructed to transfer all records and papers relating to sub-appointments in the Internal Revenue Department, such as assistant assessors, gaugers, inspectors of tobacco, and storekeepers, to the appointment division of my office, where all such appointments will hereafter be made; and the commissions to such offices issued and forwarded to your Bureau for transmission to the proper parties, with your instructions to them in regard to their official duties after they have duly qualified according to law. Whenever, in your opinion, a necessity exists for an increase or diminution of the force, or for removal of any officers herein referred to, you will so report to this Department, when proper action will be taken."

Q.—What officers were about to be appointed when the last-named instruction was given; have they been appointed upon the recommendation of assessors and collectors; and what control have you had over them? A.—Storekeepers of distillery warehouses, and gaugers of spirits—the two most important offices under the statute of July last—I have had no voice whatever in their appointment, and have received many complaints from assessors and collectors in whose districts they were appointed without their recommendation; in most districts probably such recommendations have been received, however.

Q.—What changes, if any, of assessors and collectors, were made immediately after the Philadelphia Convention, and with what result? A.—Between the 28th day of July, 1866, and the December following, 100 assessors and ninety-four collectors were appointed by the President in place of those in office at the time of the adjournment of Congress; many of these were subsequently rejected by the Senate, so that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, in 114 districts 369 different persons exercised the office of collector, and in 116 districts 370 persons that of assessor; the effect of these changes was very prejudicial; but few of them were made in the South, or in New-England, or on the Pacific coast, but throughout the middle portion of the country where elections were to be holden, and in those districts most interested in the production of distilled spirits, the changes were very numerous—in some places comprising all the officers from the highest to the lowest, including officers of courts; cases pending in courts were lost through the loss of evidence, and inexperienced officers, expecting oftentimes brief employment, were placed in charge of the revenues; the effect was as injurious as the removal of all the officers of banks, railroad, and insurance companies would be prejudicial to their stockholders; more than three-fourths of all the loss from fraudulent and insufficient bonds for the transportation of spirits have occurred in districts where those changes have been made; the service has never recovered from the shock these changes gave it, for the officers who have been appointed have not uniformly been of so high a character, as they certainly have been without the experience possessed by those who were removed.

Q.—It has been stated that the falling off of revenues in 1867, over the amounts collected in 1866, was not comparatively greater in the districts where changes of officers were made than in others; has your attention been directed to that subject? A.—It has; I know it is so claimed, but it is claimed incorrectly; it is impracticable to consider districts lately in insurrection, and those in Kentucky, because they were organized or rearranged in 1866; outside of these States are 184 districts; in 122 of these changes were made in 1866; the total reduction in these 122 districts was $30,718,207 09, a reduction of twenty per cent.; the reduction in sixty-two districts, those in which no changes were made, was $11,885,008 52, or only twelve per cent., making a difference of eight per cent. against the change; I have never regarded this comparison as just, however, because the falling off of receipts was largely due, of course, to changes in the law, and by additions to the list of articles exempt from taxation; the frequent changes in rates and in objects of taxation operated very differently in different districts; the addition of several millions to the free list did not affect the receipts from each of the several districts in the country; besides this the prevalence of fraud put a stop oftentimes to distillation in some districts while it lead to increased production in districts where the officers were either negligent or corrupt; in such instances the more honest and capable the officer, the less would he collect; the less honest and efficient, the greater his receipts, with a greater damage to the revenues of the country.

Q.—What, in your opinion, is the chief obstacle to the full collection of the revenue? A.—The chief obstacle to the full collection of the revenue lies in the character of the local officers; it is in the power of the Assessor and Collector, with such assistants as the law allows, to enforce the requirements of the law; these officers should have the full confidence of the communities in which they serve, and possess alike integrity and ability; their subordinates should be men of like character; wherever a collection district is poorly officered, there will frauds abound, and the service be disgraced; tax-payers in other districts, competing with those paying only a portion of their indebtedness, are driven out of business, or to the commission of fraud; the Commissioner should have more than seeming power. This he once had and exercised until the time of the Convention referred to; he should have the control of his subordinates and the support of his superior officers; if he is to have responsibility he should have powers and privileges.

Q.—What power have you over the appointment and removal of officers? A.—The only power over appointments I have is that of recommending persons for the office of supervisor; I have no more power with reference to other officers than though I were a clerk in the Department; the right of recommending for removal has never been denied me, but I have never believed since 1866 that my recommendation for the removal of assessors and collectors was of much effect; I had occasion to examine this subject particularly, at the date of my resignation on the 8th of June last; prior to the date of the Convention referred to, every such recommendation by the Commissioner, except in one single instance, was approved by both the Secretary and the President; I found, too, that aside from the suspensions which I had recommended in the recess of the Senate, between the 14th of July, 1867, and June 8, 1868, I had recommended the removal of twenty-four assessors and collectors; of these only one had been removed, one had been suspended, two had resigned, and the others were still in the service; after that time, and before the adjournment of the Senate, several changes were made in this number, and several additional recommendations were made by me; among those still remaining is an Assessor, through whose gross neglect or inefficiency an assessment of $50,000 or $75,000 is likely to be almost valueless; another, an officer who has long been in the habit of retaining large sums of public moneys in his own possession, it is believed, for private uses; another, who has been absent from his district in the neglect of his duties a great portion of his time, and is indebted to the Government more than $80,000, explained to be through the defalcation of a subordinate appointed by himself; while in several other districts the number of distilleries and the corrupt distillation of spirits have so largely increased that not this office alone, but public opinion almost without dissent, have pronounced their officers unworthy, and demand a change; several of those recommended for removal are thoroughly ignorant of the law and of their duty, and totally incapable of learning them; where officers and tax-payers are in collusion they are equally guilty, and equally interested in withholding knowledge of its existence from officers of the law; it is very difficult, therefore, to secure legal evidence against corrupt officers; I have never believed that a healthful administration should require its production to secure changes in office; common belief, certainty moral evidence, should be sufficient.

Q.—Are there assessors and collectors in service whom you would have removed had it been practicable for you to do so, in addition to those you have recommended for such removal? A.—There are very many of them.

Q.—What were the receipts from the tax on distilled spirits in July, August, September and October, of the present fiscal year, at 50 cents per gallon, compared with those of the corresponding time last year, at $2 per gallon? A.—

	1867.	1868.
July	$1,051,447 03	$1,138,250 11
August	1,397,358 69	2,810,592 67
September	1,277,546 31	1,932,079 26
October	1,300,339 42	2,961,781 95

The returns from several of the districts have not been received for the month of October of the present year. The excess of the receipts of the present year, over those for last year, is still further increased by the four dollars per barrel tax upon spirits in bond July 20, 1868, and withdrawn thereafter, by the increased tax upon rectified spirits, the per diem tax upon distilleries, and the increase of the special tax of distillers and wholesale liquor dealers. The total receipts during all July, August, September and October, 1867, from all sources pertaining to the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits, as reported to this office, was $6,783,305 27. During the year 1868, from the same sources, it was $11,783,573 56. Of this amount $7,484,347 22 was collected upon spirits manufactured prior to July 20, 1868.

Testimony of Prominent Witnesses Before the Committee.

Judge Fullerton testified before the Committee as follows:

By Mr. Jenckes—Question—Will you state what is your present connection with the whisky investigation? Answer—About one month ago, more or less, I was retained by Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, to lay before him whatever evidences of fraud upon the internal revenue I could obtain in the City of New-York, with a view that he might act upon them under the Tenure of Office bill; after much hesitation, and after declining two or three times, I reluctantly assented to my appointment; I thought the retainer was an honorable one, and the business in the line of my profession, and if I, by accepting it, could detect these frauds, I was quite willing to do so.

Q.—Were the communications between you and the President oral or by letter? A.—There were no written communications; they were oral and through a messenger.

Q.—State who was the messenger? A.—Charles C. Yeaton called upon me in the first place; he said that the President would like to have a personal interview with me.

Q.—Did you learn from him or any other person by whom your name was suggested to the President? A.—I learned; that when the subject of the impeachment of the President came up there was a good deal of talk with the President by some friends of mine with a view of getting me to assist in his defence; in that way the President became familiar, I suppose, with my name, at least I was told so.

Q.—Had you been engaged in the whisky cases previous to that time? P.—No, Sir, in no way.

Q.—Were you in the Binckley case before that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—This retainer by the President was prior to your retainer in the Binckley prosecution! A.—My retainer in the Binckley prosecution and my retainer by the President were on the same day, not two hours difference between them.

Q.—Were you here, then, or in Washington? A.—I was here.

Q.—Was the retainer in both cases through the same agency? No, Sir; the retainer in the Binckley case was through Mr. Evarts; I received a letter from him asking me to call and see him; I did so, and he showed me a letter he had received from the Secretary of the Treasury, authorising him to employ associate counsel to assist Mr. Courtney, and he requested me to take the position, which I declined at first, but afterwards consented to.

Q.—From that time, then, your employment by the Government was in a double capacity—one to aid the United States District-Attorney in that prosecution, and the other was to ferret out frauds upon the Internal Revenue? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you then been counsel in any cases of fraud upon the internal revenue? A.—In one instance I had defended men who were indicted; that is the only case that occurs to me now; I have rendered services in another matter growing out of the law.

Q.—Had you been counsel for any revenue officers previous to that time? A.—I had been counsel for Mr. Bailey in a charge of perjury preferred against him by a man by the name of Davis.

Q.—When was that? A.—That was some time before I was retained by the Government.

Q.—Were you counsel in any of the prosecutions against Thomas E. Smith, formerly Collector of the Eighth District? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—By whom were you employed then? A.—I was employed by Major A. A. Belknap, who was special agent of the Government at that time.

Q.—Was that authorization by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Attorney-General, to your knowledge? A.—I do not understand that it was; I understood that I was employed by Belknap.

Q.—In the course of this prosecution did you have any communication either with the Attorney-General or with the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Commissioner of Internal Revenue? A.—No, Sir; none at all.

Q.—Did you have any communication with the United States District-Attorney during the pendency of this prosecution? A.—I think not any; I don't remember now of any.

Q.—Will you state the origin of the prosecution against Collector Smith, your connection with it, and any circumstances connected with that matter that you may wish to give the Court? A.—When I was employed by Belknap he commenced getting up evidences of fraud; he had in his employ a detective force for that purpose, and from time to time they reported what they had discovered; whenever he regarded it as reliable, it was reduced to writing in the shape of affidavits, which were sworn to; the affidavits were, I think, mostly drawn by my partner, Henry E. Knox; I think I did not draw one myself, as I was engaged in other matters most of the time in Court; when the affidavits had accumulated against Smith to an extent which I thought warranted his arrest, I placed the affidavits, or caused them to be placed, in the hands of Commissioner Osborn that a warrant might issue; a warrant did not issue immediately, the Commissioner desiring to examine the law with some care, because I believe it was the first instance of a warrant being issued under the section of the statute upon which this application was based: I may be mistaken about that, but that is my recollection of it; at length a warrant was made out and handed to me with a request that I examine the statute also, and see whether the warrant was strictly correct; I took the warrant down to my office, examined the statute in connection with the legislation upon the subject, and came to the conclusion that it was right; I handed it to Belknap in the condition it was when it was issued by the Commissioner, telling him to give it to the United States Marshal and have it served; he stated that he wanted one of the detectives in his employ to serve it that day; that he hadn't any confidence in the Marshal; that he had had a detective watching Smith's house the night before, and that at a late hour Smith had sent a large load of trunks down to his office, as he supposed, with a view of leaving the City the next day; that Smith was engaged in the trial of a case in the Circuit Court which was not through yet; that Smith had taken the alarm, or somebody had told him that an investigation was going on which might probably affect him, and that consequently he was preparing to leave the City the moment the trial was over; that the Marshal would not serve the warrant upon him, and he wanted a detective of his own to serve it; I said then, "go up and get the detective deputized—either give the warrant to the Marshal or get your detective deputized;" he took the warrant and that was the last I knew of it until after the arrest was made; I asked him some days afterward how it happened that without being deputized his detectives made the arrest, and he said he told him to go on and get deputized if he could before Smith left, but if Smith was likely to escape he must arrest him anyway; of that fact I was not aware until it was all over; in the course of an hour afterward, perhaps an hour and a half, a messenger came down to my office saying that Smith had been taken before Commissioner Osborn, and requesting me to come up; I immediately went up before the Commissioner; when I got to the lower hall of the building in which the Commissioner's office was, I met Smith and the officer; Smith came up to me in a state of excitement, began to talk about his arrest, and the disgrace of it, and that he did not want to get into the newspapers; I said to him, "I do not want to talk with you, I have caused your arrest;" but he insisted upon talking with me, and wanted me to go one side with him; I said, "No, Mr. Smith, don't talk with me upon the subject at all;" said he, "What am I to do?" "your lawyer will tell you what to do," said I; "I have employed Mr. Dyett in the case—won't you talk with him;" I said, "I have no objections to talk with him in regard to it—go and bring him here;" he turned to a friend of his who happened to be with him (Mr. Gulick) and suggested that I should talk with his lawyers, and that he should bring them over; he then said that D. C. Birdsall was also employed by him, and that I could talk with either of them; I said I had no objections; after the lapse of a few moments Mr. Birdsall was brought to me, and I had some general conversation with him in regard to Smith's arrest, and what they were to do with him that night; I cannot repeat what that conversation was now; Mr. Birdsall suggested to me that Smith was not the most guilty man in New-York, even if he were guilty of these charges; I said I suppose not; he also said to me, "Mr. Smith, I suppose, can implicate persons high in authority if he saw fit to do so;" "Well," I said, "if Mr. Smith had any desire to reveal what he knows about frauds upon the revenue, I should be glad—it will do him no harm, at all events, to do so;" said Birdsall, "Suppose you have a talk with him with a view of seeing what he will disclose;" I said, "I cannot now; let us go up before the Commissioner;" I went up stairs and found Mr. Dyett and the Commissioner there; Mr. Dyett was reading the affidavit upon which the warrant was issued; we had some general conversation in regard to the case; we remained there fifteen or twenty minutes waiting for them to come up; at length the Commissioner became tired of waiting, and said it was his time to leave; Mr. Dyett asked him if he would not take bail at his house that night, to which he replied that he would; Mr. Dyett also suggested that Smith felt badly about being arrested, and did not wish the affidavits to be shown to the reporters; Mr. Dyett and I left together; walked out to Broadway, down Broadway opposite to his office, where he left me; a gentleman who had been waiting for me during the time I was in the Commissioner's office then joined me; soon after a messenger overtook me who said that they had taken Smith up to Birdsall's office, and they wanted me to come up there; I said, "I cannot go now—I will call on my way up town;" a recent conversation with Mr. Dyett has brought these facts fresh to my recollection; I did call on my way up town, and when I got there I found Mr. Belknap, Mr. Gulick, Mr. Smith and Mr. Birdsall; Mr. Birdsall's rooms consist of a suite, one communicating with the other; Smith and Birdsall were in one room, and in the other room were Belknap and Gulick; Birdsall came out after I went in, and I said to him, privately, "Has Mr. Smith anything to communicate in regard to revenue frauds?" and he said "No, not now; he is too much excited; he feels so bad about his arrest and its great disgrace to his family, and he is very anxious to make an arrangement to have it kept quiet, so that it would not get into the newspapers;" I said, "There is no way for it to get into the newspapers to-night; when does he propose to have an examination?" Birdsall said, "He doesn't propose to have an examination at all, if it can be avoided;" I said, "He need not have an examination unless he pleases;" I then discovered that the subject of settling the case was under consideration, and he (Birdsall) asked me whether Belknap had the power to settle the case; I distinctly said to him that he had no such power; he said cases of a similar character had been settled—that is, the Government had agreed to take some sum that was agreed upon as the probable amount out of which the Government had been defrauded—and that he, individually, had settled such cases; I said I had never been connected with any of these cases, that I had not read the Revenue laws through, but I doubted whether Congress had clothed any one with any such authority; he said that was the case; I did say frequently that the power did not exist, and I said if any settlement was had it must be with the Government itself; Belknap seemed to be disposed to think that he had the power to settle; I told him "You must not exercise any such power, or think of any such thing, but for your satisfaction I will examine the law in the morning; I think you may disabuse your mind of any idea that you can settle this thing;" Smith wanted to hold communication with me, but I said "No; I will talk with your lawyers; but if you have any communication to make with regard to internal revenue frauds, I will listen;" that is, I think, all the communication that took place between Smith and myself; Smith said this, however, "I am willing to give up all I have got; I am a poorer man to-day than when I went into the office, and although I have not defrauded the Government out of anything, I will give up all I have got if they will quit the prosecution;" I repeated again and again that this thing, if it was settled at all, must be settled in Washington, and that Smith would better his condition, in all probability, if he knew of any frauds, to divulge them and make them known, and that by so doing he would commend himself to the favorable consideration of the Government; he was not disposed to make any communications upon that subject, and the matter was therefore dropped; I then turned to go away, but, for fear a mistake might be made, I sat down at the table of Birdsall, (Smith being in the opposite room,) and put down on paper what they might do, or what they ought to do, and that if Smith wanted to make a settlement with the Government, he ought to clothe somebody with the power to do it—if he thought it could be settled to put, then, the means he felt disposed into that individual's hands to effect the settlement with the Government; I asked them to hand that paper to Mr. Birdsall; when I was about going away, Birdsall came out and said: "This man does not want to be kept in confinement, and he wants to give Mr. Gulick as bail;" I knew Mr. Gulick by reputation, and I said, "If you like, I will stop at the Commissioner's on my way up, and say to him that Mr. Gulick is unexceptionable security for Mr. Smith;" they said they would be very glad if I would do so; on my way I stopped at Mr. Osborn's and told him that Mr. Gulick was proposed as security for Smith; that they would probably be up there; that they did not want Smith imprisoned over night, and that if he would take bail which would be unexceptionable in every respect, I was quite willing; Commissioner Osborn fixed the amount of bail, drew up the bond, and they came up afterward and gave security; at that time I learned that after I left Birdsall's office, before they came to the Commissioner, they had gone up to Smith's office, (I did not go to Smith's office, neither do I know of my own knowledge what took place there, except what I afterward learned,) and that he there placed in the hands of Birdsall $10,000 in money and $20,000 in bonds of the Georgetown and Alexandria Railroad Company, which I believe to be utterly worthless, with instructions for him to go on to Washington and see whether the Government would accept of a sum in lieu of the tax which was supposed to be withheld by him, or settle it in some way. I did not know of any such arrangement that night, or had I any connection with it further than the suggestion I have made. Smith said, as I have stated, that he did not want this thing to get into the papers; Birdsall said he was anxious to keep it out. I said to Birdsall: "You go on to Washington, make every effort to have this thing settled; if it is settled with the Government, that will be the end of it; Smith is now ready to go away; let him go away for a few days; the thing will all blow over, and if the Government is satisfied, I am." I was not present when any money was paid or any property was given, neither did I know that it was to be given, any further than the suggestion I have made, nor had I any further connection with the matter than what I have stated. Mr. Birdsall afterward informed me that he had been to Washington in regard to this matter, and I asked him if he could effect any settlement with the Government, and he said no, it could not be done, and that I was right in saying that Belknap had no such power. I then said to Birdsall: "If you know where Smith is, you ought to write to him to that effect." He did write a letter to Smith, and professed to read it to me, stating to Smith that he had failed to settle with the Government, and wanting to know what he should do with the money or the property; he told me afterward he had got a letter from Smith acknowledging the receipt of his, but the contents of that letter I don't think I ever learned.

Q.—Who was the person that made the arrest? A.—His name was Windust.

Q.—A detective in the employ of Belknap? A.—Yes, Sir; I had never seen him before.

Q.—Where was he at the time of this interview at Birdsall's office? A.—He was not in either room that I know of; he was not in the room in which I was; I think he was in the hall.

Q.—Where was the warrant at that time? A.—I don't know, except I inferred that he had it; I did not look at it then.

Q.—You say the Commissioner had filled out a bond; had any papers been returned to him, or was there any copy of the warrant in his office? The officer who had made the arrest was there with the warrant before the Commissioner when you were there? A.—Yes, Sir; he came in before I left.

Q.—You say that Smith and Birdsall were at Smith's office, or went to Smith's house between the time you left Birdsall's office and the time you were at Commissioner Osborn's office? A.—Yes, Sir; intervening the time I left Birdsall's office and the time when I arrived at the Commissioner's, Birdsall, the officers, Smith and Gulick had gone to Smith's office.

Q.—Was Belknap there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Smith wasn't at Osborn's office when you were there? A.—Yes, Sir; he came before I left.

Q.—Then you went there first? A.—Yes, Sir; I now recollect walking up from Birdsall's office, and that they passed me in a carriage.

Q.—Where is Smith's house? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Where is your office? A.—No. 11 Pine-street.

Q.—Where is Birdsall's? A.—No. 335 Broadway.

Q.—Whose affidavit was the basis of this warrant? A.—I could not tell you now.

Q.—You say you had several affidavits. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You don't remember on whose affidavit the warrant was issued? A.—No, Sir; I recollect two affidavits upon which the second warrants were issued.

Q.—If I understand you rightly, this man Windust who served the warrant was never deputized? A.—I so understood; I called the attention of the Commissioner to it a few days after the arrest.

Q.—Was Collector Smith then in office? A.—No, Sir, he had been removed.

Q.—This was before the confirmation of his successor? A.—I don't recollect; it was while his successor was administering the office.

Q.—Had Mr. Belknap been a client of yours previous to his application to employ you as counsel in the internal revenue business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What had been his business prior to his appointment as Treasury Agent? A.—The only business I know of his doing he had the agency for the sale of the Brooklyn water bonds; I cannot give the correct title of the bonds, but they were connected with the Brooklyn water-works, and he had the agency.

Q.—Do you know that he was connected with the manufacture of whisky, or with any company engaged in the sale of it? A.—I had never heard it suggested that he was engaged in such business, neither did I derive the impression from anything I had ever heard.

Q.—Have you ever learned since? A.—No, Sir, I never heard his name mentioned in connection with anything of the kind.

Q.—The business you had with him had no relation to previous business in whisky? A.—Not in the least; the previous business was in relation to the sale of these bonds; there was a conflict in Brooklyn between two sets of officers as to which had the right to sell these bonds, and I gave my written opinion upon the subject.

Q.—Where did he reside? A.—I don't know; I was never at his house; he resided once in the City of Brooklyn, I heard him say; at this particular time I think his family was out of town.

Q.—Do you know of any prosecution having been instituted against him since that time? A.—No, Sir; I know of a threatened prosecution; some of these witnesses whose affidavits he took in connection with revenue frauds I learned imposed upon him; I learned the fact that they were sent down to him by procurement of Joseph F. Bailey, and were instructed by a detective named Tapley to make false affidavits; Commissioner Osborn told me that a man who was employed to come down and make an affidavit asked him whether it would be perjury if he did so.

Q.—Were all of these affidavits sworn to before Com missioner Osborn? A.—No, Sir; a good many of them were; some of them were sworn to twice.

Q.—Who administered the oath? A.—Belknap; Commissioner Osborn refused to issue warrants on affidavits taken before Begley.

Q.—Where are these affidavits? A.—The affidavits upon which the first warrant was issued are in the hands of Commissioner Osborn, I suppose; the affidavits upon which the second warrants were issued are in the hands of the President of the United States.

Q.—Have you any copies of these affidavits? A.—I am not prepared to say whether I have or not; my partner has charge of the papers, and he could answer the question; I could not; I wish to correct one thing; I said that the affidavits upon which the second warrants were issued were in the hands of the President; I know one of them is.

Q.—Will you explain what you refer to when you speak of the second warrant? A.—After this arrest, in which he gave bail before Commissioner Osborn, in the course of some little time after, one or two other warrants were placed in the hands of the Marshal for service, upon information derived after the first arrest, and upon these warrants, or at least one of them, he was subsequently arrested.

Q.—About what time—how long after the issue of the warrant? A.—It was not until the following September, I think; it was after Binckley came here and went over to New-Jersey and brought Smith to the State of New-York; Smith was present at that investigation instituted by Binckley, and either directly after it closed, or while it was progressing, the Marshal served the warrant upon him.

Q.—With what offence was Smith charged in these warrants? A.—I don't think I could state distinctly; it was defrauding the Government, or something of the kind.

Q.—Were all this first class of affidavits left with Commissioner Osborn? A.—The affidavits upon which the first warrant was issued were left with him.

Q.—Do you mean to be understood that all of these affidavits were returned to Commissioner Osborn on only one affidavit made upon which the warrant was issued? A.—All the affidavits that I know of were turned over to Commissioner Osborn; I suppose there may have been other affidavits which were not.

Q.—What was your employment by Belknap? Did you look to him for pay, or expect to be compensated by the Government? A.—I looked to him for pay; he stated to me that he could get pay out of the Government for me; I cannot say that I did not rely to some extent at first upon the Government, although I considered that he retained me.

Q.—He assumed the responsibility in the first instance? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When Mr. Smith was arrested upon these second warrants, did you appear at the examination? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you have anything further to do with the prosecution? A.—No, Sir, for the reason that, in the meantime, I was written to by Mr. Rollins that I had not any power to do any such thing.

Q.—Have you that letter? A.—I have it not; it is in the hands of the President.

Q.—Have you any copy of it? A.—I have not; I will get you a copy, and furnish it to the Court, if they desire it; for that reason, and that reason alone, my connection with the prosecution against Smith was severed.

Q.—Who took charge of the prosecution? A.—Mr. Courtney.

Q.—Who were the witnesses to sustain it? A.—Mr. Gulick and Jacob Depew; the witnesses who made the affidavits upon which one of this second batch of warrants was issued.

Q.—What relations have you with Jacob Depew? A.—I have none except what has grown out of this investigation.

Q.—What was his business? A.—He was in the employ of the Government during the war in some capacity; I don't know exactly what; after that he was engaged, as I have understood, by the Government in connection with the detection of revenue frauds; his connection in that respect was authorized some considerable time ago; since that time he has been looking out for seizures.

Q.—Did that connection cease before your acquaintance with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was he in the employ of Belknap to your knowledge, or was he a volunteer? A.—He was, I suppose, employed by Belknap; I understood so.

Q.—Where is Mr. Belknap? A.—I suppose he is at home at Glen Cove.

Q.—About what time did you receive this letter from Commissioner Rollins? A.—I received it soon after the first arrest of Smith.

Q.—What month was that? A.—It strikes me it must have been some time in June or July.

Q.—Did you do anything else for the Government at Mr. Belknap's request, or for Mr. Belknap between the time of the receipt of the letter and your employment to assist Binckley? A.—I did not; my connection ceased upon the receipt of the letter.

Q.—Were you counsel for Belknap in any matter in the time intervening? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you see him often? A.—Yes, Sir, occasionally.

Q.—Were you consulted by any parties pro or con except by Collector Bailey in connection with internal revenue matters in the intervening time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you first make the acquaintance of Yeaton? A.—It must be three or four years ago.

Q.—When with regard to this employment did you see him? A.—When he came into my office.

Q.—How long before the actual employment was that? A.—A few days only.

Q.—Was he going back and forth between here and Washington at the time? A.—He said to me that he had just come on from Washington.

Q.—Did he return to Washington before the time of your actual employment? A.—I don't know what his movements were.

Q.—Had you been counsel for Yeaton? A.—Three or four years ago—probably four years ago.

Q.—Was that when he was connected with the Brooklyn Type-setting Machine Company? A.—I think it was; I was called upon by his attorney to try a case for him in Court; I went into the Court to try it; I was there introduced to the client, and I tried the cause; that was the first time I had seen him, and that was the last I ever saw of him, according to my present recollection, until he walked into my office as a messenger from the President, and then I should not have known him except that he came in once before that, saw my partner, and left word that he would call again.

Q.—Did you know of the connection between Yeaton and Binckley? A.—I did not; I supposed they were entire strangers.

Q.—There was no written communication at that time to you from the President? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have seen the President since? A.—Yes, Sir; several times.

Q.—Your employment was sanctioned and recognized by him? A.—Yes, Sir; I was employed by him.

Q.—In the course of your investigation do you believe that you have discovered any of the parties who have been guilty of these frauds upon the Internal revenue? A.—I have no doubt of it.

Q.—Will you explain the character of the frauds which you suppose you have discovered? A.—The frauds are perpetrated in a great variety of ways. Perhaps, I ought to say, that I have got fragmentary evidence of frauds in a great many cases—a vast amount of material furnished me which tends to prove the commission of offences; the testimony is not perfect; there are links wanting in the chain which I am attempting to supply; there are other cases where the evidence would seem to be quite satisfactory, and the mode in which the frauds are perpetrated, as nearly as I can ascertain are, first, the payment directly to revenue officers of money by the manufacturers of whisky to permit them to sell whisky without paying the tax.

Q.—Have you the names of these parties who have paid money? A.—I can give you the names of men who I suppose have paid it.

Q.—You have no affidavits of any persons who actually claim to have paid it? A.—I have them not in my possession; I have affidavits lodged with the President upon this subject.

Q.—Of persons who have actually paid it? A.—One man swears that during the time he was in business about one hundred thousand dollars was paid to the officers of the district to keep them away; whether he paid it with his own hands or whether it was paid through another person, I don't know; but it is charged, it is said, upon the books to the secret service fund.

Q.—Will you give us the name of the person? A.—That person is Henry Hildane.

Q.—Can you give us the names of others who you have reason to believe from this testimony have actually paid money into the secret service fund or in any other way? A.—I could tell you, but I might do injustice to men; there is one thing I ought to suggest: I would like to coöperate with this Court to the fullest extent in unraveling these frauds, but I am clothed with authority to say to men, if they make disclosures to me in regard to their connection with revenue frauds, that I can protect them against the consequences of such disclosures.

Mr. Jenckes—So are we, and we can so say to the witnesses who come here, and hence I ask the names of the witnesses, not wishing to do them any injustice.

(Mr. Fullerton proposed to furnish the Court hereafter with the list of the witnesses.)

Q.—Do you know O'Halloran? A.—I have heard of him; I know nothing of him.

Q.—You have not taken his evidence or any evidence concerning him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you discovered any frauds or any evidences of fraud that have been perpetrated upon the Government by distillers outside, in complicity with Government officers? A.—It is difficult to say; I suppose the facts would warrant the belief that officers were in complicity with the men who perpetrated the frauds, as they have taken whisky out of the bonded warehouse to Flushing and other places, pumped water into the barrels and returned them.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the Kentucky Bourbon Company case? A.—I have not; I don't know even what the indictments are for.

Q.—Did you learn from Birdsall, Smith or any other person what was done with this $10,000 of securities? A.—Yes, Sir; Birdsall told me shortly after that the bonds were worthless, and that he handed them back to some member of Smith's family; he afterward told me he had returned him the money less his counsel fees.

Q.—Did you ever see or know of any checks that had relation to that money or the payment of money to Birdsall or any disbursement of it by Birdsall? A.—I never did; I have stated all I know in regard to that matter; no part of it ever came to my hands directly or indirectly in any way, shape or manner.

Q.—Were any checks either signed by you or made payable to you and indorsed by you, that passed between you and either of these parties in any transactions? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In what? A.—I have given Belknap checks, but I don't know that I ever received any from him; I have given Birdsall checks, and received checks from him.

Q.—Since last June? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Anything relating to this transaction? A.—Nothing at all in relation to this transaction—in no way connected with it.

Q.—It was relating to entirely private business between yourself, Belknap and Mr. Birdsall? A.—Entirely private; there is nothing secret about it.

Q.—You may state it if you choose. A.—I recollect one check I gave to Belknap; a draft came on here from Washington on Belknap; I told Belknap that I would let him have the money, and I would be down from Court in time and give him a check; I was not down in time, and Belknap went away; I afterward told my clerk to draw a check for the amount of it, and he did so.

Q.—In regard to Mr. Birdsall you may explain. A.—Mr. Birdsall cashed a mortgage belonging to a client of mine, Garret S. Mott, and gave me checks, from time to time, for the amount; in fact, for more than the amount, which was afterward arranged between us.

Q.—Do you remember any instance of a check or checks to the amount of $1,000, which you had indorsed for either of these parties. A.—I do not recollect any such check as that.

Q.—Were you counsel, pro or con, in the litigation in which Birdsall has been a party? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For whom? A.—Against Birdsall.

Q.—What case do you refer to? A.—The Winter case.

Q.—Has that been finally disposed of? A.—My connection with it has ceased; I don't know whether it is disposed of or not; Mr. Livingston has carried that on; I argued the matter in General Term, and argued several motions in regard to it for Mr. Livingston; the controversy involved a good deal of feeling and acrimony.

Q.—Do you know of any connection in business matters between Birdsall and the United States District-Attorney Courtney? A.—No, I do not; I only know what I have heard—what the general report is.

Q.—If what you have heard is matter that we ought to know, we should like to hear it. A.—It is said in this City, and it is very generally believed, that there are few lawyers who are engaged in this whisky business who are not go-betweens between the officers upon one side, the reputed District-Attorney and the whisky-dealers upon the other side, and that immense sums of money, which are alleged to be paid from time to time, go through these channels; Mr. Birdsall is said to be one of them; I have no personal knowledge upon the subject.

Q.—You have no personal knowledge for what whisky manufacturers Mr. Birdsall has been counsel? A.—I could not mention their names, but there are a great many.

Q.—Do you know where he has appeared in Court for any of them? A.—I could not mention the names, but I have been told the names.

Q.—Have you any way of ascertaining? A.—I can furnish you the names; Mr. Hess swears to a check given by Birdsall to Courtney to get property released; that is one of the affidavits I took.

Q.—Do you know of Birdsall's having been counsel for Smith before the occasion of his arrest? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know any reason why he employed Mr. Birdsall at that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember what case this was in the Circuit Court which Smith was attending prior to his arrest? A.—I have heard in general terms something of the case; it was an action brought by some woman against Smith to recover some five or six hundred dollars, which it was said she had loaned him; the case was tried in the State Circuit Court; there is a long story about it; I don't know what the particulars are.

Q.—You say that Mr. Smith was brought over here from New-Jersey; do you know where he had been in the time intervening between his arrest and his appearance? A.—I had understood he had been at Plainfield, N. J.; in the meantime he had been in the City frequently; told me he had seen Smith and wanted to know why he was not arrested on the second warrant; I saw the Marshal and told him that Smith had been seen that day.

Q.—You understood from Birdsall that he had repaid to Smith this $10,000, less his fees? A.—Yes, Sir; he told me that distinctly; when this paragraph appeared in the papers, stating that the Court had taken testimony, showing that $20,000 had been paid as black-mail by Smith, and that $23,000 had been returned under the thumbscrew, I immediately wrote to these parties requesting them to state what connection I had with the transaction; I received a letter back from Birdsall, which I have here. [Letter of Birdsall's, dated Nov. 14, read.] I called upon Mr. Birdsall yesterday again, and told him I wanted to get an answer from Smith to my letter, (I don't know where Smith is, and I have not seen him,) and he told me he did not know where Smith was, and he was unable to find out; he promised to deliver to me, however, to-day, a copy of a letter which he wrote to Smith, informing him that this money could not be used for the purpose named when it was paid, and he also promised to put into my hands Smith's reply.

By Mr. Van Wyck—Q.—Is the same class of frauds being carried on still to a greater or less extent that have been carried on heretofore? A.—There are distilleries running which do not pay any tax at all.

By Mr. Jenckes—Q.—Have your investigations extended to Brooklyn? A.—They have not.

Q.—When did you go on to Washington last? A.—Last week Tuesday night; you spoke of a $1,000 check I had given payable to my order; I ought to state more particularly in regard to this matter; here are two $1,000 checks, (referring to memorandum book;) June 19, I had from Birdsall a check for $1,000; June 23, one of $1,000; June 25, one of $2,000; July 7, one of $1,000, making in all $6,000, a long time before the bond and mortgage were assigned to Birdsall for $5,600. Then the interest on the bond and mortgage which was due at the time of the assignment made it $5,665. Then there was interest to be allowed upon these several sums which made a separate item of $329 93, which he advanced over and above the mortgage; that is the amount of the checks he gave me.

Q.—Did you have any agency in procuring a suspension of the trial in the indictment in the United States Circuit Court against the members of the Kentucky Bourbon Company? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you state what it was? A.—It was this; at one time when I was at Washington I stated to the President and the Attorney-General that the individuals of the Kentucky Bourbon Company indicted, were furnishing me with important evidence in regard to whisky frauds, and were capable of furnishing me much more if their trials could be suspended, and that I should be able to avail myself of their services to a considerable extent to the advantage of the Government; that I thought the object was to convict those who were in a position to give evidence, so as to close their mouths, and that only for fear of trial and conviction they would be willing to disclose what they knew; and it was thought best, after consultation, to postpone the trial of this Kentucky Bourbon Company case, that the Government might get from those persons such information as they could avail themselves of; I ascertained, without speaking with accuracy as to numbers, that there were four or five individuals, and that there were four several indictments against them; I ascertained that the fifth indictment was found against these four or five individuals, including one or two others who were men of wealth, and I ascertained that these four indictments were entered regularly in the book by the District-Attorney's clerk, and that they were sent regularly from one Court to another, but that the fifth indictment had never been entered, and that it had never been set down for trial with the other indictments; I also ascertained that the District-Attorney had directed the fifth indictment to be put into an envelope and laid aside, and when it was inquired for it was said that there was no such indictment; I also learned that the defendants named in the four indictments had been to the individual named in the fifth indictment, Samuel C. Boehm, and that they had learned from him that he had made an arrangement at the District-Attorney's office by which that indictment should be suppressed; that he had drawn a check for $1,500, drawn the money upon it, put it in an envelope, taken it to A. J. Dittenhoeffer, when he, in his presence, had given it to Samuel C. Bell; that Bell had agreed to have that fifth indictment put out of the way where it could not be heard from, and that he had actually put it in the bundle of indictments of 1864; I then sent up to the office and inquired for the indictment; the answer was that there was no such indictment; directions were given to look into the indictments of 1864, and there it was found and brought to light.

Q.—Bell is the Assistant United States District-Attorney? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who are these parties that are indicted? A.—One man by the name of Messmore, another by the name of Frost, I don't remember the other names; the fifth indictment contains the name of Samuel C. Boehm.

Q.—I understand you to say that you were not counsel for either of the parties? A.—No, Sir, I was requested to try the whisky Bourbon cases for the defence, last June I think it must have been; I fixed my retaining fee at a figure they could not meet, and that was the end of it; I never learned what the indictment was for except it was for frauds.

Q.—Have any of these parties furnished you with any affidavits in regard to these frauds? Yes, Sir, Mr. Messmore has furnished me with an affidavit and Mr. Frost also.

Q.—Where are those? A.—They are with the President.

Q.—Among those you took last week? A.—Yes, Sir.

By Mr. Van Wyck—Q.—Is Blaisdell indicted? A.—That is for another matter growing out of whisky.

By Mr. Jenckes—Q.—Are these parties indicted separately or jointly? I think they are separately; I have never seen the indictment; I am not their counsel; I never was counsel in but one whisky case.

Q.—Who pays the expenses of procuring these affidavits? A.—I have so far—every dollar.

Q.—Have you paid anything more than the ordinary costs of legal expenses? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have paid for the time of the parties and their services? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—This is within the scope of your employment? A.—Yes, Sir.

By Mr. Benton—Q.—What time were you retained by Belknap? It must have been May or June.

Q.—What were the conditions of your retainer by him? A.—He said to me this: that he had the power of seizure, and that he wanted me to act as counsel; that I would get pay out of the Government beyond all doubt; that he was going to do great things; that he had instituted a mode of detecting these frauds, and that he could detect any number of them.

Q.—Were there any particular terms agreed upon between you and him as to how much your compensation should be? A.—None at all.

Q.—Was there any agreement or understanding that you should have any share that he might realize? A.—No, Sir; he said this: if anything should occur that the Government should not pay, I should be paid out of his moiety; I gave the matter but little personal attention.

Q.—You have been retained by the Secretary of the Treasury in the present investigation? A.—No, Sir; by nobody except President Johnson.

Q.—Was anything said as to the compensation you should receive? A.—No, Sir; the Secretary of the Treasury retained me in the way I have stated in the Binckley matter, and sent me a retaining fee.

Q.—Have you had any money to carry on your investigations from him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You spoke about paying some witnesses; what did you have to pay them for—where they furnished affidavits? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You yourself have not paid any? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have heard, undoubtedly, about witnesses being hired to give affidavits? A.—There is not a word of truth in it, so far as I am concerned; I never paid or authorized a man to be paid to make an affidavit; I have told witnesses who came and wanted pay that I would not give it to any man; I have scrupulously avoided such things as that.

Q.—What were the terms of your agreement with Belknap in the prosecution taken against Smith? A.—No agreement at all.

Q.—What in relation to that against Bailey? A.—None at all.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation or make any agreement with Sam Ward in relation to it? A.—Never; Sam Ward was interested in discovering these frauds.

Q.—Did you send S. C. Yeaton to Canada to get George Davis to return to New-York? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you request anybody else to send for him? A.—No, Sir; he was sent for in consequence of letters which he had forwarded, it seems, to the Secretary of the Treasury; the Secretary of the Treasury sent to me; I did this; it was stated that he had papers in his possession of great value, which in and of themselves proved frauds; I stated that these papers were to be had, and I advised that a messenger go to Canada and get these papers; I never advised him to bring Davis.

Q.—Did you give or cause to be given any money or consideration of value, or have you promised any to Yeaton, Depew, Davis, Blaisdell, Hess or Messmore? A.—I have not to Hess or Messmore or Depew, nor have I personally to any of them; the compensation paid those men for looking up information has been fixed in some way by my partner, and I have handed him money to disburse; I could not give you the particulars of the disbursement.

Q.—You could not tell exactly what he has disbursed? A.—No, Sir; I could not give you the amount, although I have handed him sums from time to time; I know he stated he was going to give Blaisdall some, which I approved, because he rendered very valuable service, and knows more about whisky frauds than any man in them.

Q.—Do you think Depew has valuable information? A.—Yes, Sir; he can give you the dates when whisky was removed from several places; through one month, two or three, the places where it was taken to, the number of the drays that carried it, the names of the drivers who carried it; he can give you every particle of information necessary to forfeit property and recover large sums, that he has furnished the District-Attorney; he can tell a score of instances where he has seized the property or caused it to be seized; I wish to say in conclusion that there is nothing in connection with this affair, so far as I have any knowledge, that is in the slightest degree out of the way. I have been guilty of no act; I have uttered no word; I have disbursed no money or received any from any quarter or source in any way calculated to reflect upon my position as a good citizen. My whole conduct in connection with this matter is open for inspection and criticism, and I do not mean to be driven off by the whisky ring.

Testimony of George A. Fitch.

Mr. Fitch stated that he was told by Mr. Wellwood, the Assessor of Internal Revenue in the Third District, and Mr. Cole, that they had evidence enough in that office to send Commissioner Rollins and his Assistant, Mr. Harland, to the Penitentiary, and that if they were summoned before the Committee they would testify. He stated this to Mr. Binckley, at whose request he laid these facts before the President, who said that if these frauds existed they ought to be looked into. He had been requested by Binckley to aid him in the investigation. We copy the following from his testimony:

Q.—What conversation did you have with Mr. Binckley as to the conduct of the District-Attorney? A.—The conversation in that respect was carried on very largely by Binckley himself; he was continually filling my mind with doubts as to Mr. Courtney's integrity in prosecuting this case; I know of no reason why Mr. Courtney should not discharge his duties with fidelity during the progress of the trial, only from the firm faith I had in Binckley—that he, as a lawyer, could judge in this matter far better than I could.

Q.—Did you subsequently make charges against Mr. Courtney upon which you made an affidavit, and upon which you asked the President to suspend him, and did you send these charges to the President? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who drafted that instrument? A.—The original draft was made by me at the White House, at the urgent solicitation of certain parties who were there.

Q.—Who were those parties? A.—Mr. Yeaton, Capt. Lewis, Green Clay Smith, Senator Fowler, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the lady before referred to; these charges were predicated upon the impressions that had been made upon my mind relative to Mr. Courtney by Mr. Binckley, in such a positive and emphatic manner that I was led to believe they were true; for instance, that he was endeavoring to trifle with the witnesses so as to shake their credit; another point was, that he was acting with the attorneys of the defence; these were all made as positive statements to me by Binckley; also, one allegation relative to his (Courtney's) having received a bribe of $10,000 from the Kentucky Bourbon Company, which I have afterwards investigated sufficiently to discredit entirely; the affidavit accompanying that was intended to be an affidavit founded simply upon my belief—at least, not upon positive knowledge; and the assurance that I received was that all this matter should be kept entirely private until the testimony could be brought out to sustain the charges that were made—that is, if it could be done; I had, as I said before, received such assurances from these parties that led me to believe they could be sustained.

Q.—You did not make that affidavit upon any knowledge or information of your own, but simply upon the impression you received from the representation of others? A.—Yes, Sir; these impressions had been fastened upon my mind; Mrs. Stephens told me, "You do this thing;" one of these parties, "You make these charges and they will be kept confidential by the President until such time as the facts can be maintained:" that is the sum and substance of it; the whole thing was submitted to this *posse comitatus*.

Q.—Did anybody advise or dictate the language of that draft to you? A.—Oh no; in this conversation I stated this, that I believe such and such charges can be made against Courtney from what you tell me, and I will do it.

Q.—Did any one more than another advise or dictate the language to you? A.—No, Sir; I simply took these points.

Q.—Who drafted it? A.—I made the draft; I afterward copied it.

Q.—Did it go to the President in your handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir; after returning to New-York I made certain inquiries and became satisfied that the charges were unjust toward Mr. Courtney, and had determined upon returning to Washington to withdraw them, which I shall do when I return there; what I speak of is his having received $10,000 bribe from the Kentucky Bourbon Company, (that is the principal charge,) and his interfering with the witnesses in conducting this prosecution.

Q.—Who suggested that such charges should be made? A.—It was suggested by two or three parties who were here.

Q.—Name them? A.—I think that Yeaton was the first one that suggested it; both Yeaton and Mrs. Stephens.

Q.—What knowledge or information did you have as to the truth of the statement which you made in these charges, and which you swear you believe to be true? A.—I had no knowledge or information except what was stated to me by others and by Mr. Binckley.

Q.—Did you state in these charges that Mr. Courtney, the District-Attorney, had received $10,000 for settling the Kentucky Bourbon case so called? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Upon what did you base that statement? A.—Upon the very positive statement of Mr. Binckley to me that that was true.

Q.—Who told you that the Kentucky Bourbon case was settled? I don't know that anybody ever told me.

Q.—Who gave you any information whatever as to the Kentucky Bourbon case? A.—Mr. Binckley gave me the principal part of the information, and a man by the name of Col. Harrison gave me some information, who, at the time of the seizure of the effects of the Company, was some sort of revenue inspector.

Q.—Did you charge the District-Attorney with making an assault upon the Solicitor of Internal Revenue? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who gave you the particulars upon which you based that charge? A.—I saw it myself—that is, the last part of it; I did not see the first part of it; I did not see who commenced it; I took Binckley's word for the first of it.

Q.—Did you charge Mr. Courtney with conniving and colluding with the defence in the recent investigation against Commissioner Rollins and Harland, in order to screen the parties charged? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Upon what did you base that charge? A.—From what Binckley had told me.

Q.—What information did you have as to such collusion or connivance, and who gave you such information? A.—Mr. Binckley.

Q.—Do you know Jacob Depew? A.—I have seen him; I have never spoken to him.

Q.—Has he been employed by anybody, to your knowledge, in hunting up evidence in this investigation? A.—I think he was employed by Mr. Binckley; as I said before, never having spoken to the man, I don't know that; he has been in Binckley's room.

Q.—Who employed him? A.—If anybody employed him at all it was Mr. Binckley.

Q.—Do you know of his being paid any money? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have stated that you have spent a large amount of time and money to detect frauds in the Treasury Department—now can you furnish the Committee with any evidence that Commissioner Rollins, Assistant Commissioner Harland, the late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chandler, or any other prominent officer in the Treasury Department, have in any way acted corruptly in the discharge of their duties? A.—I cannot, only indirectly.

Q.—Have you any knowledge upon that subject? A.—No, Sir; I have got nothing but hearsay testimony upon that point.

Q.—Did you state that Commissioner Rollins went to New-Hampshire a fortnight ago, and that he would never return as Commissioner? A.—Yes, Sir; I stated it as an opinion.

Q.—What grounds had you for making this statement? A.—Because I had been led to believe it from the repeated statements of Yeaton, Lewis, and that class of men that he would be removed.

Q.—Do you know whether or not any persons were employed in this prosecution against Rollins and Harland from the Secret Service Department of Government? A.—That I don't know.

Q.—With whom did you first have conversation about the information you received from Wellwood and Cole? A.—Senator Fowler.

Q.—Did you volunteer that information to the President, or did he send for you? A.—The President sent Senator Fowler, requesting me to come and see him.

Q.—Were you actuated by any personal feeling in this matter? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Are you under any obligations to any applicant for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue? A.—I am not.

Q.—Have you stated all the matters that you know in any way calculated or tending to implicate any of these parties charged? A.—I cannot do that without reference to those papers that Binckley has carried off; all that I know of my own knowledge I have.

Q.—In any way calculated to implicate Rollins, Harland and others? A.—Yes, Sir; I never had any connection with the internal revenue service.

Q.—You had not any conviction that Mr. Rollins was in any way guilty? A.—No, Sir, nothing further than what I had been told; I have no reason to question Mr. Rollins' honesty.

Q.—Have you had any reason, from all the light and information you have, to question the integrity of Mr. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue? A.—No, Sir, and I make that same remark relative to the charges I made against Mr. Courtney.

GEORGE MULLER.

The New Orphan Houses of Bristol, England—The Remarkable History of Their Founder.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Bristol, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1868.

Every town has its lions—its institutions of which it is proud, and which strangers are expected to visit and admire. Bristol has many such. There is not one of its ancient gabled streets, where every house is from three to five hundred years old, which is not a curious study. Its old churches, monastic ruins, and Roman remains are all most interesting; the scenery of the Avon, from the city to the sea, is very grand and beautiful. I certainly advise every American tourist to come a few miles out of his way and have a good look at Bristol. He ought also to see the famous City of Bath, the most renowned of the pleasure towns of England, twelve miles from Bristol, of which I shall give some account in my next letter.

The Bristol institution, however, which the stranger is oftenest told he ought to see, is the new orphan houses, built by George Muller. They are known over the world as having been built and sustained now for many years by voluntary contributions, given or sent from all parts—even from India, California and Australia—in answer to prayer. On a fine swell of land, in a "sightly," airy, salubrious situation, a mile northeast of the town, are three immense buildings of gray limestone, full of windows, built in a plain, neat style, covering many acres of ground, and containing at the present time 1,300 orphan children, from babes in arms to those fourteen years old. A few, retained as nurses or teachers, are older. Less than one hundred are boys, Mr. Muller, the sole head, director, manager of the whole concern, considering that orphan girls were exposed to greater dangers and had more need of care. This institution was begun in a very small way more than thirty years ago. Since that time these immense houses have been built, and two more are projected. Two thousand four hundred and twelve orphans have been cared for, and this is but a small part of the work, for the same institution—the one-man power, or, as he claims, the prayers of George Muller—have educated 16,500 children and grown persons, given away 44,500 Bibles, 46,600 Testaments, and immense quantities of tracts, and assisted or supported hundreds of missionaries in various parts of the world.

The principles of the institution are briefly stated by Mr. Muller in the last annual report. He says:

"My soul does magnify the Lord for the help which he has been so graciously pleased to grant to me for another year. Difficulties, greater than ever I had them for the previous thirty-three years, have been overcome during the past year by prayer and faith; work, which has been increasing with every year more and more, has not been allowed to overwhelm me; and expenses greater than during any previous year, amounting altogether to £41,310 16s. 8¾d., have been met, without my ever being unable to satisfy to the full, *at once*, all demands, though sometimes amounting to more than £3,000 at a time. We are now going on in the thirty-fifth year of this Institution, proving, day by day, that the Living God of the Bible is still the Living God. Elijah has long since been taken up into heaven, but the God of Elijah lives, and *all* who *truly* depend upon Him, will find him ever ready to help them. By the grace of God we hold fast the principles on which, in March, 1834, the Scriptural Knowledge Institution was formed, of which we would here only refer to the following: 1. God Himself was from the beginning sought to be the patron of this Institution, and He alone is our patron still. We are grateful for any kindness manifested toward this Institution, even the least, whether in the way of donations or otherwise, but we are with every succeeding year more and more convinced that, if we would really prosper, God must not theoretically only, but practically, be honored above every one, even the most exalted or rich persons, and He must be confided in, and not any human being. And how have we succeeded, you may ask, esteemed reader, with the living God alone as our patron? All who know the small and most insignificant beginning of the Institution bear us witness that we have not in vain set up our banners in the name of our God, and confided in His power and willingness to help us. About four hundred thousand pounds sterling the Lord has been pleased to send into our treasury, in answer to prayer, since we began to confide in him alone. 2. We decided, in particular also, from the beginning, never to go beyond the means which we had actually in hand, while enlarging the field of labor. To this we have adhered, and habitually adhered, which has kept us from going before the Lord. Sometimes we have had to wait on God a long time before the means were obtained which it appeared to us desirable to have; but they have always been sent to us in the end. We judged it to be for the glory of God patiently to wait His time, and not to make haste in doing His work by contracting debt. This happy way, this peaceful way, this prosperous way, this Scriptural way, we affectionately commend to all our brethren in Christ, especially to our younger brethren, who seek to work for God; for we have proved its blessedness for about thirty-eight years."

It struck me that a man who had got $2,000,000 in gold in a few years merely by praying for it, in this unmiraculous and materialistic period, was a phenomenon worthy of some attention; so on Tuesday I walked out to the Orphan Houses, entered No. 2, the one open for company that day, at 2:30 P. M., and was shown into the reception room, where the visitors collected before making the tour of the establishment. At a long table, covered with the twenty-nine annual reports, and two considerable volumes of *The Lord's Dealings with George Muller*, before the annual reports began to be issued, sat a pretty, dimpled, ringletted young lady, who pleasantly answered my questions. She told me that Mr. Muller, in the management of this vast business, had no society, no board, no committee. He managed and decided everything, and was responsible to nobody. As all the money came in answer to his prayers from day to day, no other person had any right to control it. All applications to receive orphans, or for books, or missionary aid, came to him. She laughed at the idea of a board or committee. "Why, Mr. Muller would decide a thing in five minutes," said she, "that a committee would quarrel over for weeks." In short, God governs and provides for the institution, and Muller is his prophet—the Elijah of the nineteenth century.

A woman came and conducted us through the house, from the clean and airy dormitories, with little beds from the cradle size up to those for well-grown girls, numbering from about 300 to 700; the wardrobes, where every child's clothing was ranged in equal order; the school-rooms, where the two great divisions, under and over seven, marched, and sang and clapped their hands with surprising vigor; through refectory, kitchen, laundry. Nothing could be more clean and orderly. The ventilation was excellent, except in the school-rooms, where the system is scarcely sufficient, and the lighting and warming are very good. The children look healthy; and the younger ones happy. The elder ones are a little jaded with the routine of so large a house, and the monotony of the strict order required in such a place, and its Shaker-like absence of variety and ornament. The rooms of the teachers and caretakers are very prettily fitted up, with vases of flowers, books, &c., but the great rooms are very bare.

I took home with me the first volume of *The Lord's Dealings with George Muller*, and the last annual report, and now I propose to give you some account of this extraordinary man from his own writings, to see what sort of a man it takes to pray two millions of dollars out of the pockets of Englishmen, and from the "earth's remotest bounds;" and I mean to be as fair, as uncritical and as matter-of-fact about it as it is possible to be.

George Muller was born at Kroppenstaedt, near Halberstadt, Prussia, in 1805; son of an Excise officer. He began to cheat and steal very early. At 10 he was sent to a classical school to prepare for the University, and to become a clergyman. At 14, on the night his mother died, he was playing cards till 2 o'clock in the morning, and then went with his comrades on Sunday to a tavern, where they all got tipsy. A few days after, he made his confession, according to the Prusso-Lutheran custom, was confirmed, and partook of the Lord's supper, while engaged in gross immoralities, and cheated his confessor out of a large part of his fee. Among other sins in this *naive* confession, which is made that the grace of God should be the more manifest in the conversion of such a young rake and reprobate, he puts down getting in love with a Roman Catholic girl, playing the piano-forte and guitar, reading novels, frequenting taverns, cheating, stealing, swindling—for which he got a year's imprisonment—and living, as he says, "in all sorts of sin." In spite of this he became a hard student, a clever tutor, and at the University was outwardly careful in his behavior, though "in secret, habitually guilty of great sins." At times, while studying for the ministry, he had "certain natural impressions of religion," which one time were so strong that he "read through Klopstock's works without weariness;" but he preferred Voltaire and Molière to the Bible. "I had now grown so wicked," he says, "that I could habitually tell lies without blushing." He committed forgery, and pretended to have been robbed, to induce his father to give him more money for his vices. I have seldom read of a more profligate student of divinity, or a more hypocritical scoundrel.

At Halle, in 1825, there were 1,260 students, of whom 900 were divinity students, and allowed to preach, though Muller has "reason to believe not nine of them feared the Lord." One night, at the invitation of a fellow-student, he went to a meeting at the house of "a believing tradesman, of the name of Wagner." They sang a hymn, and one of the brothers knelt down and prayed. It was the first time Muller had ever seen such a thing, and it seems to have converted him at once, for he became very happy, and has remained so ever since. He became "a believer," "a saint;" one of the curious sect called in England "Plymouth Brethren"—a sort of Baptists, though they do not all practice baptism. What they do chiefly is to *believe*. If they believe, they are sure of salvation. It is proof of their election; they cannot fall from grace; they call themselves saints; and though for the most part vulgar and ignorant, they seem to be very zealous and happy people.

Having been converted, Muller wished to be a missionary, but got in love with a girl—a saint—which was a hindrance, for he says: "I had given up the work of the Lord, and, I may say, the Lord himself for the sake of a girl." But he had the grace to give her up, and then felt completely happy. He now determined to become a missionary to the Jews in Poland, but his father, who wished him to be comfortably settled as a clergyman of the Establishment, did not like it and stopped the supplies, but by teaching German to American students, three of whom were Professors of American colleges, he got on. Wishing to know the mind of the Lord as to his being a missionary, he bought a ticket in a lottery; but though he won a small prize, he came soon to think it was "altogether wrong that he, a child of God, should have anything to do with so worldly and ungodly a system."

About this time he began to pray for help or guidance in all things, the minutest matters, which he considers the scriptural way of acting. He came to a fork of two roads, and knew not which to take, so he prayed that some one would come and direct him. Almost immediately a carriage drives up, and he is set right. He often fell into open sins, but these are not of much account to believers; they soon get out of them. Though he had once in his ungodly days drunk about five quarts of strong beer in one afternoon, and also much wine at one time, without remorse, he gave it up entirely.

Disappointed in his hopes of preaching to the Jews in Poland, he applied to the London Society for the Conversion of the Jews, and was accepted as a student on probation. While waiting to come to London he fell into a great backsliding, and even went so far in iniquity as to go twice to a theatre and once to a concert. This was in 1828, and he has never been to one since. Leaving Prussia he had some difficulty about the military service, but "a believing Major, who was on good terms with one of the chief Generals," got him through by advising him to offer himself as a soldier and then get refused on his medical examination—and this pious ruse was happily accomplished, and he got a complete dismissal from all military service to the King of Prussia, "because the King of Kings had intended that he should go to England."

In 1829 he landed in England, but did not much like the idea of the Jewish Mission Seminary. He preferred preaching about wherever he could get a chance, and, visiting Teignmouth, he went to the Ebenezer there, and became a full convert to the doctrines of the Plymouth Brethren. He says: "I went to the Word, reading the New Testament from the beginning, and to my great astonishment I found that the passages which speak decidedly for election and persevering grace were about four times as many as those which speak apparently against these truths." He also adopted the Millerite and Cummingite belief in the nearness of the second coming. On the whole, he could not see his way to being ordained by English Bishops, who were probably unconverted, and being directed in this mission to the Jews by a Board of unbelieving reprobates. On his views and proceedings becoming known to the Society, he was cut off by a polite resolution, and saved from any further trouble with the Jews. So he went to the Gentiles, and settled at Teignmouth, in Devonshire, as pastor of the Ebenezer, at a salary of £55 a year. After preaching a while he adopted another article of faith, viz.: "That believers only are the proper subjects for baptism, the proper mode of which is by immersion;" and, though there was much opposition among the brethren, some time after he was baptized. He did not, however, insist upon the other saints being baptized, and years after was pastor of two congregations—one of baptized and the other of unbaptized believers.

In 1830 he got married to the sister of a brother preacher, who seems to have been an excellent yoke-fellow. He now felt it his duty to give up his salary and abolish pew rents in the chapel, and he and his wife obeyed the command: "Sell all ye have and give alms," depending for support upon God alone, and what he should send in answer to prayer. He says: "It is now (1860) twenty-nine years since we set out in this way, and we do not in the least regret the step we then took."

He refused to ask any one for money or help but God, and money has come to him, according to his needs and his work ever since, in a constantly increasing amount. He has had to wait long at times, and pray very hard, and has been in great straits, but help always came at last, and often, it must be admitted, in singular ways and very opportunely. Then Providences, minutely recorded in a carefully-kept journal from 1830, fill volumes. In some cases I confess I do not see absolute proof of miraculous or even of specially Providential interference—but I will put down a few cases and leave the reader to form his own opinion.

"When I was praying with my wife in the morning, the Lord brought to my mind the state of our purse, and I was led to ask him for some money. Four hours after, a sister asked, 'Do you want any money?' 'I told the brethren,' said I, 'dear sister, when I gave up my salary, that I would in future tell the Lord *only* about my wants.' She replied, 'But He has told me to give you some money. About a fortnight ago I asked Him what I should do for Him, and He told me to give you some money.'"

Finding his money, one day, reduced to 3s. he said to himself:

"I must now go and ask the Lord for fresh supplies. But before I had prayed there was sent from Exeter £2, as a proof that the Lord hears before we call."

"A shoulder of mutton and a loaf were sent us anonymously. I understood some time after that Satan had raised the false report that we were starving, in consequence of which a believer sent these provisions. Now the truth is that while we have often been brought very low; yea, so low that we have not had as much as even one penny left, or so as to have the last bread on the table, yet *never* have we had to sit down to a meal without our good Lord having provided *nourishing* food for us. I am bound to state this, and I do it *with pleasure*." The italics in every instance are Mr. Muller's. "We saw it to be against the Lord's mind to put by any money for my wife's confinement." He might have laid up £20 or £30, but, he says: "I have every reason to believe that had I begun to lay up, the Lord would have stopped the supplies, and thus the ability of doing so was only *apparent*. Let no one profess to trust in God, and yet lay up for future wants, otherwise the Lord will send him to the hoard he has amassed before he can answer the prayer for more." One day, he says: "I proposed united prayer respecting our temporal wants. Just as we were about to pray, a parcel came from Exmouth. In prayer we asked the Lord for meat for dinner, having no money to buy any. After prayer, on opening the parcel, we found among other things a ham, which served us for dinner." Cases of this sort are a hundred times repeated.

In 1833 Mr. Muller came to Bristol, where he preached with Brother Craik, alternately it appears, at two chapels of the Saints, Gideon and Bathesda. The believers of the latter were baptized, but the Gideonites held out a long time against what they considered a needless ceremony. They held that they were baptized by the Spirit; they knew they were the elect, and they were safe any how. Muller went zealously at work in the poorest part of Bristol, established day and Sunday schools, and gradually gathered some hundreds of believers. He records four hats sent as often as the old ones got shabby in answer to prayer, and that "the Lord also sent wine or porter when we required it." Tailors were sent to take his measure for suits of clothes. His salary from free-will offerings was at this time about $1,800—five or six times as much as when he was paid a definite sum. In 1834 he projected his institution for the spread of Scriptural knowledge. At first he called it a Society—but as he was alone, head and members, sole manager—he changed it to institution. He was opposed to all the existing Societies, composed of and governed by unbelieving persons, the only qualification being a handsome contribution. He would not ask money of the unconverted, nor of any one but God. He does not aid any school unless the teachers are believers.

At this period the two churches of Gideon and Bathesda were so small that they could dine or take tea together at the house of a sister, and with praying and singing for four or five hours enjoy refreshing seasons. One of these was to celebrate the birth of a son of Brother Muller. This boy they had not been able to find a name for, and he writes, "Considering that *in all our ways* we ought to acknowledge the Lord," he sat to praying about it, and was impressed with the name of Elijah. Work and money increased. There were boxes put up in the two churches for the support of the ministers, and in 1835 his part amounted to £135, to which add "money given to me by saints in and out of Bristol, £93," other presents, £60, and we have £288—a very respectable income.

Some of the answers to prayer recorded for the encouragement of believers, about this time, are remarkable. One day, their means being completely gone, they sold some silver spoons given to them a long time before, and which they had never used, considering that saints should be content with pewter. Again, after much prayer, the Lord supplied their wants by their selling what they did not need, and collecting an old debt. When he was going to Germany on some missionary business, and the Prussian Ambassador refused to sign his passport because he was not identified, after three days of earnest prayer the difficulty was removed by a paper signed by some citizens of London who knew him. Going from Dover to Calais they held a prayer-meeting to ask for good weather, and "found the wind comparatively calm." Getting lost in Dover—almost every one knows the little village, which then was smaller still—he says:

"I now lifted up my heart to the Lord, as he generally helps me to do on such occasions, to direct my steps to the boat which went out to meet the packet, and I found it almost immediately. We had, in answer to prayer, a good passage—[twenty miles.] At Calais we obtained our passports, luggage out of the Custom-house, and places in the diligence without difficulty, and left a little after 10 in the morning for Paris. What a blessed thing it is, in all such matters, to have a Father to go to for help? What a different thing, also, to travel in the service of the Lord Jesus, from what it is to travel in the service of the flesh!" He says Paris did not interest him much. "What a difference grace makes!" The *malle post* for Strasbourg stuck in the mud. "I lifted up my heart to the Lord and we were soon delivered, otherwise the circumstance, in a cold night and during a fall of snow, would have been trying, as we had to get out of the mail." He heroically gave his testimony, and drove by this means the last passenger to the outside. "This gave me a blessed and most refreshing opportunity to pray for about an hour aloud in the coach, which strengthened and refreshed my soul. It was particularly kind of the Lord to give me an opportunity to pray aloud."

It was in 1835 that he established the germ of his orphan houses, in imitation of those he had visited, established by Franke in Germany, relying on contributions in answer to prayer; and, as he says again and again, never asking for anything, but only of the Lord. It became known, however, that the orphan house was to be established. It was a matter of especial prayer, both with the baptized saints at Bathesda, and the unbaptized at Gideon, and of course spread to all the little Bethels in the Kingdom. Soon, in answer to prayer, all sorts of supplies of furniture, fixtures, clothing, provisions, trinkets and money began to flow in. Muller prayed for orphans and they began to arrive. He prayed for nurses and teachers, and had plenty of applications. There were soon many mouths to feed, and the supplies at times ran low, but Muller was full of faith. When they got to the hardest pinches, he assembled his helpers, they prayed, emptied the contribution boxes of their last coppers, and often the work-people had to club their little savings to buy the poor children their dinner. But the sphere of sympathy widened day by day. Muller's story, from which I have made the above extracts, was widely circulated. His missionaries were being scattered over the world. Donations came to him from all parts of England, Scotland, Ireland, America, and even from India. The work grew like a tree. The annual reports, showing how the Lord had answered prayer were scattered in editions of many thousands. The claim to supernatural aid made it talked about, and the great fact of the success of the institution made it every day more successful. Again and again, in these reports Mr. Muller says:

"Without any one having been asked for anything by us, the sum of [so many thousand pounds] has been given to us the past year, *entirely as the result of prayer to God*."

He might as well say that the blind man at the corner of the street, rolling up his sightless eye-balls and holding out his hat, does not ask for alms. The fact that there are twelve hundred orphans here, dependent upon voluntary contributions for daily bread, visited by thousands—for there are at times three hundred visitors a day—talked and read about by millions, with a *prestige* of the supernatural and miraculous, and appealing to a widespread religious denomination, as fanatical as the Mormons, and coming from nearly the same class, is the loudest kind of asking.

I do not question the honesty of George Muller. It seems as evident as his ignorance, bigotry and fanaticism. But he has been single-minded, unselfish, industrious, persevering, with a genius for organization and rule and the power of strongly impressing a certain class of minds. He believes in himself and his prayers, and so appeals successfully to the faith of others. No one finds fault with the distribution of the Scriptures, with aiding missions and schools, and with the care of orphan children. Good works, carried on by supernatural means, appeal strongly to all who believe in the supernatural.

MONADNOCK.

SPEAKER COLFAX.

Reception by the Philadelphia Union League—His Speech.

From the Philadelphia North American, Dec. 21.

Upon Gen. Grant's last visit to this city he was the guest of the Union League, at a banquet given in the Club-house. On Saturday evening last, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, our next Vice-President, was the recipient of a similar hospitality. The banqueting hall was splendidly decorated, and the dinner was magnificent in its composition and service. The gentlemen who took part fairly represented the noble organization which has shed such renown upon our city, and the occasion was in every respect most enjoyable to all who were present. Hon. Morton McMichael presided, and, after the substantials had been removed, proposed the health of the distinguished guest in a few words befitting the occasion. Mr. Colfax replied as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Union League—It is no ordinary pleasure, and I regard it as no ordinary honor, to enjoy the hospitalities of an organization so justly famed for its good words and work during all the years of its existence. Ever on the side of the nation and the nation's interests—ever outspoken for liberty, loyalty and law—its trumpet has never given forth an uncertain sound, and its members have never wearied in well-doing. There is a majesty in the voice of a great people, speaking through its aggregated millions of ballots, far more potential than the decrees from a throne. It is like the voice of many waters, drowning all other sounds. It is like the thunder rolling along the sky, which purifies the atmosphere. It is the command of a nation, which all within its limits must heed and respect. What the utterance of the 3d of November means, it is not difficult to understand. It ratified the platform of principles enunciated at Chicago, and which had been cordially indorsed by both of your candidates in their letters of acceptance. But, more than this, to all who denounced the reconstruction measures of Congress as unconstitutional, revolutionary and void; to all who suggested their repeal by the bayonet; to all who had dishonored the country by countless murders of defenceless men for their love of the Union; to all who boasted of devotion to the "lost cause," it spoke with the commanding voice of authority, "Peace, be still." But with the peace which it thus demands it brings prosperity. With the laws of the land respected and obeyed, with protection to all assured, and with confidence thus restored, immigration and capital will open a new and brighter era to the enfranchised and regenerated South, and with her great staples and genial climate she will join with the East, the North and the West in the triumphal march of national progress and power. Nor was this all. The voice of the people proclaimed anew that the paramount duty of government was to secure the life, liberty and rights of all its citizens, even to the humblest, and that American citizenship must protect all entitled to its protection, at home and abroad. It reaffirmed (to quote the language of the Chicago resolutions) the great principles of impartial justice and equal rights laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government—hailing with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil. And, with a wise and generous magnanimity, too little appreciated heretofore by those responsible for the bloodshed and anguish of our late war, is declared in favor of the removal of all disqualifications in the same measure as the spirit of disloyalty may die out, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people. But, beside this, the voice of the people thus spoken, imposed grave duties and responsibilities on all whom it clothed with public trusts. It demands the most searching retrenchment, like that which signalized the administration by its President elect of one of the governmental departments which was intrusted to his hands. It demands honesty and efficiency, a higher character, of all who are to be connected with the public service, that the honest tax-payer may no longer be required to bear the burden of the dishonest as well as his own. With a President whose cardinal principle is that the law of the land must be obeyed, and not thwarted or nullified, the nation may hope that his subordinates will exhibit a fidelity to duty akin to their chief. It demands a strict and rigid guardianship of the nation's treasury against all unwise and extravagant schemes. It demands a financial policy which shall maintain, unimpaired and untarnished, our credit—the right arm of the country—in times of peril, which shall appreciate our currency, and which shall finally place us on the firm rock of specie payment. With all this secured by the Administration of the great commander whom the people have called to govern the land, which, under Providence, he saved, not only shall we fortify and continue the political ascendency which the people have decreed, but all parties and all sections will be able to rejoice, as our Republic takes that foremost place among the nations of the earth to which our free institutions, our vast resources, and our unparalleled industrial advancement now beckon us.

Later in the evening the distinguished statesman was introduced to a large number of the members of the League, who had assembled to see and congratulate him.

LARGE BEQUESTS.

Will of the Late Hon. James Arnold, of New-Bedford.

From the New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, Dec. 14.

The will of the late Hon. James Arnold was deposited in the Probate Office of this county, on Friday last. The disposition of so large a fortune as the decedent left is of course a matter of public interest, and has been the occasion of no small amount of conjecture. We publish the following facts, taken from the will itself, to correct misapprehension, and to gratify the public curiosity:

After devising his property, consisting of valuable real estate in Providence, R. I., to relatives in that city and State, and giving to his nephew, Hon. Wm. J. Rotch, in fee (coupled with the single condition that the devisee pay into the estate $20,000,) his beautiful homestead, the testator makes the following specific bequests:

To Rev. Moses G. Thomas	$2,000
To Mrs. Robert C. Pitman	2,000
To Miss Mary Kent	2,000
To the Association of Ladies in New-Bedford for the Benefit of Fallen Women	2,000
To the New-Bedford Port Society	6,000
To Wellwood Young, (gardener)	1,500
To Calvin Edson Bacon, (coachman)	1,000
To Charles Carter, (body servant)	500
To Susan Collinson, (cook)	300
To Ellen Cronin, (servant)	250
To Margaret Hawes, (servant)	250

It is but just to say that these amounts given to the faithful servants of the deceased, are in addition to generous gifts previously made. To Carter, the deceased gave a house, and also deposited in the Savings Bank for him $400.

The remainder of the will is then divided by the will into twenty-four parts. Of these, five and one-quarter parts, it is specially provided, shall not exceed $25,000 each. Beyond all question they will reach that sum. These five and a quarter parts are given as follows:

To Mrs. Abby Hunt, one-half share	$12,500
To W. G. Taber, one-fifth share	5,000
To Robert Taber, one-fifth share	5,000
To Henry A. Taber, one-fifth share	5,000
To Mrs. Hetty Smith, one-fifth share	5,000
To Mrs. Sarah Chandler, one-fifth share	5,000
To John James Dixwell, one-half share	12,500
To Francis E. Parker, one-half share	12,500
To Rev. Orville Dewey, one-quarter share	6,250
To Miss Mary Dewey, one-quarter share	6,250
To Rev. Charles T. Brooks, one-half share	12,500
To Rev. John Weiss, one-quarter share	6,250
To Rev. William J. Potter, one-quarter share	6,250
To Rev. John H. Morrison, one-quarter share	6,250
To Rev. Christopher Hussey, one-quarter share	6,250
To Mrs. Lydia M. Green, one-quarter share	6,250
To Mrs. Harriet Savage, one-quarter share	6,250
To Mrs. Helen Prescott, one-quarter share	6,250

Of the remaining eighteen and three-quarter parts, (representing probably about $1,260,000,) two and three-quarters are given as follows:

To George B. Emerson, John James Dixwell and Francis E. Parker, of Boston, in trust, "to be by them applied for the promotion of agricultural or horticultural improvements, or other philosophical or philanthropic purposes, at their discretion; and to provide for the continuation of this trust hereafter to such persons and on such conditions as they, or a majority of them, may deem proper to carry out the intentions of the donor"—one and one-quarter shares—equal to about $80,000.

To William J. Rotch, Henry Taber and Oliver Prescott, of New-Bedford, "the survivor or survivors, the successor or successors, of them, in trust, for the benefit of the poor and needy in New-Bedford, who may be deserving"—one and one-half shares—equal to about $96,000.

The remaining sixteen shares are given (with one exception) specifically, to certain persons related to the deceased through his late wife; the bulk of the property, which the deceased accumulated through his connection with his father-in-law, William Rotch, Jr., going to members of the Rotch family.

The body of the will was made some seven or eight years since, previous to the death of Mrs. Arnold; but there are some half dozen codicils, either made necessary by changes in the subjects or objects of the will, or added out of abundant caution, to prevent any possible misapprehension of the testator's previously expressed intentions.

Liability of Indorsers of Notes.

From the Baltimore Sun, Dec. 19.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, before Judge Garey, the case of Cromwell vs. Stewart & Laws was tried on these facts: In 1865 J. B. Stewart gave a note, signed by himself, for $500, payable to S. T. Cromwell. On the back of the note were signed the names of William Laws and Eli Henckle, at the time of its delivery to Cromwell, but which Cromwell never indorsed. The note was not paid at maturity, nor protested, and no notice given of non-payment to Laws or Henckle. Cromwell brought suit against all three as the maker of a joint and several note, though on its face is was "I promise to pay." The defendants, Stewart & Laws, severed their defence and pleaded separately, Laws claiming to be merely an indorser, and signed his name on the back of the note as such; that to be held liable, the note needed protest and notice to him of dishonor. The plaintiff claimed that, as the names of all the parties were on at the time of delivery, whatever part of the paper bore the signatures of the parties, they were joint makers as much as if their names had been signed on the face of the note and immediately under the first signer, and as such they were liable without protest or notice. The Court so ruled, and judgment was given for the plaintiff.

Sufferings of Immigrants in North Carolina.

From the Raleigh Standard, Dec. 17.

We have learned from trustworthy sources that the Swiss immigrants, settled on the Atkinson plantation, near Goldsboro, are in a wretched and deplorable condition, suffering for raiment and necessaries of life. These worthy people, accustomed to their native mountains, to pure air, and to an abundance of food, are at this time without friends, almost shelterless, and compelled to subsist on a miserly ration of corn meal and pork. One of their number took his last $40, and cheerfully spent it to promote the comfort and happiness of his countrymen and women. It does seem to us that the benevolent people of Wayne County, who raised money to defray the expenses of Messrs. Atkinson and Trued to Europe, might have displayed more judgment—at least more humanity—in applying it to the absolute poverty and suffering of the sixty Swiss immigrants already in the county. If these poor people have been swindled and deceived by false promises, it is time the Legislature should look after them.

Recovery of Dr. McCosh's Horse.

The Trenton *Gazette* publishes the following story of the recovery of the horse stolen from Dr. McCosh a few days ago:

"The $1,500 horse, presented to Dr. McCosh, of Princeton College, by Mr. Bonner, of the New-York *Ledger*, and recently stolen from his stables, was recovered by Officer Brown, of the Trenton Police force, yesterday. Mr. Brown received information which led him to believe that the horse was in the custody of a man named Abbott, a farmer, living out on the Sandtown road, and going out there on Thursday night, he demanded the horse. Mr. Abbott refused to surrender the horse in the night time, so Brown told him he should hold him responsible for the animal, and returned to this city. He went out again yesterday and procured the horse. Abbott says he found it standing at his gate. Dr. McCosh had offered $50 reward for the recovery of the horse, which Mr. Brown will recover. Attached to the horse, when Mr. Abbott found him tied to his gate, was a light buggy and a set of harness, which are now at the Sampson House, in Broad-street, awaiting the owners.

New Trial Ordered in a Steamboat Case.

From the New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, Dec. 16.

The Supreme Judicial Court have sustained the exceptions of the defendants in the case Horatio N. Simmons vs. The New-Bedford, Vineyard and Nantucket Steamboat Company, and have ordered a new trial in that Court. The history of this case, which promises to be as long in litigation as the celebrated one of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce, is briefly this: Plaintiff, a resident of Milbury, Worcester County, was injured by the falling of a boat on steamer *Monohansett*, while on a trip to Edgartown in 1865. Suit was brought against the Company, and in the trial before Allen, then Chief Justice, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $9,400. That verdict was set aside by the Chief Justice, and a second trial was had, which resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $10,875. Exceptions were taken by defendants to the rulings of the Court upon the trial, which were sustained, and a new trial ordered in the Superior Court. That the third trial, before Judge Reed, resulted in another verdict for the plaintiff, the damages being increased to $11,000. The case again was taken to the Supreme Judicial Court, who have now made the order above recited—directing the trial, not in the Court below, but in their own Court.

TELEGRAMS.

The Western Powers Refuse Protection to Greeks Expelled from Turkey.

The Russian Flag Burned in the Streets of Constantinople.

Re-election to Parliament of the British Cabinet Ministers.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Ambassadors of the Western Powers Refuse Protection to the Greeks Expelled from Turkey—The War Excitement in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sunday, Dec. 20—Evening.

The Sublime Porte approves the conduct of Admiral HOBART PASHA at the harbor of Syra.

The Ambassadors of the Western Powers decline to exercise protection over the affairs of the Greek residents after their expulsion from the Turkish dominions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Dec. 21.

The Greek subjects of the Sultan have sent a memorial to Athens praying the Government to avoid war with Turkey.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 21—Evening.

It is reported that Prince METTERNICH has received instructions from Vienna to act in concert with France on the Eastern difficulty.

The *Presse* represents that the war excitement is as intense in Constantinople as it is in Athens, and states that the Russian flag has been publicly burnt in the streets of Constantinople.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Re-election to Parliament of Cabinet Ministers—Speeches of Messrs. Gladstone and Bright.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 21.

Messrs. GLADSTONE, BRIGHT and LOWE have been reëlected to Parliament.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in a speech at the hustings in Greenwich, said he was not yet wholly in favor of the ballot; but if free voting was impossible without such a safeguard, then he was for the ballot.

Mr. BRIGHT also made a speech before his reëlection at Birmingham, in which he explained that he had declined his first appointment as Secretary for India because the labor of that office was too severe for him in the present state of his health, and also because he thought the views of the country in regard to Indian policy were not sufficiently advanced. He argued that the late Parliamentary elections offered fresh evidence in favor of the adoption of the ballot. He denounced the profligacy of the Tory Party, and closed with promising on the part of the Cabinet economical reforms in the administration of the Government.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 21—Evening.

All the members of Parliament appointed to positions in the Government have been reëlected, except Mr. CARDWELL, whose election will take place to-morrow. None of the elections were contested.

Comments of the London Times on the President's Message.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 21.

The steamers which arrived a day or two ago brought the annual Message of President JOHNSON. The *Times* this morning in its comments refers to the President's stubbornness, denounces his repudiation proposition, and approves the action of the Senate and the House in their disposal of the document.

SPAIN.

Election Disturbances in Several Towns.

MADRID, Monday, Dec. 21.

Disturbances growing out of the elections are reported in some towns, but they were of an insignificant character.

FRANCE.

The Cabinet Changes.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 21.

It is generally believed that the Ministerial change in France is due to the influence of the anti-clerical free Press.

PRUSSIA.

Adjournment of the Prussian Diet.

BERLIN, Monday, Dec. 21.

The Prussian Diet has adjourned for the holidays until Jan. 7.

SOUTH AMERICA.

No Later War News—Satisfaction Demanded for Outrages Against Our Flag.

LISBON, Monday, Dec. 21.

The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived here, bringing dates from that city to the 6th inst. The war news was meagre. There had been no fighting since the last advices. Gen. ARGOLLO, of the Allied troops, was advancing his command to invest the Paraguayans at Asuncion.

Rear-Admiral DAVIS, of the American Navy, with several vessels of his fleet, had gone up the River Parana to Asuncion. He was accompanied by the American Minister, Mr. MCMAHON. They go to demand satisfaction from the Paraguayan Government for outrages against the American flag.

The Case of Lieut.-Gov. Gleason—Gov. Reed to be Indicted.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Monday, Dec. 21.

Telegraphic information was received here to-day that Judge MILLER, of the United States Supreme Court, on the plea of the respondent GLEASON, has signed a citation, (which was refused signature here in the case lately closed in the State Supreme Court by judgment of ouster against Lieut.-Gov. GLEASON,) inquiring as to his title to office under the State Constitution. The United States District Court is in session at Jacksonville. It is currently reported here that efforts will be made before the jury to indict Gov. REED for some failure or excess of duty while agent of the Post Office Department, previous to his election as Governor; also to indict Senator OSBORN, for some misdemeanor while Register in Bankruptcy, previous to his election as Senator.

Woman Suffrage in Missouri—Indian Matters.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 21.

The Woman's Suffrage Association of this city is actively engaged in getting signatures to memorials to Congress and to the State Legislature, praying for the privilege of voting. The memorial to Congress is signed by over two thousand persons, and will be forwarded to-day. The Association holds its meetings weekly, and considerable public interest is manifested in the proceedings.

The expedition under Col. CARPENTER, which left Fort Wallace last month, has returned. No evidence was found of Indians being in the rear of Gen. SHERIDAN, and no fears were felt of further trouble west of Arkansas this Winter.

ANDREW REILLY, a prominent railroad contractor of this State, and well known in Pennsylvania and the East, died here on Saturday evening.

Rumors are current in Western Kansas that Gen. SHERIDAN had met with a defeat at the hands of the Indians, but these reports are unfounded. No battle has taken place since Nov. 27, when Gen. CUSTER defeated Black Kettle.

Navigation has been resumed to points South. The Illinois River is reported open to Peoria.

A Murderer Reprieved by the Governor of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Dec. 21.

At the solicitation of many petitioners Gov. WARD has granted a reprieve to WILLIAM N. WOOLLEY, of Monmouth County, sentenced to be hanged on the 24th inst., for the murder of HARTSHORN. The execution of the sentence is postponed till the 7th of January next.

ARKANSAS.

Reports of Outrages by the Militia—Flight of Citizens.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Dec. 21.

A special dispatch to the *Avalanche* from Little Rock to-night, says many prominent citizens have fled from the militia in Conway County, to this city. Capt. GIBBONS, commanding the militia at Lewisburg, reports to the Governor that the old man CASEY was murdered for his money by his partners, BRUDEN and BENTLEY, who burned their store and then fled, and that the property of GILL and MATHEWS was destroyed by incendiaries, because they were Radicals. He also adds: "I think I can conquer the Kuklux in a short time."

The special correspondent of the *Avalanche* says that GIBBONS was a member of the Legislature during its last session, and declares his statements are improbable; that the loss of Conservative citizens by the fire has been six times that of the Radicals, and that BRUDEN and BENTLY fled to save their lives.

Gen. UPHAM reports from Augusta Dec. 19, that a detachment, under Capt. TAYLOR, has driven the insurgents out of Woodruff County into Jackson, killing one man, and capturing several prisoners, together with arms and horses. Refugees say half the truth has not been told of the outrages committed by the militia.

Destructive Fires in Rochester, N. Y.—Total Loss $120,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 21.

A destructive fire took place on Saturday night in the central part of this city, which destroyed property to the value of about $100,000. Owing to the insufficiency of water for a time it threatened to sweep away some of the best business blocks. The fire took in the printing-office of the *Daily Democrat*, which was totally destroyed, together with SARGENT's bank-lock factory in the same building, on Pindell-alley. The Union Bank Building on State-street, occupied by the Flour City Bank, was pretty much destroyed. The fire communicated to other buildings adjoining, and did some damage. The loss by water and damage of goods was considerable. The following are the chief sufferers: D. D. S. BROWN, Rochester *Democrat*, $30,000; insured. J. SARGENT, lock factory, $15,000; partially insured. D. W. POWERS, owner of the *Democrat* Building and sundry others, injured $20,000; insured. A. ERRICSON, JENNINGS & MUMFORD, Union Bank, lost $8,000; insured. MOORE & COLES, grocers, lost by water $5,000; insured. WHEELER & WILSON, Sewing Machine Company, lost $3,000; insured. J. C. MOORE, book bindery, $3,000; partially insured. J. R. GARRETTSEE lost $2,000; insured. J. LENNOX, stereotype foundry, $2,000; partially insured. Messrs O'RIEL, C. W. CLARK, J. ODENBOCH and J. MONEY, all in the hat trade, suffered some loss by water and removal. All the vaults of the bankers were saved and their losses are not large. There were many other sufferers in small sums. The fire broke out at 11 o'clock, and was not fully subdued until 6 o'clock the next morning. During the progress of the fire a ladder which had been raised against the front of the *Democrat* office in Buffalo-street, broke in the centre and four members of the Alert Hose Company, named SMITH, HAWLEY, DIXON and HUSBAND, who were upon it holding hose, were thrown to the pavement, a distance of twenty-five feet, and all of them severely injured; SMITH, apparently, the worst of the four. At the height of the fire, two of the steam fire engines were disabled. In the course of two or three hours one of them was put to work again.

A fire occurred at 5 o'clock this afternoon, in the American Block, on State-street, which burnt out a wholesale millinery and fancy-goods store. A clothing store adjoining was flooded. The millinery stock was owned by Mr. T. M. JOHNSON, of Buffalo, was valued at $13,000, and insured for $7,500. The fancy goods were owned by O. T. VAN ORMAN, and valued at $6,000 and insured for $3,000. Mr. T. BAKER, the clothier, was damaged $1,000. Mr. H. SPOTTEN, the owner of the building, lost about $1,500, which is covered by insurance. Two women and an infant were taken by the firemen from the third story, on ladders, and saved, though nearly suffocated.

The Magnolia Races at Mobile.

MOBILE, Monday, Dec. 21.

The fourth and last day's races on the Magnolia Course took place to-day. The first race, being two-mile heats, was won by Capt. MOORE's *Fannie Cheatham*, who beat C. WARWICK's *Transit*, after a fine contest of three heats, *Transit* winning the second heat.

FOURTH DAY—First race, purse $300, two-mile heats.

Fannie Cheatham, b. f., 4 years old, by Lightning, out of Leviathan	1	2	1
Transit, b. c., 4 years old, by Bleakwind, out of Sovereign	2	1	2

Time—3:58¼, 3:47¼, 3:57½.

The second race, mile heats, for beaten horses, was won by RICHARDS & KILGOUR's *Bettie Bay*, who beat E. WARWICK's *Joe Johnston* and distanced M. GLASS' *Faro* the first heat.

SECOND RACE—Purse of $200, for beaten horses; horses beaten once allowed seven pounds; twice, ten pounds; mile heats.

Bettie Bay, b. f., 3 years old, by imp. Australian, dam Bettie Ward, by Lexington	1	1
Joe Johnston, b. h., 6 years old, by Goodwood, dam Juba, by imp. Sovereign	2	2
Faro, b. c., 3 years old, by Bleakwind, out of Jane Wilkins	dis.	

Time—1:49, 1:49½.

The fourth race was for Sherrod colts, $200, mile heats, and was won by T. B. PATTERSON's three-year ch.c. *Whisenhunt*, by *Sherrod*, dam *John Hunter*.

Time—1:54¼, 1:57½.

The Schooner Champion Sunk by the Steamboat Lucille — Two Men Drowned.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Monday, Dec. 21.

The steamer *Lucille*, from Baltimore for Wilmington, ran into the schooner *Champion*, of Yorktown, loaded with oysters for Baltimore, on Saturday night, sinking her. Two men, named JAMES JUDKINS, (white,) and JAMES RESPIE, (colored,) were drowned. JAMES LEE, mate of the steamer, went on board the schooner to ascertain damages, and was also drowned. The schooner was carrying full lights when struck.

Whalen, the Murderer of D'Arcy McGee, Refused a New Trial.

TORONTO, Ontario, Monday, Dec. 21.

The Court of Queens Bench to-day refused to grant a new trial to WHALEN, convicted of the murder of D'ARCY MCGEE. Chief Justice RICHARDS and Judge WILSON sustained the verdict of the Ottawa jury, while Judge MORRISON dissented. The prisoner was remanded until Thursday, when he will appeal against the ruling of the Court to-day to the Court of Errors and Appeals.

Another Colored Man Murdered in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Dec. 21.

The body of a negro named JOHN SHAW was found near the City Hospital this morning, with his head crushed from blows with an ax. LOUIS GIVEN, who lived in the same house with SHAW, has been arrested on the charge of committing the murder. His ax was found covered with blood.

The Jury in the Twitchell Case Completed.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 21.

The jury in the Twitchell case was completed to-day after a very large number had been challenged.

The Case of Dr. Brennan, in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Monday, Dec. 21.

The case of Dr. BRENNAN, charged with rape upon MARY ANN SHEEHAN, which resulted in her death, was concluded to-day. The decision was reserved until Wednesday.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SACO, Me., Dec. 21.—One of the most disastrous fires that ever occurred here took place last night. It originated in the York Hotel, which, with stables and outbuildings, was entirely destroyed, many of the occupants barely escaping with their lives. The fire then extended to the stables of the Saco House, the bake-house, DEARING's barber shop, the American House, LIBBY's tenement and several smaller buildings, all of which were burned. The York Hotel was owned by RICE & PIKE, and but partially insured in the Merchants' Company of Providence. SILAS GURNEY, the proprietor at the time of the fire, had $3,000 insurance on his furniture in the Enterprise Company of Cincinnati and the Security of New-York. The American House and bakery, owned by BRYANT & JORDAN, was insured for $5,000 in the Home Company of New-Haven, Ætna of Hartford and Security of New-York. Mr. CLARK, the proprietor of the American House, was also insured for $1,000 in the Security Company. The total loss is estimated to be $30,000.

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 21.—On Sunday afternoon, by the explosion of the steam boiler at the marble excavation works in West Rutland, AMOS POWERS, the engineer, was killed, and four workmen were badly though not fatally injured.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 21.—JONATHAN DENISON's steam saw-mill, at Berlin, in this county, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. The loss is $3,000. No insurance. HASWELL & MOSHER's lumber-yard, in West Troy, was set on fire last night, and lumber to the value of $6,000 destroyed. The property was insured.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 21.—Rev. WM. O'REILLY, Pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, in Newport, and Vicar-General of the Diocese of Hartford, died suddenly on Sunday morning.

OTTAWA, Canada, Dec. 21.—The Intercolonial Railway Commissioners advertise for tenders for the construction of four sections of that road; two in Quebec, connecting with the Grand Trunk at Riviere du Loup; one in New-Brunswick, near Dalhousie, and the fourth in Nova Scotia. The sections are from twenty to twenty-six miles in length.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Mr. GEORGE MATTICE, proprietor of a planing-mill in this village, was instantly killed this afternoon, by being caught in the balance-wheel belt. His head was nearly severed and his body otherwise terribly mangled.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 21.—The Bellefield Presbyterian Church, in the Fourteenth Ward, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday. The loss is $20,000; insured for $15,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 21.—Mr. KOHL, wife, five children and two boarders, were poisoned yesterday from eating rabbits. The whole party were very sick, but prompt medical attendance relieved them. They are all now doing well.

WASHINGTON.

The Bourbon Whisky Case—Reconstruction in Georgia—The Supreme Court Judges—Gen. Grant.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 21.

The hearing of the case, the United States against ALVA BLAISDELL and JOHN J. ECKEL, better known as the Kentucky Bourbon Company Case, has again been postponed, by order of Attorney-General EVARTS, for reasons which cannot now be made public, and which would require more elaborate explanation than the general public would care to listen to or read. All these cases are full of complications, both of law and of fact, and the action of the Attorney-General is more or less regulated by the correspondence and recommendations of the District-Attorney.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Additional documentary testimony was laid before the House Reconstruction Committee to-day by a delegation of Georgians, in reference to the condition of affairs in that State. They urge that the existing State Government be set aside, alleging that since the expulsion of the colored members from the Legislature the disloyal element has become so intolerant and oppressive that many Union people have been obliged to quit the State. The Committee is pursuing its investigations under a resolution of the House.

THE SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

Senator WILSON introduced a bill in the Senate to-day, providing that when a Justice of the Supreme Court reaches the age of seventy years he shall be retired and receive his full salary as a pension until his death. Should the bill become a law it will probably legislate Justice GRIER off the Supreme Court Bench.

GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT spent an hour on Pennsylvania-avenue, to-day, quietly smoking a cigar and looking into the shop windows at the display of Christmas goods and gifts.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned to-day to Jan. 5. Nothing of importance occurred at the Capitol, and the proceedings in the House were very brief. There was hardly a quorum in the Senate. A resolution to add two members to the Pacific Railroad Committee was passed after some debate.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

The Reconstruction Committee adjourned to-day until after the holidays. The Appropriation Committee is probably the only one that will be able to hold sessions during the recess.

HON. E. B. WASHBURNE.

The New-Orleans *Republican*, edited by Ex-Gov. HAHN, has a two-column editorial in favor of E. B. WASHBURNE for Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. GRANT.

A NEW-ENGLAND DINNER.

The New-England citizens at present resident in this city intend to celebrate Forefather's Day tomorrow night by a banquet, speeches, toasts, &c.

FALL OF A HOSPITAL BUILDING.

A portion of the Freedmen's Hospital Buildings, now in course of erection, attached to the Howard University, fell to-day. Two of the workmen were seriously injured, and twelve or fourteen others are more or less bruised. The entire front and rear walls are both down.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Dec. 21.

PROTECTION TO CRIMINALS.

The bill recently introduced into the Senate by Mr. TRUMBULL, to prevent a repetition of such crimes by popular violence as that which was recently committed at New-Albany, in Indiana, has, it is understood, the approval of the Secretary of State. It is as follows:

A bill further to provide for giving effect to treaty stipulations between this and foreign Governments for the extradition of criminals:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: That whenever any person shall have been delivered by any foreign Government to an agent or agents of the United States for the purpose of being brought within the United States and tried for any crime of which he is duly accused, the President shall have power to take all necessary measures for transportation and safe keeping of such accused person, and for his security against lawless violence, until final conclusion of his trial for the crimes or offences specified in the warrant of extradition, and until his final discharge from custody or imprisonment for, or on account of, such crimes or offences, and for a reasonable time thereafter. And it shall be lawful for the President, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof, as may be necessary for the safe keeping and protection of the accused, as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That any person duly appointed as agent to receive, in behalf of the United States, the delivery by a foreign Government, of any person accused of a crime committed within the jurisdiction of the United States, and to convey him to the place of trial, shall be, and hereby is, vested with all the power of a Marshal of the United States in the several districts through which it may be necessary for him to pass with such prisoner, so far as such power is requisite for his safe keeping.

SEC. 3. That if any person or persons shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct, resist, or oppose such agent in the execution of his duties, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such prisoner, whether in the custody of the agent aforesaid or of any marshal, sheriff, jailor, or other officer or person to whom his custody may have lawfully been committed, every person so knowingly and wilfully offending in the premises, shall, on conviction thereof before the District or Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which the offence was committed, be fined not exceeding $1,000, and imprisoned not exceeding one year.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

The main walls of the new Freedmen's hospital, near the grounds of the Howard University, owing to the action of the rain, followed by freezing, gave way this afternoon. The workmen, about fifteen in number—one-third white, the others black—who were at the time engaged in roofing the structure, fell with the masonry to the ground, a distance of probably fifty feet. They were all injured; several of them seriously, if not fatally. The material of which the hospital and other University buildings were constructed, is a composition of which lime is the principal ingredient. The accident to-day is owing to the action of frost, which separated the building blocks into their original particles. The Howard University buildings have stood uninjured two years, and are now occupied without apprehension of danger.

INDIAN DELEGATIONS.

Several delegations of Indians, representing the Miamis, Creeks, Cherokees, and other tribes, are expected to visit Washington during the Winter for the purpose of securing additions to the existing treaties between them and the Government relative to the cession of lands, and the improvement of their domestic condition generally.

REMOVAL OF MARINE LIGHTS.

All the light-vessels in the service of the Lighthouse Board have been removed from their locations on the northern coast to localities where they will not be endangered from drift ice. The can and nun buoys have also been removed from like precaution, and their places have been temporarily supplied with spars.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The Reconstruction Committee to-day examined additional witnesses in the Georgia and Mississippi cases, and, without any definite action, adjourned until Jan. 5.

KUKLUX PHOTOGRAPHS.

A member of Congress to-day received from a military officer in the South a photograph of two members of the Kuklux Klan. He explains that the band from which they were taken was 150 strong, and is the same that seized Huntsville, Ala., surrounded the Court-house, murdered the Judge and some others, &c. The men captured were not more than eighteen years old. The uniform used by this band is a serge-black gown with a slit for riding, the hood of striped white and yellow, with a skull and cross-bones, and a heart pierced with a dagger, with the words, "Kuklux Klan" around the border.

OUR CONSUL AT ASPINWALL.

The charges made some time since against F. W. RICE, United States Consul at Aspinwall, by TRACY ROBINSON, a Panama railroad clerk, and which were disproved to the entire satisfaction of the Government, were recently renewed by one A. R. GONZALEZ. The latter, in his letter to the State Department, designated by name several respectable parties, residing in the Isthmus, as witnesses, who would support the charges. The Department has now received from Aspinwall, in reply to the Gonzalez complaint, a letter signed by all the parties whom he had cited as witnesses denouncing GONZALEZ's use of their names, and concluding:

"From long acquaintance with Mr. RICE we know the charges against him to be entirely destitute of truth."

Mr. RICE, whose record at the Department is unexceptionable, incurred ROBINSON's hostility some months ago by declining to appoint him Vice-Consul on terms of his dictation. A New-York lawyer, a friend of ROBINSON's, is now understood to be soliciting affidavits for the purpose of renewing the effort to procure Mr. RICE's removal; but it is not the custom of the Government to act in such cases until the party accused has had an opportunity to answer the charges made.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate W. O. TAFT as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District, and ADOLPHUS BONCHARD as Collector and JAMES HART as Assessor for the Third District of Louisiana.

THE KEARNEY MONUMENT.

The President has approved the bill giving cannon for erecting a monument to Gen. KEARNEY.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN VESSELS.

The following letter, which bears upon a question of much interest at the present time, has been obtained from the Department of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: Your telegraphic note of yesterday was received. You submit the following inquiry: "Will the United States Government protect American vessels bound to ports in Hayti, held by the rebels there, from seizure or detention by the Haytien Government."

It is my duty to inform you that the United States are at peace with the Republic of Hayti. The Government of the United States will protect no United States vessel which shall attempt to carry on trade in Haytien ports in violation of any existing blockade, or of any lawful decree of the Government of the Haytien Republic which has been duly recognized by the United States. All persons trading in insurrectionary ports in Hayti will be liable to be dealt with according to the processes and principles of international law. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Messrs. WILLIAM S. BROWN & Co., No. 5 Coenties-slip, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court to-day the following cases were disposed of:

No. 125.—Gordon *vs.* the United States—Appeal from the Court of Claims—The Court affirmed the opinion of the Court of Claims, that an award made by the Secretary of War in the case was null and void, on the repeal of the joint resolution directing the Secretary to make it, and that the action founded on that award must be dismissed. The act of the Secretary in making the award was held to be ministerial only, and not binding on the Government.

No. 59.—Chicago and Rock Island Bridge Company *vs.* Andrews—Affirmed by a divided Court.

The Chief Justice announced that the Court would adjourn on the 24th inst. to Jan. 4, and on that day the docket of original actions arising under the Constitution would be called.

No. 14.—West et al. *vs.* City of Aurora—Action on City Bonds.—The argument of the cause was commenced. Hon. HENRY STANBERRY, late Attorney-General appeared for the defendant in error.

The Supreme Court will adjourn on the 24th of December to the 4th day of January.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Lieut.-Commanders R. K. Duer and S. W. Ferry have been ordered to the receiving ship *Vermont*. Ensign F. H. Parker has been ordered to Mound City Station. Acting Master William Barrymore and Acting Assistant Surgeon Smith have been honorably discharged.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day: Storekeeper—W. Nelson Place, for the Third District of New-York. Gaugers—H. D. Rose, for the Twenty-seventh District of New-York; William G. Wilson and W. P. McCurdy, for the First District of Ohio.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 21.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from a mass meeting of the colored people of Norfolk, Va., in favor of Mr. SUMNER's bill to strike out the word "white" from the Naturalization laws bill. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SUMNER remarked that the Naturalization laws were the only laws of the United States containing the word "white," and he hoped that his bill to strike it out from them would be promptly passed.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. SUMNER presented also the memorials of the Universal Peace Union in behalf of Indians.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition from the soldiers of the Washington Soldiers' Home for the consolidation of Soldiers' Homes. Referred.

Mr. CORBETT offered a resolution requesting the President to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to detail an officer to select sites for light-houses on the coast of Oregon, Washington Territory and Alaska. Laid over.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill relating to Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. It provides that any Judge of the Supreme Court may, after having attained the age of seventy years, resign, and shall thereafter, while he lives, receive the same salary as while in active service at the date of his resignation. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. THAYER presented a remonstrance against the ratification of the Osage Indian treaty, except upon certain terms. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. SUMNER offered two resolutions, one directing the Secretary of the Senate to inform the Senate what has been done in pursuance of the resolution authorizing him to furnish each State a set of standard weights and measures on the metric system, and the other directing the Postmaster-General to give information of what has been done to furnish postal balances of the same kind. Adopted.

Mr. CAMERON presented a petition from the tobacco manufacturers' of Philadelphia, for a change in the Revenue laws. Referred.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, introduced a bill to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Navy.

Mr. RICE called up his motion to add two members to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, as representatives of the South.

Mr. CORBETT thought that if the Committee were to be increased, there ought to be one member from the Pacific coast, as a representative of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. WILSON said that of the nine members now comprising the Committee, five were from the country west of the Mississippi. He thought it would do some Senators from the Pacific coast no harm to be reminded that there was still a portion of the country east of the Mississippi. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Interior to report what Indian Agents or Superintendents are absent from their posts.

Mr. THAYER offered a resolution requesting the President to instruct the Special Commission who have examined the Union Pacific Railroad west of Omaha, and the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific, to examine in the same way all the Pacific Railroads so far as constructed, and to report what amount is necessary to complete them, according to the standard of a first-class railroad, as required by law.

Mr. HOWARD offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate the report of the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches, as already requested by a resolution passed last July.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, at 12:50 o'clock P. M., the Senate adjourned to Tuesday the 5th of January next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order by Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE, as Speaker *pro tem.*

Mr. CULLOM asked leave to introduce several bills. The Speaker said, according to the order of Thursday, none could be received.

A conversation took place as to whether such order was adopted or not. The Speaker was positive of the fact.

Mr. VAN WYCK made a report from the Retrenchment Committee on the subject of whisky frauds, whereupon the House adjourned to Jan. 5.

American Celebration of Thanksgiving Day at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

The Americans residing at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, celebrated Thanksgiving on the 26th November, in the very national manner of a most excellent dinner, at the Union Hotel in that city. The *menu*, handsomely printed, with the American Eagle and an indefinite number of silver stars, by way of border, waters the mouth with the names of inviting dishes, among which we notice *filet de bœuf à la Washington*, celery from New-York, turkeys à la Delmonico, and tomatoes stuffed à l'Americaine, as national reminders. An orchestra, also, under the direction of Mr. PARLOUR, discoursed American airs, or what are generally supposed to be such, not forgetting "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," "Star Spangled Banner," and "Dixie's Land."

Hon. W. W. MURPHY, who, as Consul General, has rendered himself so popular to all traveling Americans, presided, supported on either hand by President VON MADAI, and the Chief Burgomaster of Frankfort, Dr. MUMM. The usual toasts were drank, including those to the President of the United States and the King of Prussia. Messrs. MURPHY, VON MADAI and Mrs. ELLEN KEY BLUNT made acceptable speeches, and the American Consul at Nuremburg responded for the Army and Navy.

Mrs. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who is spending the Winter in Frankfort, was prevented by her mourning from attending the dinner, but sent her son TAD as representative.

The dinner continued until 11:30 o'clock, when the party, having had enough of national habits, and out of compliment to their adopted residence, adjourned to the spacious ball-room of the hotel, where dancing was the order until "broad daylight."

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

The steamship *America*, which left Bremen Dec. 5 and Southampton Dec. 8, reached this port last evening. The mails she brings are entirely devoid of interest in political matters.

Mr. PEABODY has addressed the following letter to his trustees:

LONDON, Dec. 5, 1868.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN: I beg to acquaint you who have so kindly undertaken the management of the fund set apart under my second deed of gift of the 19th of April, 1866, for the benefit of the poor of London and its vicinity, that, in pursuance of an intention which I have entertained since the creation of that fund, I am desirous now of adding to it a further sum of £100,000.

In contemplation of this I purchased about three years ago a tract of freehold building land of about fifteen acres in extent at Brixton, near the City of London School, easily accessible, and within a few minutes' walk of frequent trains to and from London. This land has increased in value, and can now be let on building leases of eighty years at rents producing about eight per cent. per annum on the cost, which is £16,285 17s. 3d. This land I propose to convey to you with the same powers as are conferred by the deed over the other property of this trust, and with discretion to you either to deal with it as a source of income by letting it or any portion of it on lease, or, should you deem it expedient, to retain it in your own hands as sites for dwellings to be erected by the trust.

Pursuant to my letter of the 29th of January, 1866, I transferred to you, subject to a contingency therein explained, 5,000 shares in the Hudson's Bay Company, which accordingly stand in your names, together with 642 additional shares purchased by the reinvestment of the accruing income of the previous 5,000. These 5,642 shares I have since redeemed, conformably to the deed of the 19th of April, 1866, by the payment of £100,000 on the 1st of February last. I have now to acquaint you that it is my intention, so soon as the necessary deeds can be prepared, to hand the shares over to you, to be retained or dealt with according to your best judgment and discretion. The price of these shares shall be fixed, on the 17th inst., by the Stock Exchange sales on that day, when I will hand to you a check for the balance, to make the gift a cash value of £100,000.

This amount will increase my former donation of the second trust to £200,000, and, including my gift under the first trust, in March, 1862, of £150,000, a total of £350,000.

I trust you will see manifested in this further donation an expression of my entire satisfaction with the manner in which you have conducted the affairs of the trusts. I am, with great respect, your humble servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.

To the Right Hon. Lord STANLEY, M. P., (Chairman,) His Excellency REVERDY JOHNSON, (United States' Minister,) Sir CURTIS M. LAMPSON, Bart., Sir JAMES EMERSON TENNENT, Bart., J. S. MORGAN, Esq.

Mr. PEABODY's donations to the poor of London now amount to £350,000.

THE HILL MURDER.

A Jury Obtained for the Trial of George S. Twitchell, Jr., in Philadelphia—The Case Opened for the State.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, Dec. 21.

The jury was at length completed this morning for the trial of GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, Jr., charged with the murder of Mrs. HILL. The jurors and prisoner were then told to stand up, and the Clerk read to them the indictment. During this proceeding the prisoner stood with his arms folded across his breast and looked steadfastly at the jury, firmly and without emotion.

RICHARD LUDLOW, Esq., opened the case of the Commonwealth, saying: "It becomes my duty, gentlemen of the jury, to open to you the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, Jr., charged with the murder of MARY E. HILL, and to draw your attention to the facts, and the law that is to govern you in your deliberations. The duties you have assumed are of a solemn, grave character. To this charge the prisoner has pleaded not guilty, and for his trial upon God and his country, and you have taken solemn oaths and affirmations well and truly to try the issue. The crime of murder has grown of late to an enormous size, so that no man feels safe, either on waking at morning, at broad midday, or at night; citizens have begun to fear. We must do our duty to impress upon the vile murderer the certainty of speedy punishment. Here a vile, unprincipled, devilish murder has been committed. On a quiet Sabbath evening, in the heart of this city, Mrs. MARY E. HILL was sent into eternity, and her body was left behind covered with its own blood. The facts attending this case will remove all doubt as to its degree. Mrs. MARY E. HILL was the wife of SAMUEL HILL, deceased, and resided at the northwest corner of Tenth and Pine streets, with CAMILLA E. TWITCHELL, her daughter, GEO. S. TWITCHELL, her daughter's husband, and a servant girl named SARAH HAMILL. On the Sunday evening of the murder, this servant girl returned to the house from a visit and rang the door-bell. The ring was answered by the prisoner, and after words of recognition she passed on to the kitchen and yard, and there found the bloody body of Mrs. HILL. We will show you that the prisoner, who resided in the house was the murderer, and will ask you so to decide the case as to strike terror to the hearts of those whose hearts are vile enough for such a deed.

Dr. E. B. Shapleigh, the Coroner's physician, sworn: I made a *post mortem* examination of the body of a lady at the northeast corner of Tenth and Pine streets, about ten o'clock on the morning of Nov. 28; Mr. Fletcher, a couple of officers and a detective, and Dr. Zantzinger were present; there were marks of violence upon the head, principally upon the right side; there was a lacerated wound two and a half inches long on the right temple, just on the front edge of it; over the upper edge of the right eyebrow there was a contused straight wound three-quarters of an inch long; on the upper part of the forehead there was a straight contused wound one inch long; there were five small wounds upon the forehead, half an inch each; above the right ear there was another contused wound; over the upper part of the parietal bone there was another contused straight wound; over the posterior and upper part of the parietal bone there was a triangular wound, the wings of which were three-quarters of an inch long; on the upper part of the left parietal bone there was another contusion wound two inches long; there were thirteen altogether; I have a plaster cast of the head; (the article was handed to the witness;) this is a plaster cast of an ordinary skull; I will proceed to mark in black crayon the positions and descriptions of the wounds I have spoken of—(which he did according to the testimony first given;) the right half of the frontal bone, the anterior portion of the parietal bone, the anterior portion of the temple bone, and the orbit of the eye, were comminuted, broken into small pieces; in the right temple there was a hole to the brain; it was large enough to admit my finger to its full length; it penetrated downward, inward and backward; there was another fracture extending entirely across the head, through the right and left parietal bones, and the right temple, extending over the base of the brain, dividing the whole skull in two parts; there was another irregular fracture across the back of the head, on the left side; the angle of a wound made by a sharp instrument is distinct and acute, and that of one made by a blunt, not cutting instrument is rounded; these were rounded; on the hands of the body I found bruises on the backs of each, which seemed to have been made by distinct blows; the second finger of the left hand was nearly severed at the second joint by a blunt instrument; I say blunt instrument, because a sharp instrument would have severed the tissues; I made a reëxamination on last Friday morning at the Monument Cemetery; Dr. Lewis and Dr. S. P. Brown were present; I conducted this examination; nothing else than the fracture across the base of the brain was disclosed; at the first examination I found bones driven into the brain about an inch and a half below the skull; they were small fragments, a portion of the frontal bone and the parts surrounding it; there must have been some movement of the woman or the person who struck the blows; they were not all struck while the body was lying in the same position; this largest fracture could not have been completely caused by any of the blows; some of the blows on the main part of the head may have started this fracture, and some other cause may have continued it; the skull was rather thicker than usual; the length of the body was about five feet and one or two inches, and I should think weighed from one hundred to one hundred and ten pounds; she seemed to be an old woman, upward of sixty; she came to her death from injuries to the head by violence; the straight wounds I have described might have been caused by the shaft of this poker (which was given the witness) and the wound on the temple may have been made by the tongue of it; the aperture would, of course, be larger than the instrument causing it; I saw a skein of hair on the poker, and it was gray; Mrs. Hill's hair was gray.

Question by Mr Sheppard—Do you see any signs of blood upon the poker?

Mr. Mann—We object, because the witness has not been examined as to his ability as a judge.

MR. SHEPPARD withdrew this question and the witness resumed: The wound on the head may have been produced by such an instrument as this; the fact of the hands being thrown up before the face may account for the character of the wounds upon the head; the angular wound on the skull may have been caused by the outside corner of the angle of this poker; I went up stairs in this house on the morning of the *post mortem*; I went into the sitting-room, the front on the second floor of the back building, and found a cushion with blood upon it, and there was blood upon the head of the sofa toward Tenth-street; there was a pool of blood on the floor beneath; blood bespattered upon the wall toward Tenth, and also upon the part of the wall toward Pine-street; there was a train of blood from a sofa to a window in the back second-story room, blood upon the small framework outside the window, and below that there was blood upon the pavement, a small quantity of brain and a particle of bone; there was quite a free effusion of blood here.

The Court at this point took a recess until 3 o'clock.

CANADA.

Affairs at Toronto—The Legislature—The Provincial Finances—Resignation of the Superintendent of Education—Reno and Anderson.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Friday, Dec. 18, 1868.

It appears to have been understood in the ranks of the Ministerialists that the Legislature would be prorogued on the 23d inst., and the Premier even went so far as to give a decided "no" to the request of Mr. MCKELLAR, that the House should adjourn rather than close before the holidays, thus clearly showing that the intention of the Government was to prorogue at the time mentioned. On Wednesday evening last, however, the Premier said the Government had not yet decided respecting the adjournment, so that, after all, the Legislature may reassemble after the 1st of January. The reason for closing on the 23d was that it costs $600 for every day that the House continues in session, consequently the Ministry thought they could get through all the business before Christmas; but a very strong pressure has been brought to bear upon them, and it will be strange indeed if they can resist it. Very many of the Government supporters are favorable to an adjournment, because there are measures of importance which it will be necessary to drop if the prorogation takes place next Wednesday, and notably the Assessment law, upon which the country is greatly exercised, since it is highly desirable that something should be done to amend the law of assessment. The fact that there is dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Ministerial supporters upon the subject, has doubtless led to a reconsideration of the matter, and Ministers now say they will be prepared next week to say what is best to be done. Mr. BLAKE, on the Opposition side, is anxious for a prorogation, and wants the House to work night and day, so as to get through the business by the 23d.

THE PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

The Treasurer of the Province made his annual statement on Tuesday, and it is certainly a very encouraging one, as it shows a highly satisfactory state of affairs. The net surplus for the current year, ending on the 31st inst., after every reduction is made, is $900,000. Besides this amount the Government have $850,000 invested in Dominion stock. The finances of the Province are, therefore, in a prosperous condition, and no fear need be felt for the future. The Government put down the expenditure of the next year at $1,597,889. The expenditure of the departments has been reduced, but $60,000 has been set apart for a residence for the Lieutenant-Governor, and several sums for other public buildings. The amount altogether, when it is considered how many items it embraces, is not very large. The Government have wisely appropriated $10,000 to assist immigration; but the amounts to public and charitable institutions have not been increased. The largest sum is $100,000 for increased room at the Lunatic Asylum, or rather to relieve the Asylum, for it is not known where the new building will be erected. The sum of $75,000 is also put down for a Deaf and Dumb Asylum. On the whole the Government seem to have been sufficiently generous, at the same time that they have endeavored to keep down the expenditure. The appropriation for common schools is $170,000, and grammar schools, $57,500; but, besides these sums, poor schools are to receive $4,000; normal and model do., $18,000; libraries, &c., $36,000; superannuated teachers, $6,500; museum, &c., $3,500; *Journal of Education*, $1,800; grammar school Inspectors, $2,000; common school Superintendents, $13,500; salaries, $10,665; contingencies, $4,000. As it is intended to abolish Recorders' Courts and reduce the expense of the County Courts, the sum of $20,000 is set down to recompense the discharged officials. For improving the inland navigation of the country, the sum of $100,000 has been appropriated. The Government have been regarded as extremely niggardly, but these items prove that they are not so close as they were represented. The Treasurer estimates the income for the coming year at $2,263,346 60, and the balance, when everything would be met, at, $543,474 53. So that we are amply provided for in the future with a large investment, which has already realized $50,000 in interest. The Province of Ontario may therefore be considered in a very satisfactory condition as regards its finances.

RESIGNATION OF DR. RYERSON.

Rev. EGERTON RYERSON, D. D., formerly a Methodist Divine and a sort of political meddler—for as editor of the *Christian Guardian*, which is the organ of the Methodists, he did a vast deal of mischief by interfering in politics—has resigned his office of Chief Superintendent of Education. He was appointed in 1844 for political considerations, having written a pamphlet in defence of Sir CHARLES METCALFE, then Governor-General, against his Ministers, with whom he had quarreled on the question of patronage. The pamphlet was able, the Governor was successful in his appeal to the country against his Ministers, and Dr. RYERSON was appointed Superintendent of Education, an office he has enjoyed ever since. It is now proposed to hand over the control of the educational department to a member of the Government, who is to be known as Minister of Public Instruction. This would, of course, take away the control from the Superintendent; hence Dr. RYERSON resigns. But in resigning he wants to be pensioned, and with that view it is proposed to continue to him his present salary of $4,000 a year. The proposition will create a lively discussion in the Legislature when it comes up, which will not be for the present, however.

MR. BROWN FOR PARLIAMENT.

A vacancy for the constituency of Centre Wellington in the Dominion Legislature having occurred, the Reform Party held a Convention last Monday, and unanimously selected Hon. GEORGE BROWN, the former Parliamentary leader of the Opposition, and recently President of the Executive Council in the Coalition Cabinet. He, however, declines to accept, although there can be no doubt that he would be returned with ease; in fact, it is believed that no opposition would be offered to him. He evidently thinks the time has not come for him to re-enter Parliament, and he is undoubtedly right. His signal defeat at the general election had a telling effect upon him, and he is not likely to desire a seat in Parliament for some time to come.

RENO AND ANDERSON.

Some absurd remarks have been made by the Press of this Province with respect to the lynching of the Express robbers, RENO and ANDERSON, recently extradited by our Government. The opinion has been expressed that the American Government were responsible for the lives of those men, inasmuch as they were extradited in good faith. It was a matter of no consequence to this country what became of the prisoners after they were given up to the United States authorities, to whom they were alone amenable. The idea that their lynching will cause a difficulty between the two Governments is the most nonsensical that ever was entertained, for, once returned to United States soil, this country had no further claim upon them.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

The appointment of Commissioners for the Intercolonial Railway has at length been made, and among them is Mr. BRYDGES, Managing Director of the Grand Trunk. His appointment is regarded with suspicion, since it was stated at the Grand Trunk meeting in England that such a thing was not contemplated. Rumor says he will leave the Grand Trunk; if he does not it will cause much dissatisfaction. His friends are to give him a public dinner in Montreal next week. It is understood that the contracts for the Inter-colonial will be given out at once. The public feeling is growing more favorable to the route selected for the road, and the opinion is entertained that after all it is the best of the three. It will have to be adhered to now that it is chosen, and the feeling against it will ultimately die away. We shall soon hear who the fortunate contractors are to be.

A Family Living in a Cave.

From the Middletown (Conn.) Sentinel.

A singular discovery was recently made in Cromwell. It was that a man, his wife and two boys had taken lodgings in a cave which they had dug in the bank near what is called "Blow Hole." Quite a number have visited the place and find him a man of from 30 to 35 years of age, light complexion and light hair. He says he came there in a boat, which lies near, about the 1st of December. This boat is built of white oak and cedar, and is about twelve feet long, yawl built, with sail. He is a man of good education, and tells the following story of himself: "I was born in England, and my father was a lord, I went through college and graduated, after which I enlisted in the English army and served one year, when I deserted and came into the State of Maine; from there I went to New-York and worked as a bricklayer. Last Fall, while at work on a staging with two others, it gave way and precipitated all three to the ground, killing one and injuring another badly, and laid me up for some weeks. When well enough to work I had lost my job. I took my family and started in this boat, got as far as the fish-house on the east side of the river, (opposite where they now are,) when my wife was taken sick, and went there expecting to stay till Spring, but the owners drove me out, and I crossed over and built the present cave." He has asked for and obtained a job at chopping wood. His wife is Irish, or of Irish descent. The children are said to be very bright. People living in that neighborhood have furnished them with many needed articles of comfort. It is a singular case that a man with the education he appears to have should be under the necessity of burrowing in the ground to find a place to shelter himself and family during the coming Winter. He gives his name as TRENT.

BRIEF NOTES.

A Boston trader has outdone his competitors by displaying in his window a large placard saying, "Selling out at cost and more too."

The Maine lumbermen have now just enough snow in the woods to make operations easy, and they are doing better than usual at this season of the year.

A scholar was turned out of one of the district schools in Sutton, Mass., the other day, because he was 48 years old. He pleaded that "his boys and gals had more learning than he had, and he wanted to ketch up with 'em," but the hard-hearted committee were inexorable.

Deacon GEORGE MARTIN, of Lynn., Mass., died suddenly of apoplexy in a prayer-meeting on Thursday evening, just after offering a fervent prayer.

A Boston publisher recently received a letter from a western town, inquiring if he had any collection of lectures by the use of which his correspondent could make a reputation for himself in the West.

Pittsburg, Penn., has a cheerful exhibition at the present time, consisting, as the advertisements say, of the Infant Esau, Talking Pig, Armless Lady, Liliputian King, White and Black Twins, &c., &c.

Bishop MANTON EASTBURN has issued a circular letter to the clergy and congregations of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Massachusetts, enjoining them to discard innovations upon their "ancient and settled order of public worship."

The eight-hour question has been decided at the Springfield Armory, but not as the armorers expected. Those who work by the day are to be paid only four-fifths of their former wages for the time the eight-hour rule has been in force, or since the 20th of August. It is said that the official records show that the men have actually done more work in eight hours than they formerly did in ten.

Antelope meat, which cost the shippers 14 or 15 cents per pound in Omaha, has recently sold as low as 6 or 7 cents in Chicago.

The Maryland Court of Appeals have recently decided that to entitle brokers to commissions on sales of property it is necessary that there should be an actual purchaser, and that the sale should be perfected.

The physicians of Rome, Ga., are out in a card demanding an immediate settlement from their patrons.

Hon. E. O. PERRIN, Clerk of the Court of Appeals elect, has appointed CORNELIUS TEN BROECK, Esq., of Albany, his Deputy. He occupied this position under Gen. TALLMADGE for three years.

Mr. WM. F. POOLE has resigned his position as Librarian of the Boston Athenæum, and will be succeeded by Mr. CHARLES A. CUTTER, assistant at the Harvard College Library. Mr. POOLE will probably revise his index to Periodical Literature, and may bring it down to the present time.

Rev. JAMES DILLON, pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Chicago, died of consumption at his residence on Thursday afternoon. He was born in Galway, Ireland, and during the war was chaplain of THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER's regiment of the Irish Brigade. He was appointed to the pastorate of the church in Chicago less than a month ago, on the death of his brother, Rev. PATRICK DILLON.

The Rochester *Democrat* has been burned out three times in the course of its existence of thirty-six years. The fire on Saturday night last was more destructive than either of the others, but the *Democrat* appeared yesterday morning, and its publisher promises that it shall soon be fresher and more vigorous than ever.

The Western and Atlantic Railroad has paid $25,000 into the treasury of Georgia for the month of November.

The Atlanta *New Era* asserts that leading and influential Republicans of Georgia are bitterly opposed to reconstructing reconstruction.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES H. WIGNAL, for the past eleven years commercial editor of the Chicago *Journal*, died of consumption in that city on Sunday. Mr. WIGNAL was 30 years of age.

The death of S. AUGUSTUS MITCHELL is announced as having occurred in Philadelphia on Sunday last. Mr. MITCHELL was the author and proprietor of that series of geographical works which bears his name, and the constructor of those accurate and elegant maps so universally known throughout our country.

The Vice-President elect and Mrs. COLFAX arrived in this city from Camden, N. J., yesterday morning. They are the guests of Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDIN. They will remain here until Thursday.

The prominent arrivals at the principal hotels in the City yesterday were as follows: Gov. Thomas Carney, of Kansas; Gen. C. M. Dodge, of Iowa, and Hon. Thomas M. Park, of Vermont, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Congressman O. Ames, of North Easton; Hon. Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont, and Hon. J. W. Kirk, of Cincinnati, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Jacob Stanwood, of Alabama; Gen. H. L. Palmer, of the United States Army, and Hon. G. A. Townsend, of Washington, at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Clary, of the United States Army, and Hon. C. T. Hurlburd, of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., at the Astor House. Hon. J. B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, at the St. Charles Hotel.

Lecture by E. P. Whipple on "Loafing and Laboring."

Mr. E. P. WHIPPLE lectured last evening at Trenor's Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue, near Forty-first-street, under the auspices of the Pastoral Aid Society of the Church of the Holy Trinity. He was introduced by Mr. A. F. WARBURTON, who announced that the next lecture of the course would be delivered by Mr. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., on Jan. 7. Mr. WHIPPLE's theme was "Loafing and Laboring." A philosopher, he said, had divided mankind into two classes—benefactors and malefactors. They might be divided also into laborers and loafers. To the former was due all the civilization and progress of the world, and the latter were a constant drag upon it. The causes of loaferism were reducible to one—feebleness of will. Mr. WHIPPLE dwelt upon the value of an iron will, and drew illustrations from history of its great achievements. It was only hard to be a laborer with those with whom it was hard to be men. In our present state the practical fall of man was his fall from being a worker to the condition of an idler. Yet how many farmers, mechanics, merchants, worked hard that they might obtain money enough to permit them to become loafers. The idea that the highest happiness consisted in having nothing to do was carried beyond this world, and it was believed by some that in Paradise they should dwell in a sort of pious laziness. Man should seek his highest happiness in activity. Labor was indeed its own exceeding great reward. Mr. WHIPPLE enlarged upon the pleasure of laboring, after one has acquired the habit of working, and upon the profit of it. He examined the laboring habits of various nations. India, Turkey, Spain, were loafing nations. Our Southern whites had long enjoyed the reputation of loafing. It had been feared that the negro race would turn out loafers after it was set free, but it was already evident that this need not be feared. The lecturer characterized as laboring nations especially Holland and Belgium, comparing them with Turkey. He hoped there was no danger that the United States would become a loafing nation. He examined the resources of this country, and dwelt upon the general advantages of our land, saying that the increase of labor-doing machines was going to increase our supplies so much more rapidly than our population was increased, that our working people were going to grow wealthy with comparatively little effort. The inventors of England had added to her laboring power virtually 500,000,000 of workers. Mr. WHIPPLE spoke at length of the great additions to modern wealth made by inventive genius, and of the peculiar advantages which the American laborer enjoyed. He showed how, in all the professions and pursuits of life, achievement was the result of labor. In conclusion, he dwelt upon the difference between moral loafing and moral work and self-abnegation. There were some hearts that instinctively felt for the criminal and not for his victim. These sympathized with JEFF. DAVIS and deplored the faith of WILKES BOOTH. Loafing was alien to the spirit of our country. Labor had made it what it was, and would carry it up to higher excellence.

The Second Cuba Cable.

The steamer *New-England*, Capt. J. T. PRENTISS, left this port yesterday afternoon for Havana with Sir CHARLES T. BRIGHT, Engineer, and E. DONOVAN and W. H. HALL, of America, Electricians, to pick up the second cable from the United States to Havana.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution—Difficulties in the Way—Want of Definition—Women—Negroes—Chinese—How Far Shall We Go?

THE BEECHES, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1868.

The Winter draws on. The light snow on the leafless trees, the heavy clouds resting on the blue summits of distant hills, the whole drapery of the declining year, as I look out from my window upon it, remind me that there are many elementary conditions in the world around which are beyond the control of man. And are the elements of human society any more controllable by human institutions than are the physical laws of nature? Will man change his nature by an enactment of law? Those who have read that great work the *Spirit of Laws*, will recollect how greatly MONTESQUIEU represents political society to have been modified by climate. In the main, though not altogether, he was right. Climate has modified all the society of the Oriental world. We need not look only at the Koran, or the Hindoo Vedas for that. We see it in the Mosaic law, where many of the rules and regulations of Hebrew society were evidently enacted to prevent disease in a hot climate. If these, then, be elements in human society, uncontrollable by human law, why should we expect to perfect society by political laws? It was because we could not perfect society in that way that God revealed to us in His Holy Word those spiritual and moral laws, without which human society cannot be improved. In the most brilliant intellectual age of Greece, and with the only free institutions which mankind had then known, their moral degradation was so low that they soon shared the same fate with their Persian antagonists. I hazard nothing in saying that the freedom and growth of this country are not due so much to its political institutions as to the religious culture which the mass of its people have received from the days of the Reformers.

I say this because I think that many people actually do think that the stability of the country depends wholly upon certain reforms in politics. I think much depends upon them undoubtedly, because if public corruption is not corrected it will argue not so much the danger of that corruption as it will the absolute demoralization of the mind and soul of the nation itself. But what I would here refer to particularly are the various schemes to modify suffrage. I believe it is the expectation of many politicians to make some amendment of the Constitution which will provide a uniform suffrage for the whole country. I think a uniform suffrage is desirable. But have the originators of this idea considered the practical difficulties of their scheme? Let me suggest some of the features of such plan.

1. How far shall this uniform rule extend? You may very reasonably provide a uniform rule of suffrage (by the Constitution only) for the election of President and members of Congress; but what right have you to provide, even by amendment, a suffrage for elections of Governors and State Legislatures? I never was for any ultra State rights; but I think it perfectly clear that the States have a moral, reasonable and political right to regulate the suffrage in their own affairs, and I don't think it in the spirit of the Constitution, or of equity, to attempt the deprivation of State rights where those rights are undoubtedly recognized by the Constitution.

2. I see no object in it except mere uniformity. Can any extent of suffrage increase the extent of public virtue or of intelligence? The classes to whom it is proposed to extend suffrage are negroes, women and rebels. Is there anything specially to be gained by admitting either of them to vote in States which do not desire it and decide against it? If the States of New-York, Ohio or Tennessee do not want these classes to vote, why force it upon them? And is it at all likely that they will agree to an amendment which does force it upon them? And how much purer and better will the suffrage be when it is all done? I assure the authors of all such schemes that they have got to give sound, practical reasons for them before any of these amendments will pass. We are exhausted with the tremendous battle for the unity and freedom of the nation. We are already trying a grand experiment—a negro suffrage in the South. The people are tired with agitation. In the language of GRANT, they say, "Let us have peace;" and peace we can have and shall have, if Government will let affairs take their natural course, and see only that the laws are faithfully executed in all parts of the country.

What is to be the primary principle of your new rule of suffrage? Have you settled that in your minds? As to persons—are you going to admit all Pagan Chinese, who may hereafter flood this country, to vote with native American Christians? If you are, I am going against the amendment and all who support it. Are you going to give Mormons an equal vote in your new temple of liberty? Then as to sex—are you going to admit all women to vote? And if you do not, where is your boasted scheme of rights, and your impartial suffrage? As to age—will you fix the limits of suffrage at twenty-five years, or twenty-one years, or eighteen years? Has Nature given any rule on the subject? In Ohio men arrive at years of discretion at twenty-one, but women at eighteen; that State having thus determined, by statute, that women are smarter than men. Now what is to be done on all these questions, which are at once opened, by a proposition to fix a uniform rule of suffrage? It seems to me that the reformers in Congress have undertaken an immense enterprise, and are not at all aware how large it is. If we are to have a constitutional and uniform rule of suffrage, let us first determine on some principle. If the people are not agreed upon that principle the amendment never can be passed. The United States, as well as all civilized countries where suffrage ever existed, have agreed that it is a purely arbitrary rule—a civil right existing by civil law. Well, if it is, there is nothing to be discussed but the expediency of that rule, and it comes back to exactly this: What is to be the practical benefits of any change? This question must be answered, or no amendment of the Constitution will ever pass.

I have made these remarks because I do not think that such questions should be settled in a hurry. When you look to the future, you see clearly that this question involves the addition of more voters than all the great numbers who now vote. Look at the classes which may be admitted under the wild theories now started, and who, if not arrested by the intelligence of the country, will be, viz.:

1. The negroes of the South and all others.. 800,000
2. Women 6,000,000
3. Chinese and Mormons.................... 800,000

I will stop here; but there are others which may be added. It is at this moment gravely proposed, by different classes of people, to add over six millions of voters, independent of disfranchised rebels. Now, let us see what different classes of persons advocate these vast changes. Here is a Jeffersonian Democrat in hot haste to make an ignorant native of Connaught a good Democratic voter. Here is a loyal Republican in equal haste to make an Africo-American a voter. Here is Mrs. STANTON, Miss ANTHONY, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN & Co., enthusiastic for women's voting. Who is to bring up the Chinese and Mormons is not yet certain; but they will come. Now the queer part is, that you ask the Democratic friend of Ireland if he is for women voting, and he holds up his hands in horror at [illegible]. He has reason; for, if ever women [illegible] the rations of whisky will be sadly diminished. But here is an enthusiastic Republican who has voted Pompey and Cæsar through; surely he is for women's suffrage!

Not he. He is too conservative for that. What will the world come to if it can't be governed by men and negroes? But here is Mr. HORACE GREELEY with his universal panacea: Universal amnesty and impartial suffrage. Doesn't that cover women voting? Not a bit of it. Impartial suffrage! What it means no one can tell; but it don't mean women. In what line shall impartial suffrage be drawn? Intelligence, sex, color, property, or what?

I know plenty of people who think we might as well let everybody, not in the lunatic asylum, vote. But who can tell the line of lunacy? Who, in these days, is sure? I see lunatic asylums arise all over the country, and all are crowded.

Now, my kind reader, I am not discussing whether this or that of all these theories is right, but I think you will agree with me that reason and the public safety require that we should settle upon some general principle of suffrage, before we rush into new amendments of the Constitution. I must conclude as I began. I believe in the steady improvement of mankind, and have the profoundest admiration for the institutions of my beloved country; but I believe it impossible to sustain any known institutions which are not founded on the Word of God and upheld by His divine authority. Hence, I think we but seek peace for awhile that we may try to improve by correcting abuses and strengthening the moral and religious life of the nation.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE HOLIDAY BOOKS.

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS.

This English-American firm, so widely and favorably known for the excellence of its publications, makes a goodly display of Christmas Books. Chief among them are the sumptuous editions of TENNYSON's *Idyls of the King*, illustrated by GUSTAVE DORE. This magnificent work is now complete in four large folio volumes, each volume containing nine full-page steel engravings. In the ordinary binding, these volumes, which are to be had separately, are sold at the very low price of ten dollars each; they can also be had in more elegant and substantial binding at higher prices. DORE has been remarkably successful in the task of illustrating the Laureate's greatest work—far more successful than he was with the *Paradise Lost* of MILTON, and the work may be taken as a noble and enduring monument to the genius of the poet and the artist. Another elegant book is *The Gems of English Art*, containing twenty-four illustrations, printed in colors, by LEIGHTON BROTHERS, with illustrative texts by FRANCIS TURNER PALGRAVE. This is an imperial octavo work, with inlaid and illuminated sides. Among the pictures will be found copies of some of the best paintings of LANDSEER, COOPER, LESLIE, LINNELL, EGG, MACLISE, STANFIELD and many others. The color-printing is finely done. A book to delight the little folks is *Clever Dogs, Horses, &c., with Anecdotes of other Animals*, by SHIRLEY HIBBARD. It is written in a pleasant, easy style, and is illustrated with upward of seventy spirited engravings. The volume is a small quarto, with medallion picture in gold frame on the cover. Another book for boys is *Every Boy's Own Book*, a complete encyclopedia of sports, amusements and games, with six hundred engravings and eight colored plates. This is a new and enlarged edition of a work already well known, and a general favorite with the younger portion of the community. It is enriched with an Appendix on American Games, prepared by HENRY CHADWICK, the leading authority on such matters in this country.

An exquisite book for young ladies is *The Language of Flowers*, by ROBERT TYAS, author of *Favorite Field Flowers, Flowers from the Holy Land*, and other works on kindred subjects. It is a handsomely-printed volume, with twelve beautifully colored groups of flowers. *Pictures From Nature*, by MARY HOWITT, is also a very handsome book, with colored plates.

Besides their own publications, Messrs. ROUTLEDGE & SONS have an extensive and elegant assortment of books suitable for presents. Their stock of children's books is also large and choice.

G. P. PUTNAM & CO.

At the well-known establishment of this eminent firm the present-hunter will find a rich and attractive display of books, to suit all tastes and all purses, (how happy if taste and purse would always accord!) Chief among the more expensive books is a set of IRVING's works, in twenty-eight large volumes, sumptuously bound in morocco. The price of this elegant edition is $270; but those whose purse, if not their taste, claims a more modest edition, can be readily gratified with less costly sets. Another costly work is a superb and unique quarto volume on American Art, richly illustrated. The Artist's edition of the *Sketch Book*, with 130 illustrations, is a perfect gem, and will long be a favorite with book-buyers. Messrs. PUTNAM & SON have also choice editions of the works of HOOD, LONGFELLOW, WHITTIER, DICKENS, SCOTT, HALLAM, DISRAELI, BROWNING, and every standard author, in various styles and bindings. Their stock of children's books is large and attractive.

HURD & HOUGHTON.

A very appropriate book for the season appears with the imprint of this firm—*The Holidays*, by NATHAN B. WARREN, illustrated by F. O. C. DARLEY. The author discourses about Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide, and tells about their social festivities, customs and carols. It forms a very attractive quarto volume. Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON also publish a new edition of FOUQUE's *Undine and Other Stories*, (Two Captains, Aslauga's Knight, Sintram and Undine,) with eight illustrations, by H. W. HERRICK, in one volume, crown 8vo. This volume comprises all of FOUQUE's best works. One of their most attractive publications this year is *Sketches Abroad with Pen and Pencil*, by FELIX O. C. DARLEY. In his preface to this pretty volume Mr. DARLEY speaks apologetically of his work, as being extracts from familiar letters written from abroad to his family at home. It has no need of apology. His sketches of pleasant adventure and incident, and of character, are written with a free hand and display many qualities of humor and shrewd observation. The illustrations, too, from his own pencil of course, add a great charm to the volume. He has, it is true, only "*skimmed* the surface of things;" but he gives us the cream of them. These easy off-hand sketches will give pleasure to many readers who have neither the time nor the inclination to ponder more philosophic works of travel; and surely to give pleasure to such people is a legitimate and praiseworthy undertaking. We can't all be profound, at least not at all times; and while little folks will take special delight in these pages they will be found entertaining by older people. Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON also publishes a new edition of *Robinson Crusoe*, illustrated by NAST; *Little Lou's Sayings and Doings*, a charming little child's book, with illustrations by Miss MARY L. STONE; *The Ainslee Stories*, by HELEN C. WEEKS, illustrated; besides a very large number of children's books which we have not space to mention in detail. *The Forest Hymn, In the Woods*, and *Forest Pictures in the Adirondacks*, all illustrated with superb wood engravings, are also to be found at their establishment.

SHELDON & CO.

This firm is devoted to standard works and juvenile literature. The stock of books for the young folks is unsurpassed in extent and variety, and no parent need hesitate to place in the hands of his children any publication coming from this establishment. Of the many books worthy of attention we can mention but few. One set, made to give useful information as well as pleasure, is *Pictures and Stories of Animals*, by Mrs. SANBORN TENNEY; complete in six volumes—the whole containing five hundred wood engravings. It tells all about quadrupeds, birds, fishes and reptiles, &c., &c. This is one of the most beautiful series of books on natural history ever published in this country.

The second series of T. S. ARTHUR's popular *Home Stories*, in three neatly illustrated volumes, will please many little readers, as will also the long series of "Rollo Books," by JACOB ABBOTT, which for several generations have been the delight of boys and girls. Then there are the *Violet Stories*, in twelve miniature volumes; *Little Rosy's Travels*, in six; the old favorite *Charlotte Elizabeth Stories*, in eight; *Little Bessie's Country Stories*, in six, and so on through an almost inexhaustible catalogue. Messrs. SHELDON & Co., also display a very large and choice stock of standard works in the departments of History, Theology, Biography, &c., &c. In all these departments their list of American and imported works is choice and extensive.

F. G. HUNTINGTON & CO.

This firm has published a very appropriate and elegant holiday book for New-Yorkers, and all who take an interest in the great City—*The Central Park*. This admirable work, which has been three years in preparation, gives the history of the great Park from the time when the idea was first suggested to the present day. It commences with a very interesting survey of young New-York, showing how the rapacity of business gradually engrossed all the pleasure grounds and parks which were once accessible in the lower part of the City, spoiling the Battery and a dozen other places where youth and fashion and old age were wont to resort for sport, for display or for rest, until the City was deprived of every avenue of escape from the heat and dust of the streets. Then the general desire for some sort of rural retreat drove people to make magnificent cemeteries like Green-Wood and Mount Auburn, where a melancholy sort of pleasure was found in strolling or riding through the green and overshadowed avenues, until the fast multiplying tents

"Whose curtain never outward swings,"

made the pleasure altogether too sombre. Then arose the idea of a grand park in the upper part of Manhattan Island. The author gives a succinct and interesting account of the growth of this idea, and its practical realization in the magnificent pleasure grounds, absurdly and prosaically named "The Central Park." The volume is adorned with upward of one hundred exquisite wood engravings, from drawings made by Mr. BELLOWS, a New-York artist of great attainments and greater promise. A double-page bird's-eye view of the Park adds to the attractiveness and value of the volume. The book is elegantly printed on delicately tinted paper, and in style and subject forms one of the most appropriate Christmas presents a New-Yorker, who feels a proper pride in the greatest ornament of the City, could possibly make. The publishers state that the government of the Park having courteously thrown in the way of the author every facility in their power for his undertaking, his statements have all the reliability that entire accuracy of detail can give them—a quality, we may add, that books of this character are often deficient in.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The principal music publishers are as active in holiday time as most tradesmen. The publication most adapted to be offered as a gift, is put forth by DITSON & Co., of No. 711 Broadway. It is called the opera bouffe, and includes, in a neat volume, piano arrangements of the choicest music, vocal and instrumental, from "Le Grande Duchesse," "La Belle Hélène," "Barbe-Bleue," "Orphée," and "Geneviéve." Among the other publishers whose regular issues of music are deserving of most commendation, are Messrs. W. H. POND, of No. 547 Broadway, and BOOSEY & Co., of No. 644 Broadway. The publications of the former firm are remarkable for the exquisite style in which they are gotten up; those of BOOSEY & Co. have the combined merit of excellence of form and cheapness.

THE OCEAN MAILS.

The Real Object of the Resolution Directing a Contract With the Commercial Navigation Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since the introduction of a concurrent resolution into the Senate by Hon. Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, directing the Postmaster-General to execute the contract authorized with the Commercial Navigation Company, there has been an attack made upon the whole matter by several journals, alleging that the proposed contract will prove detrimental to the public service, as it confines the proposed carrying of the ocean mails to once a week.

We pass over the innuendoes which have been thrown out, and ask attention to the question on its actual merits.

The law authorizing this contract with the Commercial Navigation Company, prescribes that the Company shall build vessels adapted to the conveyance of emigrants, passengers and mails, and that they shall perform the mail service, weekly or semi-weekly, between New-York and Liverpool, also weekly or semi-weekly beween New-York and Bremen, constituting two services per week with first-class steamers.

On consultation with the Postmaster-General, it was ascertained that the present postal service was rendered four times a week, and he held that the intent of Congress was not to reduce the number of services, while the act only provided for two. He accordingly prepared a contract which required the Company to perform service semi-weekly to Liverpool, and to Hamburg and Bremen, each, weekly. The officers of the Company were willing and ready to take the contract on these conditions, when the Postmaster-General declined to proceed any further, on the pretext that he had no authority to make and enforce a contract, except for weekly and semi-weekly service. He reported the matter to Congress as follows:

"I have had under careful consideration the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 27, 1868, authorizing and empowering the Postmaster-General to contract with the Commercial Navigation Company of the State of New-York, (a corporation existing under the laws of the State of New-York, under a special charter passed by the Legislature of said State, under the act of April 23, 1866,) for the weekly or semi-weekly conveyance of all European and foreign mails of the United States between New-York and Bremen, touching at Southampton, England, or Liverpool, touching at Queenstown, in first-class sea-going steamships, to be constructed in the United States and owned by said Company for a term not exceeding fifteen years,' and after a thorough examination of the subject in all its bearings, in which I consulted the Attorney-General on the legal questions involved, I decided, in the exercise of the descretion given to me, that it was impracticable to make a contract with said Company for only a weekly or semi-weekly mail service to Europe, and accordingly declined to execute a contract in the manner and on the conditions therein stated. I have, however, advised said Company of my willingness to make a conditional contract, subject to the approval of Congress, for the conveyance of the United States mails to Europe by American steamships, of sufficient number to perform at least four outward trips per week—that being the present number of weekly mails to Europe—and with the additional stipulations necessary to insure regularity and efficiency in the service always inserted in ocean mail steamship contracts, said contract to be approved by Congress by the passage of an act or joint resolution ratifying the same. In view of the great importance of this subject, I earnestly commend the proposed contract to the careful consideration and action of Congress."

In pursuance of this recommendation of the Postmaster-General, Mr. RAMSEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Senate on Post Offices and Post Roads, after submitting it to that officer, introduced the following resolution into that body:

JOINT RESOLUTION DECLARATORY AND AMENDATORY OF THE ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR AN AMERICAN LINE OF MAIL AND EMIGRANT PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND ONE OR MORE EUROPEAN PORTS. PASSED JULY 27, 1868.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That under and pursuant to the said act of July 27, 1868, the Postmaster-General is hereby directed to contract with the Company named in said act for conveyance of the mails of the United States as provided in said act, weekly or semi-weekly, between New-York and Bremen, (Germany,) touching at Southampton, (England,) and also semi-weekly between New-York and Liverpool, (England,) touching at Queenstown, (Ireland,) according to the true interest and meaning of said act, and in order to further facilitate and increase the mail and emigrant passenger service contemplated under said act, the contract for the conveyance of aforesaid mails touching at Southampton may be to Bremen and to Hamburg, (Germany,) separately or both inclusively.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the time specified in the before-named article in which the said Company shall build, construct and fit out the steamship named therein shall be and is extended to the expiration of one year from the execution of the aforesaid contracts, and that to insure that the said Company shall commence the before-named mail services within the time designated in aforesaid article, the said Company may charter or employ temporarily steamships of the first class to perform said services until said Company's steamships are fitted out.

In all this action any candid disinterested person can readily perceive that the action of the Company is straightforward and honorable. It applies for a contract to carry the mails, a service now done entirely by European lines, and is willing to comply with all the conditions which regard for the public advantage may require. This resolution and the bill comprise just these particulars and no more. So far from endeavoring to obtain a monopoly with old and slow vessels, it stipulates to do the service as the law declares with the best. All assertions to the contrary are pure misrepresentations. A memorial, signed by over one thousand of the leading business houses in this City, has been presented to Congress, praying that this American Steamship Company be authorized to convey the mails in preference to the foreign steamships. For ten years our European mails have been conveyed by foreigners, who have received over $5,000,000 for this service, and it is time this system of building up the wealth and power of other nations should cease.

AMERICUS.

The Churches and Wednesday Evening.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As Secretary of an association embracing about forty of the clergy of this City, I have been directed to ask from your courtesy permission to make the following statement in your columns:

A large number of the churches in this City, of several denominations, are accustomed to observe Wednesday evening as the time for their regular weekly religious service, consequently, on that evening, the ministers of these churches, with large numbers of their congregations, are prevented from attending any other public meetings, which is sometimes a matter of very special regret on their part. For instance, more than a hundred of the clergymen of this City, with many of their congregations, were prevented from showing their respect for Mr. MOTLEY, and from enjoying the privilege of listening to his late address, at the Academy of Music, because the Historical Society appointed its anniversary to be held on Wednesday evening. Had any other evening been selected, these persons could have enjoyed the privilege of being present. I understand that the distinguished speaker himself expressed some surprise and regret at the absence of the clergy on that occasion. They doubtless would have been present in large numbers but for their official duties on that particular evening.

Would it not be well, Mr. Editor, for the managers of our public institutions, and for all who make arrangements for public meetings which are of general interest to our citizens, to have regard to the facts stated above, and, as far as possible, arrange that such public meetings be held on other evenings than Wednesday. By so doing they will oblige a very large number of our best citizens.

Respectfully yours, E. P. ROGERS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

Health of the West India Islands.

CURACAO, W. I., Thursday, Nov. 5, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Sept. 24, appears a notice of the arrival of the brig *John Armstrong* in New-York, from this port, and containing several statements with reference to the health of this Island, and the conduct of the United States Consul here. These statements are entirely erroneous. The facts are simply these: Capt. KENT, of the *John Armstrong*, did die here, but not of yellow fever, and nobody here has ever supposed he died of that disease. The cause of his death, I believe, was a liver complaint brought on by dissipated habits. The seaman alluded to as having also died here, was left here sick, but has since recovered.

A certain disease has indeed appeared here in a very mild form during the past season, on the nature of which the medical faculty seem to be in doubt. Some have called it yellow fever, but in a very mild form, others ship fever, &c. Instead of the Dutch man-of-war losing ninety of her crew, she had up to the time of the sailing of the *Armstrong* lost just eight men. "The town of Curacoa, and more especially the shipping," have never been considered by anybody "in a most unhealthy condition." Among the shipping there have been a few cases of this questionable fever, but on shore the usual good health has prevailed.

The conduct of the United States Consul here is criticised in your notice. The reputation of Mr. JAMES FAXON, our Consul here, officially and personally, is too well known, both at home and in this colony, to be either injured by this affair or to stand in need of any defence of mine. Nevertheless, justice to him requires the facts to be stated. He did give the *John Armstrong* the usual clean bill of health, as in fact he could do no otherwise under the circumstances, but at the same time added to the usual printed form a written "mem." referring to the doubtful character of the disease I have mentioned. At the same time he wrote a letter to Dr. SPRAGUE, giving a full statement of facts in relation to the health of the island. If the Health Officers at New York have seen either the bill of health, or the letter, they cannot charge him with neglect, &c.

The explanation of all this, however, is easy. The first mate, MCKENZIE, who was put in charge of the ship, was very unpopular with the crew, many swearing, up to the last moment, they never would go to sea if he were captain, &c. The suspicion suggests itself at once, that they threw him overboard on the passage, and then concocted the story of his having died of black vomit and yellow fever here, to account for his disappearance. It is to be hoped, for the sake of justice, a legal inquiry will be had into the whole business.

J. F. BILLARD.

"The Vital Registrar's Phantoms."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article under the above heading, published in the TIMES of last Sunday, and signed "H," is worthy of notice only because of the prominent place it found in your columns. It is not an editorial, although printed in the editorial fashion; neither is it a communication, for although having a signature, it is addressed to no one. It apparently belongs to the mongrel species, and is alike unworthy of the dignity we bestow upon the horse, or of the contempt with which we treat the ass. It is this fact which suggests a reply.

If "H" could have waited in patience for the final report of the Board of Health upon the Texan cattle disease, he might have learned that something was discovered during the investigation. A description of the discovery would have no importance in this place; for if "H," under the circumstances, and in the absence of a detailed statement of the pathology of the disease as seen in the Metropolitan drove-yards, can affirm that "nothing was discovered," he is evidently one of those to whom an assertion is as good as a fact. He has written in ignorance, or else he has deliberately misstated the truth. Let him accept that horn of the dilemma which best suits his fancy.

The assertion that "the opinion prevails among many of the best physicians, here and elsewhere, that not a single case of Asiatic cholera has existed here for many years," may be true. But it is doubtful whether "H" believes it, and it is very certain that no physician, familiar with the pathognomonic characteristics of cholera, who saw the disease which in 1866, under this name, destroyed 1,214 lives in New-York alone, will have the hardihood to express any such opinion. The diagnosis of Dr. WILLARD PARKER, Dr. JOHN O. STONE, Dr. JAMES CRANE, and the medical officers of the Board of Health, is sufficient to prove that in hunting down cholera these gentlemen were pursuing no phantom, but a very distinct and definite entity, which would have destroyed them if they had not been able, through the provision and scientific knowledge of the Registrar of Vital Statistics, and the unt'iring energy of JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, then President of the Board, to destroy it.

It would be useless, however, to follow "H" in his chase after phantoms. These "airy nothings," if they have any existence whatever, are the offspring of his own perverted imagination. For it is quite certain that the "Vital Registrar's phantoms" are very solid and substantial things. The testimony of the best medical authority in the world—I speak advisedly—in regard to the method in which the Metropolitan Board of Health treated the cholera "phantom," and the recorded evidence adduced by the Cholera Conference, at Weimar, last year, are sufficient to prove that the Board of Health, in 1866, acted wisely, and in accordance with the highest principles of exact science. Furthermore, Mr. Editor, it is exceedingly well that in the great City of New-York one man can be found who has sufficient interest in the public health to patiently investigate anything which may threaten it, whether cholera or cattle-plague, trichinosis or sunstroke, and one place where existing facts may receive such attention as they deserve.

It would be foolish, in the present empirical state of our knowledge of the effect of diseased meat upon the human consumer, to say positively that any one had died from this cause during the prevalence of the cattle disease; but he must be a very bold and reckless man who can assert that "not a single death occurred to any consumer, though tons were eaten daily under the nose of the Recorder of deaths." Such loose and unfounded statements are not only unworthy of "H," whoever he may be; they are also unworthy of the leaded minion of a first-class daily. My own opinion is that the Registrar of Vital Statistics, more than any one else connected with the Board of Health, deals exclusively with hard facts rather than fine-spun theories, and trusts his own observation and experience rather than the looseness of statement and flippant exaggeration which characterize in a preëminent degree the class of critics to which "H" evidently belongs. Finally, if "H" is really anxious to have "more labor and less rhetoric," he may serve himself to his heart's content by ceasing to scribble and going to work; for however much the Registrar may be given to rhetoric, no one can justly affirm that it is not the rhetoric of actual experience, sustained by unceasing toil in the practical investigation of the most important realities.

E. HE.

Greece and Turkey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article on "Turkey and Greece," published in your issue of yesterday, you do a manifest injustice to Greece, in her present difficulty with Turkey.

It is true that, as long ago as in April, 1867, FUAD PACHA addressed a remonstrance to the Hellenic Government for giving assistance to the Cretan insurgents. But was he right in his assertions?

Crete is as much a part of Greece as any other part of the Greek Kingdom. It is inhabited by Christians by seven-eighths, who speak the Greek language and profess the same religion with their Greek brethren. During the Greek revolution of 1821, they took up arms like the other Greeks, and fought bravely for their independence, which they had virtually accomplished, being at the time masters of the whole island, the Turks being shut in their four fortresses. But in 1830 the island, against all principles of justice, was given back to Turkey, and the brave Cretans were placed again under the cruel yoke of the Turks. Their present uprising and four previous ones, is the energetic protest against that arbitrary act.

Your assertion that the insurrection of Crete has degenerated to a guerrilla warfare, is as erroneous as it is unjust. The insurrection of Crete is as thoroughly organized as possible. They have established for two years now a regular provisional Government sitting at Omalos. Its members are N. M. STAMATAKIS, A. BACHOIDIS, M. NICOLOUDIS, K. SAROCHIDIS, A. ANOGNOSTAKIS, CH. M. KAPETANAKIS, I. BOTAMAKIS. Its Generals are M. CORAKAS, HATZI MICHALIS, CRIARIS, KOKINAKIS, BOYATZOPOULOS, MITZAS and SFAKIANAKIS. They receive their supplies as regularly as possible, through a well-organized system, by the steamers *Enosis* and *Crete* and some smaller craft, notwithstanding forty-five Turkish men-of-war, who pretend to keep a sort of paper blockade.

Is this a guerrilla warfare? The public want facts, and I endeavor to give them to you as correct as possible.

So much for the revolution of Crete. Its causes have been often discussed, so I will not enter into the details of Cretan wrongs. It is sufficient to say that when the Turks took possession of Crete, that island had a million of souls. It contains hardly 300,000 now. It had magnificent roads; not a vestige exists now. The taxation is simply intolerable. The Cretans are not allowed to export their products, except from three ports, in order to levy immense export duties. Not having any roads to transport it, all the surplus produce is left at the place of production and lost.

The present attitude of Greece cannot fail to have the sympathy and support of the whole civilized world. Greece does not desire war. Certainly, Greek and Turkish interests in European Turkey are entirely antagonistic; but, so far, Greece has respected the treaties, and has fought Turkey with the arms of civilization. What are they? The opening of schools and colleges among its Christian subjects, diffusing among them useful knowledge and sound doctrines, propagating among them the divine language of DEMOSTHENES and PLUTARCH, and teaching and educating them for a brighter future. Turkey may in a fatal moment, and led by bad counsels, declare war upon Greece; but what then? Will the bombarding of a few maritime towns by her fleet solve the Eastern question? Far from it. The real enemy of Turkey is civilization. She cannot stand its influence, and she cannot stop its progress among her Christian subjects. Hence the enemy she is looking for is not abroad, but in her very bosom. The European Governments saw it long ago, and strongly urged the Ottoman Porte to make some reforms and grant concessions to her Christian subjects. She made some concessions on paper, but they were never realized. It was certainly bad faith; but, let us be just, it was from inability and weakness also. The Turkish Government is not what Europeans see in Constantinople and Smyrna. Let them go to Adrianople, Bagdad, Aleppo and other interior towns. They will still hear the Christian called dog and infidel, and his testimony inadmissible in the Turkish Courts. For confirmation of this, I appeal to the English *Blue Book* on the state of Turkey.

The Government of Greece has, for three years, remained a passive spectator of the atrocities committed by the Turks in Crete. It has respected the treaties, but certainly could not prevent its subjects from giving aid and comfort to their cruelly oppressed brethren of Crete. Certainly, it has come to the assistance of the refugee women and children, but no more. To accede to the demands of the Turkish *ultimatum* would be an equivalent to dishonor herself before the whole world. If Greece is forced to unsheath the sword, she is sure to have on her side all the friends of liberty, justice and civilization.

PERICLES.

Dr. McCosh's Horse.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 21, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me to state that the credit of presenting to Dr. MCCOSH, of Princeton, the valuable horse which was last week stolen from his stable, (but which has since been recovered,) belongs not to me, as has been stated in several of the daily papers, but to ROBERT L. MAITLAND, Esq.

Yours, ROBERT BONNER.

Terrible Murder of a Farmer near Marietta.

From the Marietta (Ohio) Register, Dec. 17.

THOMAS A. T. JETT, of this township, was murdered for his money last Saturday evening, on his farm, about five miles east of town, on the Little Muskingum, just above Long Run. He had been in town that day to get his two horses shod and to pay his taxes. He had considerable money with him, probably $400, or perhaps $500. He started home, and just at dusk was seen at the Brick Church, some two miles below his place. He was a bachelor, and at the time he was living alone. Sunday morning, a German woman, who lives a neighbor, went to the house to carry him a plate of meat, and finding no one, went to the stable door, which was swinging, and there lay Mr. JETT, across the passage at the rear of the horse-stalls, with his head in the second stall from the door. She was alarmed, and without waiting to examine, went for her husband, who came, when he was discovered to be dead and frozen stiff. His head was badly beaten up, the back of the skull and the forehead both beaten in, also the right cheek-bone and jaw both broken; besides, there were several cuts and bruises, evidently done with some sort of a club; the bleeding was profuse. Dr. S. D. HART, Coroner, held an inquest, and the jury found that "the deceased came to his death by violence at the hands of some person unknown" to the jury, using "some heavy, blunt weapon."

It appears that when Mr. JETT arrived at the stable, just after dark, he turned his horses in; they went past their stalls, and one of them was found the next morning with his bridle still on, and said to be shivering with fright, as if from the violence and the smell of blood. Doubtless the assassin was concealed in the stable, and as Mr. JETT went into the door he received the deadly blows. It would seem as if the murderer had laid the dead body with the head at the foot of the stall, to create the impression that the violence had been done by the horse's heels. A year and a half ago, Mr. JETT had $340 stolen from his house, in the day time, while he was out on his farm. Since that, he had, as his friends say, carried his money with him. He was seen to have a large roll of bank notes in town, on the day of the murder. No money could be found about the body or the premises, after the murder, but a purse was found in the house that was not his. Mr. JETT was a son of the late Deacon THOMAS JETT, was born here, and was nearly fifty years of age.

SIMEON M. DEVOL and LAFAYETTE LAGRANGE (an uncle of DEVOL's,) were arrested Tuesday evening, and lodged in jail that night, by Marshal DARIUS TOWSLEY and Constable L. K. DUTTON, on the affidavit of WESLEY T. MCKIBBEN, brother-in-law of Mr. JETT. As we go to press, they have not yet had their examination. The affidavit charges the parties with killing Mr. JETT, robbing him of $400 or $500 and four or five pounds of tobacco. DEVOL has a family in the neighborhood of the murder, and LAGRANGE a family at Moss Run.

Arrests on a Charge of Passing Counterfeit Money.

From the New-Haven Journal, Dec. 19.

The Police succeeded yesterday in arresting two well-dressed young men for passing counterfeit money. In the afternoon the men called at BARKER & RANSOM's stables and obtained a horse and carriage to go to Fair Haven, Westville and Centerville. They went to Westville and offered a $50 greenback at two different places, and finally they purchased two cigars at the Westville Hotel and got Mr. RIGGS to change the bill, when they got into the carriage and drove rapidly to the city. Mr. RIGGS, becoming uneasy about the bill, came into the city and showed it to several bank men, who pronounced it a counterfeit. He then made a complaint at the Police office, and Officers REILLY and ARNOLD were sent out to find the fellows. They succeeded in finding them at ROOD's saloon, in Union-street. They were taken to the Police office, where one gave his name as J. B. EDGAR, and the other as A. KENNETT. Upon searching their persons no counterfeit money was found. KENNETT had $20 in good money, and EDGAR had $56 in good money and a receipt for $1,700 for a deposit in a trust company in New-York, and a bank-book, in which he was credited $500, deposited in a New-York savings bank, and also several notes, varying from $30 to $200, and a little coin. It was also discovered that EDGAR's real name was BUCKINGHAM, and that KENNETT's was LOCKE. They both failed to give a satisfactory account of themselves, or their presence in New-Haven. They claim to live in New-York. KENNETT *alias* Locke, four years ago, was a clerk in CORNELIUS PIERPONT's grocery store, in Broadway. They were locked up to await an examination.

Shocking Accident in Birmingham—A Man Literally Sawed in Two.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial, Dec. 18.

One of the most horrible and shocking accidents that it has been our lot to record for a long while, occurred at the saw-mill of Mr. JOHN REDMAN, on McKee-street, Birmingham, a few minutes before 10 o'clock yesterday morning. About the time mentioned, an old man named ISAAC ROBB was employed with the head sawyer at a circular saw four and a half feet in diameter, and which was making by actual observation 600 revolutions a minute. They were sawing scantling, and unfortunately, while so engaged, one of them broke and Mr. ROBB fell with his breast against the saw. In a second afterward the sawyer felt blood spurted in his face, and on looking around he beheld Mr. ROBB's body in two pieces, lying on the bench. The machinery was immediately stopped and the remains removed. He was completely sawed in two from the legs up, but only part of his face was cut off, the saw having taken an angular course. The deceased was 55 years of age and resided with his family at Saw Mill Run. Coroner CLAWSON held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The Funeral of Chief Justice Robertson—Adjournment of the Courts.

All the State Courts held in this City, with the exception of the Supreme Court Chambers, held by Judge CARDOZO, adjourned yesterday morning, without having transacted any business, in consequence of the funeral of Chief Justice ROBERTSON, which took place at 11 A. M. In the Supreme Court Circuit, Part I., held by Judge SUTHERLAND, Mr. LUTHER R. MARSH moved an adjournment, and in Part II., held by Judge BARNARD, a similar motion was made by Mr. JOHN E. BURRILL. In the Supreme Court, General Term, held by Judges DANIELS, INGRAHAM and MULLIN, Mr. F. F. MARBURY, in a few appropriate words, moved that that branch of the Court adjourn. The motion was seconded by Mr. J. K. FURLONG, and the presiding Judge directed an adjournment until this morning at the usual hour. The several branches of the Common Pleas and Marine Court also adjourned for the same reason until this (Tuesday) morning.

EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING.

Arrest of Well-known Importers for Defrauding the Government—The Affidavits in the Case.

A case has recently been revealed, showing that Messrs. FEIGELSTOCK and BENDINO, importers, formerly doing business in Reade-street, in this City, have probably defrauded the Government largely by smuggling shawls, silks, &c., through the Custom-house. When the matter was made public, it is said that both parties fled from the States and took refuge in Canada. It is now averred that Messrs. FEIGELSTOCK and BENDINO were not the principals, but simply the agents of Messrs. GUITERMAN BROS., importers, at No. 63 Leonard-street.

An officer of the Treasury Department worked up the case, and on Saturday last arrested SIGISMUND and SIMON GUITERMAN, mentioned above, as the guilty parties.

The following are the affidavits in the case:

Southern District of New-York, ss.—Thomas Toole deposed: Am an agent of the Treasury Department; on or about the 20th day of November last I received an official letter from the Commissioner of Customs, stating that he had information that large frauds had been and were being committed on the customs revenue, by certain merchants or importers of foreign merchandise in the City of New-York; that deponent called on the person who gave this information to the Commissioner, who then stated to him that two mercantile firms, S. Bendino & Co., and Feigelstock & Co., doing business in Reade-street, in this City, had been for a long time importing a large quantity of silks and other valuable dress goods, which were invoiced and passed through the Custom-house as clocks, clock-shades, &c.; that on application at the Custom-house he ascertained that Bendino & Co. had recently imported by the *Ville de Paris* sixteen cases invoiced and entered at the Custom-house as clocks, glass shades, &c.; that on the 28th November last the firm of Guiterman, (Simon and Sigismond Guiterman,) doing business at No. 63 Leonard-street, were engaged in defrauding the revenue by undervaluing the goods, wares and merchandise imported by them; that a warrant was obtained from the Judge of the United States District Court for the seizure of the books, accounts and correspondence of Guiterman Brothers; that on examination of the same and comparing them with the records in the Custom-house, the fact that Bendino & Co. and Feigelstock & Co. had for some time past been engaged in importing silks and other valuable dress goods, the same being invoiced and entered at the Custom-house as clocks and glass shades, &c., with intent to defraud the United States Government.

Albert N. Shearer, the deponent, states that he resides at No. 350 Clinton-street, in the City of Brooklyn; that information was filed on the 28th of November last alleging that the firm of Guiterman Brothers, doing business at No. 63 Leonard-street, in the City of New-York, had been and still were engaged in defrauding the revenue of the United States by greatly undervaluing goods, wares and merchandise imported by them; that a warrant was subsequently issued by the United States District Judge for the Southern Districtt, directing the Marshal of said district to take the books and papers, invoices and correspondence of the said Guiterman Brothers and have them before the Judge of said district, which warrant was duly executed, and that afterward the Judge ordered the same to be delivered to Henry A. Smythe, Collector of the Port, for his examination, as by statute made and approved; that an examination of said books, papers and correspondence of Guiterman Brothers and the records of the Custom-house, shows the fact that said S. Bendino & Co., and said Feigelstock & Co., imported at different dates subsequent to the 1st day of June, 1868, numerous cases bearing different marks and numbers, all of which were invoiced and entered as clocks or clock-shades, &c., and in all 119 cases, the foreign value of fifty-nine of which was stated in said invoices at 16,956 francs, and the invoice value of fifty-two cases of which was set forth as 4,672 florins, and eighteen cases of which were invoiced at £486 2s. 6d. sterling; and deponent believes that nearly all of said 119 cases so invoiced clocks or clocks' shades, &c., did in fact contain silks and other valuable dress goods of much greater value than is stated and set forth in the said several invoices now on file in the said Custom-house, and that the examination of the books, papers, invoices and correspondence of said Guiterman Brothers and the records of the Custom-house shows that the said Guiterman Brothers imported, in the names of S. Bendino & Co. and Feigelstock & Co., subsequent to the 1st day of June, 1868, 109 cases, being other than those mentioned, sixty-eight cases of which were invoiced and entered under different marks and numbers at £809 17s. 6d. sterling, twenty-eight cases invoiced at 6,579 francs, thirteen cases at 1,426 florins, and that all or nearly all of said 109 cases purporting to contain clocks and shades, &c., did, in fact, contain silk and other dress goods of much greater value; that the said Guiterman Bros. are the principals in intent in all the said several importations, whether entered and invoiced in the name of L. Bendino & Co., Feigelstock & Co., or in the name of Guiterman Bros.; that they gave their orders for the purchase thereof and shipments by correspondents in Europe; that all of these importations were got through the New-York Custom-house by means of the instrumentality of Bendino and Feigelstock, who were the aiders and abettors of Guiterman & Bros., and were paid for their services; that Guiterman gave directions how the goods should be packed and invoiced, so as to evade detection by the Custom-house authorities, and that all these goods were fraudulently packed and invoiced with intent to defraud the United States.

The parties were taken before Commissioner BETTS, to whom they furnished bail in the sum of $50,000 each, and the examination was appointed for Wednesday next.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

Meeting of the Congressional Committee Appointed to Investigate the Matter.

The Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the New-York election frauds met yesterday in the United States Circuit Court-room. There were present of the Committee: Messrs. LAWRENCE, of Ohio; DAWES, of Massachusetts; BLAIR, of Michigan; DICKEY, of Pennsylvania; HOPKINS of Wisconsin; MARSHALL, of Illinois, and HUBBARD, of Connecticut. The proceedings were conducted with closed doors, and none were admitted to the Court-room except those who had received subpœnas as witnesses.

Among the witnesses called to the stand was the United States District-Attorney, Mr. SAMUEL G. COURTNEY. He testified that the papers in the case of ROSENBERG and others were placed in his hands for the purpose of prosecuting the parties on a charge of having issued, sold, altered, or attempted to alter, bogus and fraudulent naturalization papers; that he presented all the facts to the United States Grand Jury, who had presented true bills of indictment against the defendants, and that the defendants were subsequently released on bail. He further deposed that he had no personal knowledge of the naturalization frauds other than that which came to his knowledge officially in the papers referred to as United States District-Attorney.

Marshal MURRAY deposed, among other things, that he believed naturalization frauds were perpetrated to a large extent in this City before and at the last election; that his attention was called to the fact by Mr. E. D. WEBSTER, Assessor of the Thirty-second District; that he employed officers and private individuals to proceed to the office of the Tammany Naturalization Committee, No. 1 Centre-street; that the latter had procured a large number of fraudulent naturalization papers, purporting to have been issued by the Supreme Court of this City, and that the persons charged with issuing the same were arrested by Deputy Marshals, indicted, and some of them held to bail to stand their trial. Mr. MURRAY, at the close of his testimony, stated that the only perfect remedy, in his judgment, for the end of the alleged naturalization frauds, would be to take the power of naturalization from the State Courts and to vest it exclusively in Federal tribunals.

Other testimony of an important character was taken. Among the witnesses summoned before the Committee, it is said, is Col. SIMMS, the principal witness in the Rosenberg case. A long array of evidence has been taken already by the Union League Club Committee, and this will be submitted in due season. The Committee adjourned at 4 P. M. to meet again this morning.

The Merchant Service—Address by Dr. J. F. Thoms, of the New-York Nautical School.

Last evening the seventeenth anniversary of the New-York Nautical School was celebrated at its Rooms, No. 92 Madison-street, the President, Dr. J. F. THOMS, occupying the chair.

The leading feature of the evening was the address of the President on the subject of "The Merchant Service, its Needs and the Remedy." The speaker said that the importance of this subject could not be over-estimated. Not less than 200,000 vessels cleared from the United States for foreign ports during the last year, while the entire American fleet comprised more than 40,000 vessels, manned by 600,000 sailors, and bearing articles of commerce of the value of $2,000,000,000. Dr. THOMS then enumerated the difficulties under which young men desiring to become sailors met with in endeavoring to enter upon such employment. The first obstacle in their way was the opposition of relatives and friends, whose entire influence was brought to bear against the project. Consent of parents or guardians having been obtained, the next difficulty was to find a vessel upon which employment could be obtained. Owners, agents and captains, as an almost invariable rule, refuse to engage boys upon their vessels, in the merchant service, and in the navy great political influence was needed to secure a place. Instances were related of six respectable, well-recommended lads who made such efforts, commencing more than a year ago. Two, after twelve month's application, at length succeeded by the influence of friends, but the others, although as well indorsed, have not yet succeeded. The need of good sailors, who might be depended upon for the responsible work committed to them, was next shown by the speaker. In order to have a good, efficient corps of men for this business, boys should be admitted into the service and brought up to it. A modified system of apprenticeship is what is wanted. A young man of 17 or 18 years of age is of greater value on shipboard, than many of the seamen who are engaged at the present time. It is absolutely necessary to carry out this system if we would build up our merchant service. How are we to make American seamen if young men are not thus appreciated? Thousands of young men are ready and willing to enter the service, if opportunities are offered. Our vessels are manned, almost entirely, by foreigners, and the few Americans who become seamen hail from the East. The apprentice system should be enforced by statute, and if it be adopted these lads should not be located in the forecastle, among the sailors, but in a separate cabin, in which they should be allowed to mess with the junior officers. The officers and subordinates on our vessels should be thoroughly educated in their business, it being as necessary to have competent commanders, efficient officers, and thorough seamen, as it is to have good, staunch ships. Our Captains should be better provided for than they are at present. They have very little interest in the property intrusted to their charge, with little more salary than a junior clerk in a mercantile house, and no better prospects ahead. Give every master of a vessel an interest in her preservation. If deserving, let him have a timber-head; if commanding a steamer, give him an interest in the stock of the Company. If he undertake to instruct a youth in the business of seamanship let him receive a compensation from the parents or guardians in proportion to the services rendered. The aim of the New-York Nautical School, for the past 17 years, said the Doctor, in conclusion, has been to improve the capacity, and educate the hearts of sailors for their work. Over 6,000 seamen, many of whom are now commanders and officers of vessels in various parts of the world, have been thus prepared in this institution, and the efforts will still be continued.

Rev. E. D. MURPHY, the popular pastor of the Mariner's Church, corner of Catharine and Madison-streets, a gentleman of life-long observation of the needs of seamen, also spoke upon the same subject, taking the ground that the great responsibility devolving upon the sailor and his officers, at sea, in the care of precious lives and valuable cargoes, made it highly important that the sailor should be educated for his work. For their own interests owners of vessels should aid these projects for the better qualification of sailors.

Other gentlemen of note subsequently spoke, after which the meeting was adjourned.

A Brutal Husband Kicks an Invalid Wife—Death the Result—Arrest of the Wretch.

For some months PATRICK CROGAN, an Irish laborer, has resided at No. 446 West Twenty-eighth street, with his wife JULIA, who has also suffered from congestion of the lungs. The wife had no medical attendance until the Twentieth Ward Police sent a physician, who found her on the eve of confinement, and having a slight attack of congestion of the lungs. The physician prescribed for his patient, but the persons attending her neglected to give the medicines ordered, and the unfortunate woman languished in consequence. At this juncture the husband, hitherto a very temperate, well-to-do man, took to drink and continued to indulge excessively in liquor ever since. Three or four nights ago Mrs. CROGAN gave birth to a still-born child, and when the husband returned in an intoxicated condition, he became incensed at his wife and beat her terribly while thus helpless and ill. The doctor attending the woman put CROGAN in the street and suggested his arrest, though it was not done. On Sunday night CROGAN again appeared in his wife's room grossly intoxicated and beat her again in a most shameful manner, the injuries being such that death ensued early yesterday morning. CROGAN has since been arrested, and appears to be in a state of stupor from excessive drink. Coroner ROLLINS assumed charge of the case yesterday, and will hold an inquest to-day. It is stated that the unfortunate woman would certainly have recovered had not this violence been used toward her.

The Indian Difficulties.

A meeting of the General Committee of the United States Indian Commission took place yesterday at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Geographical and Statistical Society's rooms, Cooper Institute, for the purpose of conferring with Col. E. W. WYNKOOP, late Government Indian Agent for the Cheyenne, Arapaho and Apache Indians, who has resigned for reasons he has stated in the public prints over his own signature. At the hour appointed for the meeting, there were present Mr. Peter Cooper, Mr. Benjamin Tatham, Rev. E. A. Washburne, Prof. Benjamin N. Martin, Rev. Dr. Alexander H. Vinton and Mr. Vincent Colyer.

After an unimportant colloquial conversation, the following request was formally presented to Col. WYNKOOP:

"The undersigned are desirous of learning the causes that induced you to resign your office of Governmental agent for the Cheyenne, Arapaho and Apache Indians.

From your long sojourn with these Indian tribes, and your extended knowledge of them, we are sure you can correctly inform us of the true causes which led to the recent trouble with them, and the way in which such troubles may have been avoided.

Further, will you oblige us with your views of the remedy, and your knowledge of Black Kettle, his conduct and designs."

This requisition was signed by all present.

A general conversation followed as to the best means of exciting public sympathy and attention. Some gentlemen suggested that a few Indian Chiefs be brought, so as to secure a large audience. This was objected to by Rev. Dr. WASHBURNE, as savoring rather of a public exhibition.

Finally it was agreed to hold an adjourned meeting on Wednesday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock, to hear the reply of Col. WYNKOOP.

A Statue of Franklin for the Central Park.

Gov. HOFFMAN has received a letter from his friend GEORGE W. CHILDS, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, (now in Europe,) in which Mr. CHILDS, speaking of the growing taste for adorning public parks with statues and busts of great men, expresses a wish to erect in our Central Park, at his own expense, a stone statue of FRANKLIN, by the celebrated English sculptor BAILEY.

The Park Commissioners have requested Gov. HOFFMAN to inform Mr. CHILDS that they accept his very liberal offer with many thanks.

It is to be hoped that other wealthy men will follow Mr. CHILDS' example.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

LARCENY OF PROMISSORY NOTES.

WM. H. VAN SLYCK, of No. 97 Franklin-street, and a member of the firm of BOWEN, WHITMAN & WINSLOW, entered a complaint against JAMES W. MORRISON, WM. LEWIS and JAMES W. TALMADGE, for grand larceny. In his affidavit the complainant states that on the 2d of December, there was stolen from the possession of his firm one promissory note drawn by BOWEN, WHITMAN & WINSLOW to the order of themselves, at four months, in favor of HOYT, SPRAGUE & Co., for the sum of $5,606 13, dated Chicago, Oct. 5, 1868, besides a second and similar promissory note for $5,607 13. These notes were indorsed by the firm, and at the time of the larceny they were in an envelope upon Mr. VAN SLYCK's desk, in his office. The complainant further stated that he had been informed by the prisoner MORRISON that he had taken these notes from the envelope and gave them to WM. LEWIS. The latter had also confessed that he took the notes to a broker for the purpose of sale, though he was not successful, so he gave them to TALLMADGE, who in turn took them to various cities for sale, and had finally offered the notes for sale at a bank in Cleveland, Ohio, and that he was arrested at the instigation of the bank officers by reason of a telegraph dispatch received by them from the New-York firm. All of the prisoners, on being arraigned before the Magistrate, were committed for trial without bail. Both LEWIS and MORRISON confessed their guilt, but TALLMADGE professed not to have known that the notes had been stolen. LEWIS is 18 years of age, a native of New-York, and resides at No. 168 Greene-street. MORRISON is aged 16, a native of New-York, and lives at No. 97 Franklin-street. TALLMADGE is a native of Albany, 25 years of age, resides in Castleton, Rensselaer County, N. Y., and is a well-known character in Police circles. These three prisoners have been in close confinement in the Fifth Ward Police-station and at the Central Office for over a week, without any examination into the facts of the case by a Magistrate, as is required by the law. Instances of such illegal and reprehensible detentions of persons accused of crimes are unhappily becoming quite frequent in the Metropolitan Police Department, and some measure ought to be adopted with a view to the prevention of such willful outrages on the part of the Police.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

DARING BURGLARIES.

At an early hour Sunday morning, Officer MANNING, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, while going over his post saw, through the hole in the door, a man crouching behind the counter in the store of BERNARD A. KOHN, No. 209 Sixth-avenue. He instantly gave an alarm rap, which had the effect of bringing several policemen to the spot, and of starting two burglars from the store in such wild affright that one of them broke through two costly plate windows in turning the corner. The officers started in pursuit, and Officer CUNNINGHAM, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, captured one in Fifteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, while the other was overhauled near Seventh-avenue by Officer WATSON, also of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. The officers then examined the store where the man was seen, and found that it had been forcibly entered, and that three opera-glasses and five bracelets had been stolen. They also found that from this store the burglars had broken into the one No. 101 West Fourteenth-street, but had there failed to secure any spoils. The prisoners being arraigned upon two separate charges of burglary, gave the names of FRANCIS CONKLIN and GEO. DISNOW, and were committed to answer in default of $3,000 bail in each case.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

WILLIAM H. MALONEY appeared before Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, Saturday evening, and said that during the previous afternoon he had become engaged in an altercation at the corner of East Broadway and Catharine-street with MARTIN TIERNAN, of No. 227 East Thirty-fifth-street, whom he had shot in the leg, and wished to deliver himself up. He was taken in charge and sent to Capt.

WARLOW, of the Seventh Precinct, in whose precinct the affair had occurred. MALONEY was held for an examination.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MINOR CORONER'S CASES.—An unknown man, apparently a laborer, aged 55, who was picked up in a speechless condition in Mott-street, near Prince-street, on Sunday night, died, at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, he having sustained a fracture of the base of the skull. Coroner FLYNN was duly notified to hold an inquest....JOHN B. HIGGINS, Jr., aged 23, died suddenly, yesterday, at No. 237 West Forty-eighth-street, from unknown causes. Coroner ROLLINS will hold the necessary inquest....JOHN WELLS, a patient at the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, died suddenly yesterday, and Coroner FLYNN was requested by the Warden to hold an inquest.... GEORGE KRAUTZ, of No. 146 Elizabeth-street, a German, aged 24, who had both legs terribly fractured a few days ago by being run over, died, yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, where an inquest will be held by CORONER FLYNN....An inquest will also be held to-day by Coroner ROLLINS, at No. 532 West Fifty-second-street, over the remains of ELIZA SMITH, whose sudden death was reported yesterday.

AWARD OF PRIZES AT GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 29.—Yesterday the distribution of semi-annual certificates took place in the Female Department of Grammar School No. 29, in Greenwich-street, of which Miss CATHARINE W. WHITE is principal. A large assemblage was present, comprising several of the School officers of the First District and the friends and relatives of the scholars. JOHN C. BAILEY, Esq., presided. A number of readings, recitations, solos, duetts and choruses were given in good style, the following young ladies taking part therein: Mary A. Curran, Jane Leipziger, Bella Jacquin, Louisa Jacquin, Katy Macoy, Emma Thompson, Katy Hewitt, Honora Piggott, Maggie Conners, and Bessie and Katy Welsh. Then followed the award of medals, which were presented by Hon. JOHN FOX and Hon. EDWARD HOGAN to Misses EMMA THOMPSON and CHARLOTTE LAMBRECHT. The exercises concluded with the chorus of "Home, Sweet Home."

THE SECOND DISTRICT CIVIL COURT.—For some time past, complaints have been made at the Tombs Police Court against City Marshal COLLINS and other *attachés* of Judge KIVLIN'S Civil Court of the Second District. It appears that the City Marshal procures or receives certain sums of money for the claimants, through regular process of law, and it is alleged by those coming for redress at the Tombs Court, that these moneys are kept back, and in some instances actually embezzled. Neither of the Magistrates sitting in the Tombs have any power or authority to move in the matter, and as the alleged victims are generally of the ignorant and poorer classes, they usually find themselves without a remedy or redress. Judge KIVLIN owes it to himself to see that there be no further cause for such complaints against *attachés* of his Court.

LAUNCH OF A BARK.—Mr. WM. H. WEBB will launch from his shipyard, foot of Sixth-street, East River, on Wednesday, at 3:30 P. M., a bark, built for Messrs. S. W. LEWIS & Co., of this City, Capt. OBED BAKER, Jr., and others, 143 feet long, 32 feet beam and 19 feet depth of hold. This vessel is constructed of live oak, white oak and yellow pine, and being intended for the general freighting business no pains have been spared to make her a first-class vessel in every respect.

FIRE IN GRAND-STREET.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the oyster saloon of J. BLASINI, in the basement of No. 158 Grand-street, when the occupant sustained a loss of $300 on stock and fixtures, covered by insurance. The first floor is occupied by H. RAMOS as a segar store, and his loss is $500 by water and smoke on stock, insured for $4,000 in the Baltic. The premises are owned by GEO. GIBBONS, and are damaged to the extent of $300, insured.

ACCIDENTS.—MAJOR BARNARD, colored, fell from the stoop of No. 5 Canal-street yesterday, and sustained serious injuries on the head. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital....A private watchman, named PATRICK MCGEAR, of No. 227 Cherry-street, accidentally shot himself through the hand while examining his revolver. The wound is a slight one.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The number of deaths recorded in Brooklyn last week was 140, being an increase of 14 over the number reported in the previous week, and 46 less than the number recorded in the corresponding week in 1867. The diseases resulting in death were scarlet fever, 13; pneumonia, 14; consumption, 24; marasmus, 9; disease of the heart, 8; convulsions, 17. Of the whole number 42 were in their first year, and 11 in their second year. There were 35 men, 29 women, 36 boys and 40 were girls.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS PROPOSED.—The Common Council last evening approved of the draft of an act, to be submitted to the Legislature, abolishing the Boards of Commissioners in relation to the improvements in Fourth-avenue, Gowanus Canal, Atlantic-avenue and Union-street, and substituting therefor a Board of Public Works, to consist of the Mayor, President of the Board of Aldermen, Street Commissioner, Comptroller and President of the Board of Water Commissioners.

SENTENCES IN THE COURT OF SESSIONS.—Yesterday CHRISTOPHER R. BOYD, for burglary, was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months. HENRY INDIG, for obtaining money under false pretences, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. WM. C. KING, for forgery, was sent to the State Prison for one year.

TRIAL OF A SOUTHSIDE DUMMY.—The Common Council yesterday agreed to permit the Southside Railroad Company to try their dummy on Boerum-street, Broadway and South Eighth-street, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

THE NARRAGANSETT.—Orders have been received at the Navy-yard directing that the United States steamship *Narragansett* be fitted out for the West India Squadron. The steamer will be ready about the end of January, 1869.

THAT INDICTMENT OF SUPERVISORS.—Surrogate VEEDER appeared in the Court of Sessions yesterday and moved for a postponement of the case of the seventeen indicted Supervisors until to-morrow. This is the second step in the case.

A NEW SUPERVISOR.—The Brooklyn Aldermen yesterday elected Mr. E. A. KOLLMEYER, of the Fourth Ward, Supervisor, *vice* EVAN M. JOHNSON, resigned.

DOCK BUILDING.—The Aldermen yesterday resolved to award the contract of building the dock at the foot of North Second-street, Williamsburg, to FRANK SWIFT, for the sum of $16,500.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Peckham, Mullin and Daniels, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
177—Cook vs. Brigham.
178—Witte vs. Ulrich.
183—Libby vs. Rosekrans et al.
184—Naylor vs Kelly.
185—Douglass vs. Mayer.
191—Hartman vs. New-York San. and Chem. Compost Co.
199—Hughes et al. vs. Randall.
200—Sackett et al. vs. Whiting.
206—Benedict vs. Wolf.
223—Freneau vs. Whitlock et al.
242—Stouvenel, surv'r, &c., vs. Butler et al.
256—Cochran vs. Dinsmore, Pres't.

Nos.
260—Sherman vs. Dickenson.
224—Atkins et al. vs. Elwell.
326—Lawrence et al. vs. Williams et al.
333—Wolker vs. L. I. Railroad Co.
95—Arc. Fire Ins. Co. vs. Austin, Pres't, &c.
364—Woodworth vs. Morris.
367—Meyer et al. vs. Amidon.
369—McGuire vs. Bertine.
370—Devoe et al. vs. Marchant et al.
374—Kinnier vs. Kinnier.
376—Watson vs. Bamberger et al.
379—Levy vs. Hart.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Oyer and Terminer Business and Civil Calendar.

Nos.
1489—Baily et al. vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
495—Nevins et al. vs. Marston et al.
1467—Carrington vs. Beiz et al.
1461—Hutton et al. vs. Groh.
1619—Pray vs. Palmer et al.
1483—O'Brien vs. Wannemacher.
1639—Goodhart vs. Bokelm et al.
1557—Barney, President, vs. Burstenbinder, impl'd.
2189—Angervine vs. Angervine et al.
817—Cochrane, President, vs. Ferris.

Nos.
1301—Heinemann et al. vs. Beard et al.
987—Norton vs. Egerton.
1605—Marks vs. McCarty et al.
1607—Galpen vs. Strouse.
1631—N. Y. and Hughes River Oil Co. vs. Chambers.
1641—McCready vs. McKee.
1643—Hoffman vs. Lemercier.
531—Merritt et al. vs. Hutchinson.
1453—Duval et al. vs. Wood et al.
4681—Cort vs. Balt. and Ohio Railroad Co.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1584—Fawcett, Adm'r, vs. Stewart.
1418—Woodhall vs. Rosenthal et al.
812—Tallman vs. Wright et al.
1764—Foley vs. Burton et al.
1130—Battelle et al. vs. Howe et al.
916—McCarthy vs. O'Brien.
1722—Osgood et al. vs. Toplitz.
1692½—Spear et al. vs. Valentine.
1166—Elliott et al. vs. Chapman.
762—Kirtland vs. Northrup.

Nos.
890—Ontario Bank vs. McNeill.
1026—Hamilton et al. vs. Clinton et al.
360—Gunning vs. Oliver.
624—Browner vs. The Mayor, &c.
1686—Felt vs. Smith.
1280—Slash vs. Hendricks.
162½—Atkins vs. Dinsmore.
686—Holdrege vs. Webb.
1788—St. Nicholas Nat'l B'k of N. Y. vs. Manley Paddle Wheel Co.
1692—Bassford vs. Livingston.
286—Hussey et al. vs. Seguine et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
13—Galwey et al. vs. U. S. Steam Sugar Refining Co. et al.
14—Gonzales vs. U.S. St'm Sugar Ref. Co. et al.
136—Keeler, assignee, vs. Keeler.
183—Burrill, ex'r., vs. Boardman, executor.
143—Claflin et al. vs. Christie et al.
156—Craston vs. Mason.
181—Gerding vs. Kobbe.
197—Fielder vs. Young.
211—Broadhead vs. Ken. Bourbon Co.
212—Connolly et al. vs. West Side & Yonkers Pat. Co.

Nos.
213—Mindenhall vs. Klinck.
214—Wilson et al. vs. Ninth-av. R. R. Co.
215—Booth vs. Lent et al.
216—De Cantillow vs. Kavanagh et al.
217—Stelle vs. Andrews et al.
219—Stiner et al. vs. Stiner et al.
220—Same vs. Same.
221—Duncan vs. Butterfield et al.
222—Davis et al. vs. Colgate et al.
223—Davies vs. Monks.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of calendar at 11 A. M.

Reserved Causes.

Nos.
7—Grocers' Nat'l Bank vs. Jewett.
30—Lawden, &c., vs. Lawden, &c.
32—Cape et al. vs. Wagener et al.
34—Knapir vs. Blanco.
36—Roberts et al. vs. Roberts et al.

Nos.
45—Humes, &c., vs. Cutter et al.
50—Whitney vs. Ogden et al.
58—Kenry vs. Baptist Ch'h of Port Jervis.
64—Rorke vs. Russell, President, &c.
70—Drew vs. Drew.
73½—Shepard vs. Justice.
80½—Wight vs. Billings.

Call 92—Baker vs. Lord et al.

CHAMBERS, Dec. 21, 1868.

During the residue of this month the calendar will be called at 11 A. M., instead of 12 M. Cases called on the 21st to which no answer was made by either party, and which were marked "down," will be called to-day (22d) and defaults allowed.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1522—Beattie vs. Webb.
1523—Sykes vs. Leonard.
1524—Lienau et al. vs. Dinsmore.
730—Faron vs. Tyng.
1536—Barnes vs. Smith.
1541—Munroe vs. Salem.
1542—King vs. Sutherland.
1544—Hale vs. Amour.
1183—Burstenbinder vs. Affron.
848—Morial vs. Beer.

Nos.
1483—Budinbinder vs. Peters.
1549—Sherwood vs. Sherman.
1550—Murray vs. McAuliffe.
1553—Stein et al. vs. Hugart.
1554—Williams et al. vs. U. S. and Brazil Mail Steamship Co.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
431—Kain vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1482—Fannin vs. McMullen et al.
857—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.
858—Same vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.
1515—Witte vs. Tradesmen's National Bank.
1537—Leipzeger vs. Castle.

Nos.
715—Lewis et al. vs. Woods et al.
1770—Schwartz vs. Sherry.
1066—Dawson vs. Jay.
1208—Lombard et al. vs. Chambers.
1545—Friedman vs. Schwartz.
1546—Emanuel vs. Schwab.
1548—Reir vs. Rosenchard.
991—Honck vs. Wimmur.
1555—Martin vs. Higgins.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
—Campbell vs. Pickett.
991—Bird vs. Matthews.
1063—Carpenter vs. Carpenter.
875—Cames vs. Skiff.
881—Fleisch vs. Kaiser.
882—Fleisch vs. Schmid.
883—Day vs. Ferris.
—McQuade vs. Wagner.
923—Koch vs. Koch.
—Klauber vs. Kruger.
1149—Bachelor vs. Longbrace.
1044—Feit vs. DuPuy.
879—Shields vs. Walters.
943—Leiser vs. Casey.
946—Burke vs. Burke.
1022—Schmidt vs. Sharkey.
1074—Whiting vs. Conlon.
1090—Nebenzahl vs. Wagner.

Nos.
1094—Frank vs. Troy.
1—Stella vs. Heckscher.
1127—McCafferty vs. Miller.
1151—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Stone.
1152—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Stone.
1153—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Stone.
1154—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Stone.
1155—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Stone.
1156—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Stone.
1156½—Johnson vs. Kempson.
1157—Odell vs. Gleason.
1159—Stilt vs. Goodwin.

CITY COURT, BROOKLYN—DEC. 22.

Nos.
149—Gugliemoni vs. Camp.
60—Schroeder vs. Bedell.
18—Sylvester vs. Campbell.
14—Ernier vs. Falleson.
27—Reilly vs. Spaulding.
31—Eckert vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
40—Baker vs. Glaw.
46—McGovern vs. Dyer.
48—Steinworth vs. Altenbrand.
56—Belford vs. Innes.
59—Lockwood vs. Dailey.
70—Ware vs. McLaughlin.
72—Herwig vs. Frast.
92—Smith vs. O'Brien.
93—Trotter vs. Samuels.
96—Beyland vs. Murphy.

Nos.
95—McCoy vs. Af. Civ. Soc.
98—Hendrickson vs. S. S. R. R. Co.
126—Brown vs. Trimmer.
127—Thackaberry v. Hughes.
129—Bedell vs. Maxwell.
4—Simpson vs. Robeson.
1—Rafter vs. Jno. N. Eitel.
11—Smith vs. Statts.
12—Trabant vs. Meyenborg.
62—Ruland vs. Furman.
66—Hughes vs. Bert.
87—Miller vs. Eckert.
120—King vs. Chambers.
121—Stehl vs. Mott.
124—Rhodes vs. Van Syckle.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

MANDAMUS TO REINSTATE A DISBARRED ATTORNEY—NATURE OF THE POWER TO PUNISH FOR CONTEMPTS—ITS LIMIT—THE CASE OF MR. BRADLEY, SENIOR—EX PARTE JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, PETITIONER.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia having made their return in this matter, it now came on for argument on the motion for a peremptory *mandamus* to compel the Court below to replace Mr. Bradley's name on the roll of attorney's of the Court. The return of the Court, after contending that Mr. Bradley's communication to Judge Fisher was a challenge, says: "A Court destitute of the power to protect its Judges from such experiments as this upon their fears would soon be driven from its seat; or if possessing the power, but too pusillanimous to use it, must sink into deserved contempt." Counsel for Mr. Bradley contended that the act of misbehaviour for which the summary punishment of expulsion from the Bar may be inflicted, should and must be in the presence of the Court, and that where the act is not done in presence of the Court, as it was not in this case, there is no jurisdiction in the Court to make the order inflicting the penalty. It is insisted that this is a proper case for a *mandamus*, the judgment dismissing the petitioner showing on its face that the Court exceeded its jurisdiction. At common law the writ of *mandamus* is a writ of right, every day made use of to oblige inferior courts and magistrates to do justice. It in general lies where one is refused to be admitted or turned out wrongfully from any office or franchise. In the fifteenth century it was so frequently used to enforce restitution to office as to be known by the appellation of "writ of restitution." The nature of the writ and its application are commented on by Bacon under title of "*Mandamus*," and it is held to be the appropriate remedy to restore an attorney. In the United States, by the act of 1789, the power is conferred on this Court to issue the writ "in cases warranted by the principles and usages of law to any courts appointed or persons holding office under the authority of the United States," and in Marbury *vs.* Madison (1 Crouch 161) this Court held that "every right, when withheld, must have a remedy, and every injury its proper redress." Whenever there is a right to execute an office, (it was there held,) perform a service, or exercise a franchise, and the person is kept out of possession or dispossessed, and has no further specific remedy, a *mandamus* will lie; and that in the exercise of appellate power the Court has authority to issue the writ. It was also held that the appellate jurisdiction may be exercised in a variety of forms, and that a *mandamus* may be properly used for that purpose, and that while the Court has no power to issue the writ to public officers, because this would be the exercise of original jurisdiction, which could not be enlarged by act of Congress, it has the power to direct the writ to courts of justice. In *ex parte* Crowe (5 Peters, 193,) it was held that *mandamus* to an inferior Court of the United States is in the nature of appellate jurisdiction, and therefore within the competency of the Court, and that the judicial act expressly confers on this Court the power of general superintendence of inferior Courts. A number of other causes are cited in support of this authority of the Court to grant the relief sought. It is also urged that the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and the Criminal Court are separate and distinct tribunals; that the act for which Mr. Bradley was dismissed altogether appertained to the Criminal Court, while the judgment on its face shows that the dismissal was by the Supreme Court. There is no power in one court, either at common law or under the statute, to punish for a contempt committed before another court. The disbarring of an attorney is a summary punishment, and is not a criminal proceeding, and therefor does not fall within the decisions in which this Court, on writ of *habeas corpus*, refuses to reverse for want of appellate jurisdiction. In conclusion it is submitted that it should be remembered that summary convictions are against the genius and spirit of our Constitution, and in derogation of civil liberty. The Judge is without check, and the accused without the usual guards of freedom. There is no Grand Jury to accuse, no petit jury to try; but his property and liberty depend upon the *fiat* of the Court. There is the strongest necessity for a review of such convictions. The necessity for the check is at least equal to the necessity for the delegation of the power. All courts are judges of their own privileges, and are as far intrusted with a power to vindicate themselves that they may punish for contempts; but to make them or any court final judges of them, exclusive of everybody else, is to introduce a state of confusion by making every man a judge in his own cause, and subverting the measure of all jurisdictions.

P. Phillips and J. M. Carlisle for Mr. Bradley.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

AN EMBEZZLING CLERK.

Yesterday a young man named George J. Delaney, a clerk in the Nassau-street Post Office, was arrested and taken before Commissioner BETTS, charged with having embezzled a box containing jewelry and money, of great value, which had been mailed to another Post Office. When arrested by the detective he threw the box away, but was caught in the act, when he made full confession of his guilt, but pleaded that it was his first offence. He was committed to prison, in default of $5,000 bail, and the examination was set down for the 26th inst.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

ANOTHER WHISKY CASE.

John Elphers, who dwells at Hastings, Westchester County, and also conducts business at that place, was arraigned before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday, for manufacturing whisky without the necessary license from the Government. A careful examination of the case revealed the fact that an old still found in Elpher's house, and which led to his arrest upon suspicion, was the property of another person, and was only held by the prisoner as surety for the payment of a debt. This state of facts appearing, the accused was honorably discharged.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 21.

By Judge Cardozo.

Josephine B. Duesbury *vs.* Joseph C. Duesbury; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Henrietta Williams *vs.* William H. Williams; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

E. A. Crummey *vs.* A. Hagan et al.; judgment ordered in partition and a referee appointed to sell.

Gilbert T. Raisbeck *vs.* Elizabeth Van Santon et al.; motion for receiver denied.

Ackerman *vs.* Ackerman et al.; proposed case and amendments settled.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

Before Judges Lott, Barnard, Gilbert and Tappen.

DECISIONS.

In the matter of the application of Joseph Howland for the appointment of Commissioners to alter or affirm the route of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad. Order affirmed with $10 costs. Opinion by Justice Lott.

Catharine Coyle, Administratrix, &c., *vs.* the City of Brooklyn. Order denying a new trial and judgment affirmed with costs; Justice Gilbert dissenting. Opinion by Justices Barnard and Gilbert.

Charlotte Beckhow *vs.* Elijah C. Schanck et al.; order denying a new trial, and judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Gilbert.

August Christ *vs.* The Broadway Railroad Company; order denying a new trial, and judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Tappen.

The People *vs.* Hiram Brundage and Erastus Benjamin; conviction and judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Lott.

Nathaniel F. Waring *vs.* Alexander J. Bergen, impleaded, &c.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

David Pringle *vs.* Charles W. Spaulding; order denying a new trial, and judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Gilbert.

Eliza C. L. Freeborn and Sarah A. Vedder, Executors, &c., *vs.* George W. M. Silver and Henry M. Boies; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Tappen.

William Nelson *vs.* Charles Bradley; judgment affirmed with costs.

George Gould *vs.* Henry M. Bennett impleaded with David L. Smith and others; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Lott.

George P. Steinbach *vs.* The Lafayette Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn; order denying a new trial, and judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

John P. Ames *vs.* John E. Rathburn and Eckley W. Stearns; order denying a new trial and judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Gilbert.

Daniel G. Brown *vs.* Nathan H. Richardson; judgment for plaintiffs on verdict, with costs. Opinion by Justice Tappen.

Bridget Morrow and Patrick Morrow her husband *vs.* the Hudson River Railroad Company; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Lott.

William Pindar, Jr., *vs.* Eliza Stoothoff; the order and judgment so far as it gives an extra allowance to the defendant is reversed, and is affirmed as to the residue allowing costs to the defendant, and the judgment must be modified by deducting the sum of $200, the amount of the extra allowance from the judgment; no costs allowed to either party on the appeal. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

Amos M. Sheldon *vs.* Samuel Horton, impleaded, &c.; order denying new trial, and judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Gilbert.

Hewlett Duryea *vs.* Henry Whittaker, Jr.; order and judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Tappen.

The People ex rel. Henry Corr *vs.* Francis C. Kirby; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Lott.

Mary Flinn *vs.* Millie D. Powers; judgment affirmed with costs; Justice Lott dissenting. Opinions by Justices Barnard and Lott.

George W. Robertson and Benjamin H. Stanton *vs.* Henry L. Beakes; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Gilbert; (Justice Barnard not sitting, nor taking part in decision.)

Oliver W. Marvin *vs.* Margaret Inglis, Ex., &c.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Lott.

Eliza Maloney *vs.* John Horan; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinions by Justices Gilbert and Barnard.

John Wooster et al. *vs.* Edward Kimball; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Lott.

Aaron A. Degraw *vs.* James H. Elmore; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Gilbert.

Jane A. Greston *vs.* Thomas W. Griffin et al.; order affirmed with $10 costs; Justice Lott not sitting nor taking part in decision. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

Samuel G. Wheeler, Jr., *vs.* John V. Storm; order modified and corrected by striking out grounds or reasons for the same without prejudice to the appeal therefrom and the proceedings thereon, with $10 costs of motion.

The People ex rel. *vs.* Martin Kalbfleisch, Mayor, and Thomas H. Faron, Comptroller; judgment affirmed with costs; Justice Barnard dissenting; opinions by Justices Gilbert and Barnard; Justice Lott not sitting nor taking part in decision in this case.

John J. Snyder *vs.* Peter Neius, impleaded, &c.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event; Justice Barnard dissenting. Opinion by Justice Gilbert.

Benjamin Bliss *vs.* Mary Y. C. Greeley; reargument ordered.

Nathaniel Robinson *vs.* The Long Island Railroad Company; order denying new trial and judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Tappen.

The Birmingham Iron Foundry *vs.* John W. Hadfield et al.; judgment affirmed, with costs; opinion by Justice Barnard; causes heard at the present term by Justices Barnard, Gilbert and Tappen.

Isabella Gill *vs.* John W. McNamee, Sheriff; order denying new trial and judgment affirmed with costs.

David Foshay *vs.* Daniel T. Washburn; judgment affirmed with costs.

The First National Bank of Fishkill Landing *vs.* James E. Shurter; judgment affirmed with costs.

Jesse Carll *vs.* Paul U. Spafford; judgment affirmed with costs.

Abram C. Beatty *vs.* Thomas Smith; judgment reduced to $5 and interest thereon with costs of appeal to either party; order appealed from in this action; affirmed with $10 costs.

Matthew Werz *vs.* Fitch Landon; judgment affirmed with costs.

Bridget O'Brien *vs.* Albert B. Capwell; order denying new trial and judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

Anson C. Beecher et al. *vs.* Charles C. Champlin et al.; judgment, &c., reversed; new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Sarah A. Colon *vs.* Mary Jane Colon; judgment affirmed with costs.

John H. Prentice *vs.* The Union Ferry Company; order affirmed with $10 costs.

Francis E. Dana, Receiver, &c., *vs.* Henry D. Owen, Assignee, et al., and Joseph H. Tuck; judgment affirmed with costs.

George B. Sherman *vs.* Gardner J. Taft; judgment affirmed with costs.

John Johnston *vs.* Christian Kratz; judgment of Justice reversed, and restitution of premises awarded to tenant, without prejudice to any new proceeding, with costs.

The Ocean National Bank *vs.* Kate G. Olcott et al.; judgment affirmed with costs, but with liberty to defendant to answer in twenty days on payment of costs of demurrer, &c., and appeal.

Henry Waterman *vs.* Oliver Van Every; judgment affirmed with costs.

Charles A. Rixer *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company; judgment affirmed with costs.

John F. Heissenbuttel *vs.* William Heissenbuttel; judgment affirmed with costs.

Cases heard and decided by Justices Lott, Barnard and Tappen at the present term.

The People ex rel., &c., *vs.* Edward L. Molinaux; judgment affirmed with costs.

Jane Quin *vs.* Joseph H. Palmer et al.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event.

William A. Morris, &c., *vs.* Henry H. Morange impleaded, &c.; order affirmed with $10 costs.

Benjamin F. Wright, &c., *vs.* Ezra Miller and others; judgment affirmed with costs.

Samuel C. Merritt *vs.* Helen Ferris; order affirmed with $10 costs.

John Pearce and George Hudson *vs.* Thomas Cassidy et al.; order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Caroline B. Dunn *vs.* Edward L. Dunn; order affirmed, but without costs.

John M. Weber *vs.* Jacob R. Forman and others; judgment affirmed with costs.

Causes heard and decided at the present term by all of the Judges:

Elias H. Van Brunt *vs.* William E. Doubleday and another; judgment affirmed, with costs.

John M. Freas *vs.* The People of the State of New-York; conviction and judgment affirmed.

Elijah Valentine *vs.* James Connex et al.; motion to amend; order denied, but without costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, Judge RUSSEL presided, to accommodate the Recorder, who was absent from the City. Only one case was presented before the jury for trial, and the testimony was so lengthy that the entire day was consumed in developing the evidence.

George F. Hemmings, a theatrical agent, was the prisoner's name. He was charged with having stolen a set of diamond ear-rings, worth $400, from Mrs. Eliza Bevins, of No. 36 East Fourteenth-street, in whose custody they had been placed by the owner, Mrs. Addie Lynch, of No. 66 East Twelfth-street. The theft was said to have been perpetrated on the 19th of October last, under the following circumstances: The prisoner was at the complainant's house on the date in question, and soon after he had departed the ear-rings were missed. Immediately afterward, Mrs. Bevins telegraphed to the prisoner, who was in Harrisburg, and subsequently she went there to see him. He then admitted that he had taken the jewelry, and pawned it for $100, at the same time showing the ticket. Mrs. Bevins snatched the ticket from his hand, and, fleeing from the house, returned to New-York, and entered upon the prosecution of the man. Warrants were soon issued, and the Governor made a requisition upon the Governor of Pennsylvania, which was served by Capt. John Young, of the Metropolitan Detectives, and the prisoner was brought to this City.

Counsel for the defence stated to the Court, upon the conclusion of the direct examination of Mrs. Bevins, that he would endeavor to show the truth of this case. He proposed to prove that the defendant and Mrs. Bevins had been on intimate terms for the last nine or ten years; that during that period he pledged for her from time to time articles of jewelry at her request; that their intimacy had been of a peculiar character; that what he did in this instance was done at her solicitation and request, upon the intimacy then subsisting between them.

Under cross-examination the complainant testified that, about twelve years ago, she became acquainted with the defendant when she was employed in the United States Mint; he stopped at the same boarding-house; subsequently she used her influence to get him a situation in Stewart's store, and Mr. Bevins gave him a suit of clothing; Mr. Bevins took the defendant with him to Saratoga, to attend to his horses; and in another part of her examination she stated that she introduced Hemmings to a gentleman in a hotel at Saratoga as her brother; she gave Miss Kate Fisher $300 on one occasion in the street when the defendant was with her, (Miss Fisher,) to enable that lady to bring on her theatrical troupe to Pittsburg to open a theatre there; when in Pittsburg the witness denied that she had a quarrel with Miss Fisher, and also said that she never gave the defendant directions to pledge her jewelry; he did so, however, on several occasions, and appropriated the money to his own use, and came crying and begging her not to tell Mr. Bevins; and, so as not to have any trouble in the house, she did request Mr. Bevins to do nothing to him.

Alex. B. Barnard, a pawnbroker, doing business at No. 404 Third-avenue, related that on the 20th of October the accused pledged the stolen jewelry at his place.

Mrs. Lynch identified her ear-rings, and stated that she accompanied Mrs. Bevins to Harrisburg in search of them.

Other witnesses were examined, but nothing new was brought forth.

Mr. Howe at length asked for an adjournment of the trial until this morning, as two important witnesses for the defence were absent. The motion was allowed, and the Court was adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 21, 1868.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	114¾	200	N. Y. Cen. c	151½
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	110	700	do. c	152
100,000	do. b3	110¼	100	do. c	152⅜
5,000	5-20 C., '64	106⅝	200	do. c	153
10,000	do.	106⅝	100	do. c	152⅜
5,000	5-20 C., '65	107⅜	200	do. c	151⅞
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	109⅝	700	do. c	151
50,000	do.	110	100	do. ....2d call	151
20,000	do. s3	110	100	Erie	38
20,000	U. S. 6s, P. R. Iss. b3	98¾	100	do.	38
500	N.C. St. 6s	65¼	400	Hudson River R.	128
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	90	400	do.	128⅜
2,000	Missouri St. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.	90	200	do.	128⅝
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c. bet. call	69¼	900	Mich. So. & N. I.	87½
20,000	T. St. 6s, new.. 2d call	68⅞	32	do.	87
1,000	N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91	100	C. & N. W.	77⅜
5,000	Harlem 1st M.	100⅝	1100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	80⅞
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st	94½	400	Clev. & Tol. ex-d	97⅝
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	94	100	do. bet. call	97
2,000	M. & St. P. 1st	92	200	do.	97
1,000	Gt. East. 1st M.	73½	150	Lake Shore... ex-d	96
5,000	Mor. & Es. 1st	98½	600	Chi. & R. I.	109⅜
1,000	Long Dock Bds.	95	100	do. b10	110
20	Bnkrs' & Brkrs' A.	100	100	do.	110
100	Canton Co.	48	14	do.	109
50	West. U. Tel.	36¼	100	Mil. & St. P.	67
50	Del. & Hud. Can.	134	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	85½
100	Quick. M. Co.	21½	100	do.	85⅜
100	do.	21¾	200	do.	86
100	Pacific Mail	117	100	do.	85⅞
200	do.	117½	50	Mor. & Es.	92
200	do.	117⅞	50	P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅝
200	Harlem	123	100	do.	111
5	Mich. Cen.	127	13	do.	111¼
100	do.	126½	50	do.	111⅜
			100	N. J. Cen.	112
			53	Han. & St. Jo.	80
			6	C., C. Cin. & Ind.	74½
			200	Oil C'k & Al'gany	80

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114¾	50	Boston W. P.	14
5,000	do.	114¾	10	Adams Ex.	49
10,000	5-20 C., '62	110¼	8	N. Y. Cen.	150
250,000	do.	110⅛	20	Erie	39
11,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '64	106⅝	100	do. b3	38
2,000	do.	106⅝	200	Harlem	126
18,000	5-20s, C., '67	110	200	Reading R.	97⅝
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65	107½	100	Mich. Cen.	126
8,000	5-20 C., '68	110	100	Mich. So. & N. L.	87½
1,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105½	60	Clev. & Pitts.	85
50,000	N. Car. 6s, new	62	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf. s5	80¾
10	Fourth Nat. Bank	106	200	Clev. & Tol. ....ex-d	96⅞
25	Bank of Commerce	124½	400	Chi. & R. I.	111
100	Quick. Min. Co.	21½	100	do.	111¼
300	do.	21	50	do.	110⅞
169	Pac. Mail	118	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	85⅝
200	do.	118⅛	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	111⅝
			200	Ohio & Miss.	29⅞
			100	C. C. Cin. & I.	75½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Pacific Mail	115¾	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86
900	do. c	115	100	do.	84¾
300	do. c	115¾	100	Ohio & Miss. c	29¾
300	do.	115⅞	300	Mich. So. & N. I.	87½
300	do.	115	600	do.	87⅝
300	do.	115¾	600	do. b3	87⅞
800	N. Y. Cen.	151	300	do.	87¾
600	do.	151	100	do.	87⅞
2200	do.	152	800	Clev. & Pitts.	84¾
200	do. c	151	100	do.	85
1600	do.	151½	200	Clev. & Tol. ...ex-d	97
400	do.	151	800	Chi., R. I. & P.	109½
400	do.	150⅝	400	do.	109⅝
900	do.	150	100	do.	109¾
300	do.	150⅝	300	do.	109⅞
300	do.	150⅞	2200	do.	109⅞
300	do.	151	200	do.	109¾
300	do.	151⅞	1300	do.	109⅝
300	do.	151⅝	100	Chi. & N. W	77½
200	Erie	38	200	do.	77⅝
100	Hudson	128	500	do.	77⅞
100	do.	127⅝	600	do.	78
400	Reading c	97⅝	100	do. b3	78
10	Bnkrs' & Brkrs. A.	101	300	C. & N. W. Pf.	81
300	Mil. & St. P	68	500	do.	81
200	do.	68⅜	1100	do.	81
200	do. b3	67			
500	P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$8,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	68¼	3.0	Ohio & Miss.	29⅞
10,000	N. Car. 6s, new	62⅜	1200	do.	29⅞
200	Canton Co.	48	500	do. b10	29⅞
400	Pacific Mail	118	100	Mich. So. & N. I.	87⅝
200	do.	118⅛	100	do.	87¾
100	do.	118½	100	do.	87⅝
100	Adams Ex.	49	600	Clev. & Pitts.	84¾
100	West. U. T.	35¼	200	do.	84⅞
300	N. Y. Cen.	153	100	do.	85
200	do.	153⅛	200	Clev. & Tol. ...ex-d	96⅜
50	do.	152½	400	do.	96½
200	do.	153⅛	400	do.	96⅝
300	do.	153½	200	do.	96¾
200	do.	154⅛	800	Chi., R. I. & P.	111⅛
1200	do.	155	100	do.	111¼
300	do.	154⅜	100	do.	111⅜
800	do.	154¼	500	do. b30	112⅛
300	Erie	38	100	do.	111⅞
200	Hudson R	127¾	400	Chi. & N. W	78⅜
500	do.	128	500	do.	78½
600	Reading	98	100	do.	78⅝
200	do.	97⅞	100	do.	78¾
100	Mil. & St. P	68½	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	81⅜
200	do.	68	200	do.	81½
200	do.	67⅞	200	do.	81⅝
300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86⅜	300	do.	81¾
100	do.	86½	500	do.	81⅞
300	P., Ft. W. & C.	111⅛	200	do.	81⅝
100	do.	111⅜	200	do.	81⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$30,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	69	200	Reading	97⅝
100	Pac. Mail	118⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	111⅜
100	West. U. T. ...ex-d	33¾	100	Ohio & Miss.	29⅞
100	N. Y. Central	151⅞	100	Mich. So. & N. I.	87⅝
200	do.	151⅝	100	Clev. & Pitts	84¾
200	Erie	37⅞	200	do.	84⅞
200	do.	37⅞	200	Clev. & Tol. ...ex-d	96⅝
100	Hudson	128⅛	200	do.	96½
100	Harlem	126	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86⅛
200	do.	127	200	C., R. I. & Pac.	111⅜
200	Canton Co.	48	200	do. b3	112
200	Tol., W. & W.	56½	100	Chi. & N. W.	78⅝
200	do.	56	100	do.	78⅝
100	do.	55¾	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	81¾

MONDAY, Dec. 21—P. M.

The Wall-street and Stock Exchange sensation to-day has been the extraordinary Scrip Dividend of 80 ₩ cent., full paid, on the Stock of the New-York Central Company. This sometime promised extra division of the undivided interest in the property, from its consolidation in 1858 to the present time, a period of 15 years, proved much larger than the Street anticipated or the staunchest holders of the Stock looked for, and the official announcement of the rate of division, this morning, caused a corresponding excitement in the Stock. The range of sales, as nearly as we are able to report them through the day, was about as follows: 151@155@162@152@146½@155@150½ ₩ cent., as against 134 ₩ cent. at the close of business on Saturday.

The purport of the Dividends made at Albany on Saturday night may be briefly stated as follows: On the increased value by actual outlay on the Roadway, Equipment, Station property, and other Real Estate, and the interest of the Company in the Buffalo and State line connection, the surplus income as it stands on the books, the accumulations in the Sinking Funds, and the revaluation of the whole estate and its productive capacity at the present rate of net earnings, the President and Directors have declared 80 ₩ cent. of the par value of the Stock to be issued in the shape of an *Interest Certificate* to each Stockholder, upon which the Company undertakes to pay the same interest half-yearly, from the 1st of August last, as the rate of Dividend upon the Stock. Pursuant to this declaration, a Cash Dividend of four ₩ cent. will be paid on such Interest Certificate on the 20th of February, simultaneously with the half-yearly Cash Dividend of four ₩ cent. on the Stock—both free of Government Tax. It is satisfactory to know that these undertakings are entirely consistent with the net earnings of the Road for the last six months, and with the Cash means of the Company now on hand; the latter exceeding the requirements for the February Cash Dividends on both the Stock and Interest Certificate by over a million of dollars, with nearly two months net earnings to come in before the dividend day.

At no time since Mr. VANDERBILT took full charge of this great property has its productive value, at the rate of 8 ₩ cent. a year, been worth less than *sixty million of dollars.* The present Interest Certificate Dividend, unexpectedly large as it may appear, is not inconsistent with this estimate, say $4,800,000 ₩ annum, as will appear from the following summary of the outstanding obligations of the Company, after the issue of the Interest Certificate:

Capital	$28,795,000	@8 ₩ ct.	$2,303,600
Interest Certificate	23,036,000	@8 ₩ ct.	1,842,880
Bonds of the Comp'y	11,195,000	@6 ₩ ct.	717,000
Totals	$63,026,000		$4,863,480

—On a gross earning of $14,000,000 a year, at an expense of 64 ₩ cent., producing net $5,040,000, or at 60 ₩ cent. expenses, $5,600,000.

It is understood that the Interest Certificate for 80 ₩ cent. on each certificate of Stock was duly made out and signed by the officers of the Company on Saturday night, ready for delivery this morning, the delivery being stamped on the Stock Certificates, as presented, for this extra Dividend. The Interest Certificate, in common with the Stock Certificate, bears 8 ₩ cent. per annum from last August, and 4 ₩ cent. free of Government tax, will be paid on both on the 20th February next.

The excitement, under the announcement of the morning, in New-York Central, seemed to absorb more attention on the Street than the condition or working of the Money Market, and fewer complaints were heard of the pressure than on Friday or on Saturday morning of last week. The terms were from 7 to 10 ₩ cent., on call, however, and there was only a partial let up in the demand. But even this change for the better told almost immediately upon the Public Funds, which are ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. higher than on Saturday, and on the spirit of speculation in the Railway market, which very strongly sympathized with the rise in New-York Central. Chicago and Rock Island led the Western list, and sold at 109½@110@111@112@113 ₩ cent., and nearly all the other Westerns and Reading and Hudson advanced on Saturday's sales. On the Miscellaneous list Pacific Mail ran up to 119 ₩ cent.

The sales of Gold were at 135½@134⅞@135⅛@135⅜ ₩ cent., closing 135⅜ as against 136 ₩ cent. on Saturday night. The warlike private telegrams from London and Frankfort, on Saturday, while then advancing the price of Gold to 136 ₩ cent., failed, under the later newspaper advices this morning, to sustain the speculation. The Foreign Exchanges are steady at 109⅝@109⅞ for 60-day Bills on London, and 110⅛@110⅜ short sight.

After the late Boards broke up this afternoon, the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday night. There was less excitement in New-York Central, but generally a firm feeling on the Railway list, except on Erie Common Stock, which is pronounced "dead as a herring" by most of the Brokers, as well it may be after the stupendous, though as yet unpunished, frauds of the last few months, and the full knowledge of the actual facts which have been recently communicated to the English market by the American correspondent of the London *Times.* It is believed that much trouble was taken a few weeks since to make a market in London *to sell on*, by various Cable dispatches from this side as to the prospects of the Road under JAY GOULD, and his sudden lease of the Atlantic and Great Western. Under these Cable stimulants and the English interest in the Atlantic and Great Western, the probability is that 10,000 or 15,000 Erie shares were worked off last week. But the mail steamers from this side having taken out the real interpretation of the Erie rascalities here, the London market is likely to become very shortly, if it has not already become, as unavailable for the Gould-Fisk manipulators as the New-York Stock Exchange.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	105	105¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	110	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅞	110
American Gold Coin	136	135⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	69	69
Virginia Bonds, old	56	56
Missouri Bonds	90	90
North Carolina Bonds, old	65½	65¼
New-York Central	134	154
Erie Railway	38	38
Reading Railway	97½	99
Chicago and Rock Island	109	112½
Northwest Common	77½	78⅜
Northwest Preferred	80⅞	81⅞
Michigan Southern	86⅝	87¼
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	110⅞	111⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg	83⅞	84⅜
Pacific Mail Company	115	118⅜
St. Paul Prefered	85	85⅞
St. Paul Common	67	67
Toledo and Wabash	56½	56

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₩ cent. reg., 1881	109	5-20 coup. '65, n. is.	110
6 ₩ cent. coup., 1881	114¾	5-20 coup., 1867	110
5-20 reg., 1862	106	5-20 coupon 1868	110⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	110¼	5 ₩ cent. reg., 1874	110
5-20 reg., 1864	106	10-40 reg.	102⅝
5-20 coup., 1864	106⅝	10-40 coup.	105⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	106	6s currency	99⅝
5-20 coup., 1865	107⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	106½	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1873	100
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	110½	Tennessee 6 ₩ c. ex. c.	69
N. Y. 7 ₩ c. Canal. 1870	100½	Tenn. 6 ₩ c., n. bds.	68
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal. 1872	100½	Virginia 6s., ex c.	55
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal. 1873	100½	Georgia 6s	80
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal. 1874	100½	North Carolina 6s	62
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal. 1875	100½	North Car. 6s. n. bds.	62
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal. 1877	101	Missouri 6s	90
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal. 1878	100½	Louisiana 6s	65
Illinois coupon, 6s, 1879	102½	Connecticut 6s	101
Illinois War Loan	102½	Rhode Island 6s	101½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	141	Metropolitan	138x
Merchants'	124	St. Nicholas	107
America	146	Marine	150
National	112	Commonwealth	115
Commerce	124½	Park	153
American Exchange	113	Fourth National	106

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91½	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex	92
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	91½	Quin. & Tol. 1st M, 1890	76
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	85	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	85	Ills. & So. Iowa 2d M.	98
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69-'70	101	Chi. & R. I. & P.	96½
Hud. 7s, 2d M. S.F. '85	100	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96½
Harlem 1st M.	100	Morris & Essex 2d M.	92
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Mich. Cen. N. 1st M. 8s '82	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M.	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	94
Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	91	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	78
Pacific R. 7s guar by Mo	94	Peninsula R.R. bonds	85
Ill. Cent. 7 ₩ c. 1870	114½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	102
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94½	Mil. & St. P. 1st M 7-3-10	93
Chic. & N.W. int. Bds.	89	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	92½
Con. 7 ₩ cent. sch.	89	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	73½
Con. 7 ₩ cent. 1st. M.	90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95½

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,201,648; total payments, $903,800; balance, $90,317,231. The receipts include for Customs, $289,000; for Gold Notes, $238,000.

Mr. EDWARD P. CARPENTER, of the New-York Stock Exchange Board, and Mr. S. S. RICHARDS, (son of Mr. T. P. RICHARDS, of the Stock Exchange,) have formed a new Stock firm, No. 38 Wall-street, under the style of CARPENTER & RICHARDS.

The London *Times* of Dec. 5 has the following information on the new Franco-American Cable:

> "The report of the Société du Cable Transatlantique Français, (limited,) to be presented on the 8th inst., states that the manufacture of the deep-sea cable is proceeding rapidly, and that up to the present time 460 nautical miles have been completed. The second cable, for the shallower sea between St. Pierre and the United States, is to be commenced next week, and its manufacture is computed to proceed at the rate of 50 miles per week. The *Great Eastern*, now being fitted out at Sheerness, will commence receiving cable on board at the beginning of January, and thus full provision has been made for the sailing of the expedition within the period stipulated in the contract. Concurrently, the French Government are making the necessary arrangements for the erection of land lines between Paris and Brest, and between Dieppe and Brest, for the special use of the Company, which will connect, for the first time, London, Paris and the United States by direct lines of telegraph. The rapid growth of the telegraphic traffic between England and America has meanwhile been abundantly demonstrated, so as to strengthen the anticipations regarding the future income of the Company, and the extension of traffic to be gained by a moderate tariff."

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Plots Nos. 99 and 106, Dyckman estate	$5,700
Plot No. 147, Dyckman estate	3,100
Plots Nos. 84 and 141, Dyckman estate	3,700
10th-st., n. s., 44 ft. e. of Waverley-place, 22x72.11	12,470
29th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x98.9	25,000
36th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	29,250
41st-st., s. s., 380 ft. e. of 1st-av., 30x98.9	14,000
44th-st., n. s., 67.4 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.4x83	24,500
46th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	15,000
80th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 100x100	12,000
81st-st., s. w. corner 11th-av., 100x102	16,000
87th-st., s. s., 416 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.5x100.8	7,500
109th-st., n. s., 323.9 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.11	8,500
113th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th-av., parcel No. 63, Depeyster estate	8,500
113th-st., s. s., lots Nos. 187, 188, 206 and 207, Depeyster estate	20,000
120th-st., s. s., 191.8 ft. e. of Avenue A, 16.8x100.11	5,000
120th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.5	26,000
133d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x99.11	2,500
135th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x99.11	2,975
Madison-av., n. w. corner of 65th-st., 100.5x120	20,000
1st-av., n. w. corner of 87th-st., 25.2x100	4,000
1st-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 52d-st., 40x100	11,000
1st-av., w. s., 65.5 ft. n. of 52d-st., 40x100	7,000
1st-av., s. e. corner 125th-st., 325x247x420x201.10; 1st-av., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 1st-av., (irregular,); 124th-st. to 126th-st., land under water to bulk-head line	110,000
2d-av., n. e. corner 79th-st., 102x204.4	22,000
6th-av., n. w. corner 111th-st., (irregular,)	20,000

Leases Recorded.

Bedford-st., No. 22, 5 years, per year	$1,100
Broadway, Nos. 365 and 367, (part of basement,) 4 years, per year	1,500
West-st., n. w. corner Watts-st., (88.10x1 6x125,) 4 years and 6 months, per year	23,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Box-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of Union-av., 51.7x103x83.5x90.8x10	$3,000
Clay-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Union-av., 50x75.9x82.5x36.1	2,100
Collins-st. and Troy-av., s. w. corner, 460x260	5,950
Cranberry-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. n. of Hicks-st., 25x50	6,000
Dean-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Pace-av., 25x107.2	3,000
Dean-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 100x80.9x1.5x81.5	950
Elliott-place, e. s., 53.10 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 20x100	12,500
Hicks-st., e. s., 99 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 18.10x98.6	5,000
Hicks-st., e. s., 117.10 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 37.8x98.5	6,500
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 50x100	1,600
Pacific-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Grand-av., 78x116x112x110	15,800
Prospect-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Sherman-st., 25x200	nom.
Quincey-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 40x148x40x142.10	3,500
Ryerson-st., w. s., 424 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	5,000
Union-st., n. s., 325 ft. n. w. of Columbia-st., 25x77x20x70	1,300
Wilson-st., s. e. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Wythe-av., 75x100	9,100
Warren-st., s. s., 264.7 ft. e. of Avenue, 20x100	12,800
6th-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. n. e. of North 9th-st., 50x150	3,150
North 4th-st., s. s., between 8th and 9th sts., 25x48x9.2x34	2,000
18th-st., n. e. s., 188.4 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.8x100	4,000
Evergreen-av., s. w. s., 50 ft. n. w. of Hamrod-st., 100x100	3,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 340 ft. w. of Troy-av., 20x80	5,000
Myrtle-av., n. s., 307 ft. e. of Gates-av., 52.6x200	5,500
Putnam-av., s. s., 125.4 ft. e. of Ormond-place, 19.9x100	7,000
Underhill-av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Pacific-st., 20x80	5,300
Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 21 to 25, and 38 to 52, and 86, 89, block No. 8, J. C. McCanley's map	4,240
Lots Nos. 4 to 8, map Union-st. widening, Corporation purchase	1,350
Lots Nos. 19, 20, 97, 98, 109, 110, H. Conzen and others' map, (Canarsie)	1,200
Lots Nos. 436 to 439 and 441 to 443, L. Green's map	2,400
Sections 1 to 4, G. Kowenhoven's map, (Flatlands)	16,000

Leases Recorded.

Nelson and Hicks sts., n. w. corner, 50x102.6 2 years, per year	$200
Smith and 9th sts., n. e. corner, store, 3½ years, per year	600

QUEENS COUNTY.

Long Island City.

East 4th-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of East-av., lots Nos. 7, 8, block No. 10	$1,600
East 4th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of East-av., 25x100	800
East 4th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of East-av., 25x100	800

Astoria.

Willow-st., w. s., 129.10 ft. n. of Franklin-st., 50x100	$900

Winfield.

Franklin-st., lot No. 9, block G, 25x100	$200

Far Rockaway.

Old Beach road, e. s., meadow and beach land, adjoining O'Donahue's	$3,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Eastchester.

Penfield road, n. e. s., 100 ft. from Masterton road, 100x200	$500

Morrisania.

143d-st., n. s., 281 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x100	$4,000
Willis-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 141st-st., 25x106	1,350

Yonkers.

Laurel-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Oak-st., 50x100	$500

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offers a limited amount of its First Mortgage Bonds at par. Nine hundred and sixty miles of the line west from Omaha are now completed, and the work is going on through the Winter. As the distance between the finished portion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is now less than 400 miles, and both Companies are pushing forward the work with great energy, employing over 30,000 men, there can be no doubt that the whole grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in the Summer of 1869. The regular Government Commissioners have pronounced the Union Pacific Railroad to be first-class in every respect, and the Special Commission appointed by the President says:

"Taken as a whole, THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD HAS BEEN WELL CONSTRUCTED, AND THE GENERAL ROUTE FOR THE LINE EXCEEDINGLY WELL SELECTED. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward, and the rapidity with which it has been executed, are without parallel in history, and in grandeur and magnitude of undertaking it has never been equaled." The report states that any deficiencies that exist are only those incident to all new roads, and that could not have been avoided without materially retarding the progress of the great work. Such deficiencies are supplied by all railroad companies after the completion of the line, when and wherever experience shows them to be necessary. The report concludes by saying that "the country has reason to congratulate itself that this great work of national importance is so rapidly approaching completion under such favorable auspices."

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $29,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. The Company has already received $22,158,000 of this subsidy, of which $1,280,000 was paid Dec. 6, and $640,000 Dec. 14.

GOVERNMENT AID—SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more.* These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security.

The price for the present is PAR, and accrued interest at 6 per cent. from July 1, 1868, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-street, and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 21, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	14	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	3,364	Malt, bushels	1,100
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	858
Cornmeal, bags	4,755	Cut Meats, pkgs	1,121
Wheat, bushels	....	Lard, pkgs	919
Corn, bushels	14,982	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	930
Rye, bushels	43	Whisky, bbls	555
Oats, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls	....

ASHES—Continue in slack demand at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—A fair inquiry prevails for desirable lots, chiefly of Rio, at steady prices, including Java, 21½c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 7½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been rather quiet to-day, opening firmly, but closing heavily at a partial reduction of ¼c. ₩ lb. Sales, 1,545 bales, including 731 bales to spinners, 414 bales to speculators, 100 bales to shippers, and 300 bales in transit. Also 100 bales Middling for January delivery, at 25½c.; 100 bales Low Middling for January and February, at 24½c.; 150 bales do. for February, and 50 bales do. for March delivery, at 24½c.; 100 bales for March, at 24½c.; and 100 bales do., also for March, on private terms, ₩ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	22½	22½	23 @23½
Good Ordinary, ₩ lb.	23½	23½	24 @24½
Low Middling, ₩ lb.	24½	24½	25 @25½
Middling, ₩ lb.	25½	25½	25½@26

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	20,494
Receipts preceding week	20,240
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	258,738
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	640,650
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	611,630
Exports since Tuesday	3,940
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	106,547
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	319,817
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	376,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,890
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	501,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	28,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	831,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	685,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	409,000
Exports, same time last year	305,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	261,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	280,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet to-day, at a further reduction in price, closing very heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,450 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 40; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 65@$7 35; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 35@$8 15, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7@$7 50 ₩ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 90@$6 40
Extra State	6 85@ 8 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	6 75@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 00@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 50@11 75
Extra Genesee	8 30@11 75
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	9 50@14 00

Southern Flour is quite dull at declining prices; sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., at $7 @$8 20 for poor to fair, and $8 20@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ₩ bbl. California Flour continues quiet at drooping prices; sales have been made of 275 sacks at $5 50@$11 50, as extremes, for old and new Extras, ₩ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in less demand at $6 40@$8 30 for inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales 275 bbls. Corn Meal is in slack request at $4 65@$5 50 for Western; $4 90@$5 for Jersey, and $5 70@$5 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in moderate request at $4 25@$4 85 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited demand and quoted lower and irregular; sales have been reported since our last of 24,500 bushels, including choice Amber Michigan at $2 10, and No. 2 Spring, part at $1 55, ₩ bushel. Corn has been moderately inquired for at easier prices; sales since our last, 67,000 bushels, at 96c.@$1 for New Mixed Western; $1 10 @$1 13½ for Old Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 95c.@$1 10 for New White and Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₩ bushel. Barley has been in light demand; 3,500 bushels Canada West were disposed of at $2 15 ₩ bushel. Rye has been in request at $1 55 for Western, in store, ₩ bushel; sales 4,000 bushels. Of Malt, 1,850 bushels Barley sold at $2 20, and 700 bushels Rye at $1 50 ₩ bushel. Oats have been quiet at declining prices; sales since our last, 41,000 bushels Western at 75½c.@75¾c., chiefly at 75½c., in store, and 77½c.@78c. afloat, ₩ bushel. The Albany *Argus* gives the following statement of the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the first week in December, in the years 1867 and 1868:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Barley bushels.
1868	27,000	327,300	179,900	90,600
1867	18,000	439,200	204,200	161,900
Inc.	9,000	Dec. 111,900	Dec. 24,300	Dec. 71,300

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement to the close of navigation during the years 1867 and 1868, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley bushels.
1868	467,900	14,085,200	16,990,400	3,628,200
1867	410,100	9,466,100	15,405,800	3,866,100
Inc.	57,800	Inc. 4,619,100	Inc. 1,584,600	Dec. 237,900

By reducing the Wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase of 4,981,620 barrels Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement to the close of navigation, in the years indicated:

Canal opened.	1866. May 1.	1867. May 6.	1868. May 6.
Flour, bbls	570,700	410,100	467,900
Wheat, bushels	7,684,200	9,466,100	14,085,200
Corn, bushels	26,516,500	15,405,800	16,990,400
Barley, bushels	7,440,800	3,866,100	3,628,200
Oats, bushels	11,220,600	8,841,000	12,184,000
Rye, bushels	1,749,500	890,300	869,500
Malt, bushels	329,600	817,900	510,700
Beef, bbls	2,312	1,481	1,800
Pork, bbls	69	919	120
Bacon, lbs	10,000	34,000	....
Butter, lbs	1,468,000	694,000	348,300
Lard, lbs	108,000	1,736,000	501,600
Cheese, lbs	11,770,000	8,284,000	7,769,200
Wool, lbs	584,000	360,000	250,000

There has been a slightly increased export movement in Wheat; the Flour movement shows no increase. The stock of Wheat afloat and in store at New-York will show larger figures on Jan. 1 than for many years. The stocks of Wheat at Chicago and Milwaukee are increasing; at the latter point the figures have risen from 158,000 bushels to 547,000 bushels in less than a month. Those who keep posted as to the movements in Wheat will recollect that there was frozen in on the Erie Canal in 1867, a quantity of Wheat, estimated at 2,800,000 bushels, which was delivered at tide-water in May, 1868, and of course appears in the tide-water receipts of Wheat for that year. We propose from these receipts to deduct the 2,800,000 bushels and add them to the receipts of 1867, to which they belong; thus:

	1867.	1868.
Receipts of Wheat, bushels	9,466,000	14,085,200
	2,800,000	2,800,000
Corrected receipts	12,266,000	11,285,000

Showing that the West contributed 1,000,000 bushels Wheat less in 1868 than in 1867. If we deduct from the reported receipts by canal in 1867 and 1868, what was received prior to Sept. 1, in each year we find that the year 1867 contributed of new crop 11,779,600 bushels; the year 1868 only 8,929,200 bushels. Of the Barley movement we have now at the close of the canal the following figures:

	Bushels.
1868. Barley, new crop, by canal	3,301,300
1867. Barley, new crop, by canal	3,804,100
Excess in 1867	502,800
1868. Barley, new crop, by railroad	316,600
1867. Barley, new crop, by railroad	182,300
Excess in 1868	134,300
Excess in 1867 by canal and railroad	368,500

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Dec. 21, 1868.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3,475,301	Barley	829,964
Corn	1,699,009	Malt	99,298
Oats	3,092,610	Peas	67,961
Rye	278,041		

HAY—North River Bale has been in moderate demand at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1 15@$1 50 for very poor to choice, for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw is salable and steady at $1@$1 20 for short and long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue dull and heavy, including American at 10c.@20c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ₩ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 18c.@20c.; Eastern, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Michigan, 10c.@16c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@10c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in demand at buoyant prices. We quote: Porto Rico at 42½c.@65c.; Cuba at 32c.@48c.; English Islands at 48c.@52c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@80c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, but steady in price, including Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@46½c. ₩ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Resin at $2 35@$8 50 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 37½; Pitch at $3 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been more sought after, including Crude Whale at 98c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 12@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 76; Unbleached Whale at $2@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 30@$1 50; Red Oil at 82½c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 98c.@$1 02; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been rather dull at 18c.@18½c. for Crude in bulk; 23c.@23½c. for Crude in bbls., and 30½c.@34½c. for refined in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted rather firmer on a light trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 825 bbls., in lots, at $27@$27 62, chiefly at $27 50@$27 62 for New Mess; $26@$26 50 for Old Mess; $25@$25 75 for Old and New Prime Mess; $26 75@$27 for Thin Mess; $20@$22 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. City dressed Hogs continue in fair demand at 11½c.@12c. ₩ lb. Western at 11½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats continue in request at full prices. Sales equal to 170 packages at 12½c.@16c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 10½c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in light demand at steady prices; sales equal 165 boxes, including Cumberlands at 13½c., and Short Rib at 14½c. ₩ lb. Lard has been in less request, closing rather heavily; sales have been reported since our last of 800 tierces and bbls. at 16½c.@17½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 17c.@17½c. for Prime City, and 17½c.@17¾c. for Good to Prime Western Steam, ₩ lb.; sales were also reported of 1,500 tierces Prime Steam, December and February delivery, sellers' options, at 17½c. ₩ lb. Beef has been in fair request at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $13@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 260 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet, including New Prime Mess at $27@$30, and Indian Mess at $30@$37 ₩ tierce: sales 125 tierces. Beef Hams continue in request at $30@$33 ₩ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Butter and Cheese are in request at unchanged prices. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ₩ lb.	41 @43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	35 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₩ lb.	45 @47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₩ lb.	38 @43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₩ lb.	40 @42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₩ lb.	35 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₩ lb.	35 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₩ lb.	30 @35
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₩ lb.	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₩ lb.	33 @36
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₩ lb.	28 @33
Common Western, ₩ lb.	25 @27

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₩ lb.	18½@19
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₩ lb.	17 @18
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₩ lb.	17 @18
Farm dairies, fair to good	16 @17
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9 @13

SUGARS—Have been in rather more demand, but irregular. Sales have been reported of 645 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 9½c.@13½c., and 220 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@12½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand at 13½c.@15½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 46,500 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@12c.; also, 69,000 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@16½c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been neglected and nominal in price.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 1,100 bales Cotton at ½d.@¾d. ₩ lb.; 15,000 bushels Corn at 8d. ₩ bushel; 300 bales Hops at ¾d. ₩ lb.; 400 boxes Bacon at 40s.; and 150 tierces Lard at 50s. ₩ ton. Market for grain freight decidedly firmer.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 22, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO and LES BAVARDS. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Francois, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME and THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Ringgold, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mme. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
BARBE-BLEUE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
FAST WOMEN OF MODERN TIMES. By a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, AND PANTOMIME.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
IL TROVATORE (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs
LECTURE BY JOHN B. GOUGH. Subject—"Temperance."

APOLLO HALL.
Corner Broadway and 28th-st.
SONGS, DANCES, FARCES, &c. By the Hibernian Minstrels.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.
Madison-av., corner of East 26th-st.
READINGS IN POETRY AND PROSE. By Geo. Vandenhoff.

CENTRAL PARK WINTER GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL. Music by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

MINER & BARKER ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF T. VAN LERIUS' PAINTING "ESMERALDA." Also, ANNUAL SALE OF THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING, "HOME, SWEET HOME."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Ambassadors of the Western Powers have refused to extend protection to the Greeks expelled from Turkey. The conduct of the Turkish Admiral in pursuing the *Erosis* is approved by the Sultan. The war excitement at Constantinople is represented to be as great as at Athens, and the Russian flag was publicly burnt in the streets of the former city.

There were some slight disturbances in several towns in Spain over the recent elections, but were not of sufficient magnitude to cause alarm.

All the members of the British Parliament who accepted office under the Crown have been reëlected. Messrs. Gladstone and Bright made speeches to their constituents, the latter denouncing the profligacy of the Tory Party, and promising economical reforms.

CONGRESS.

Mr. Sumner presented to the Senate, yesterday, a petition of colored citizens of Virginia, urging Congress to pass Mr. Sumner's bill to strike the word "white" from the naturalization laws. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill providing for retiring Judges of the Supreme Court on full pay after they shall have reached the age of 70. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Several other bills and resolutions were introduced and referred to Committees, but, in accordance with a resolution adopted last week, no business of importance was taken up. The Senate adjourned to Tuesday, the 5th of January.

The House met, but without transacting any business adjourned to the 5th of January.

GENERAL.

A serious fire occurred in Saco, Me., on Sunday night. The York Hotel and the American House, with their stables and outbuildings, were among the buildings destroyed. The fire originated in the York Hotel, and spread to the stables of the Saco House, and thence to the bake-house of the American House, thence to the hotel itself, a tenement-house and several smaller buildings. The York Hotel was partially insured in the Merchants' Company of Providence, and its furniture to the extent of $3,000 in the Cincinnati and the Security of New-York. The American House and bakery were insured for $5,000 in the Home Company of New-Haven, Etna of Hartford, and Security of New-York. The total loss is estimated at $30,000.

The Indian Peace Commission, which was to have assembled in Washington this week, will not meet until early in January. It is reported that the Commissioners will doubtless renew their former recommendation to have the Indian Bureau made a separate department, and taken from the control of the Secretary of the Interior. The statement is made that the Senate Committee on Indian affairs are unanimous in reporting against the House bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, but agree to the bill embodying the views of the Peace Commissioners as to a separate department.

A Washington dispatch to the Boston *Post* states that the Government has ascertained that the pretended disclosures of vast sums being due the late Confederacy by French and English firms are all humbug. The Confederacy had drawn to its last dollar in money, and about all that could be found to which the Government of the United States could lay claim was property which had not been shipped, or, being shipped, had not been delivered prior to the surrender of the Confederate armies, and was ordered back to the port of shipment. Some of the property has since been discovered by disputes arising among the parties concerned in the sale and shipment. In the suits of the United States vs. Trenholm & Co., it was agreed that judgment should be confessed for a reasonable amount by the defendants, but this they have failed to do up to the present time, and the Government will, on the 1st of January next, proceed to take judgment in Charleston, if not in England, for $500,000.

A very destructive fire occurred in Rochester, N. Y., on Saturday night. It originated in the office of the Rochester *Democrat*, entirely destroying that fine building and the one adjoining. Several banks were threatened with destruction during the progress of the fire. A ladder on which four firemen were passing hose broke in the centre, and the firemen were thrown to the pavement, all receiving severe injuries. A scarcity of water prevented the engines doing full service, and two of the steamers were disabled while the fire was at its height. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

An engineer was killed and four workmen severely injured by the explosion of a boiler at the marble excavations at West Rutland, Vt., on Saturday.

Rev. William O'Reilly, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Hartford, and pastor of St. Mary's Church at Newport, died suddenly on Sunday morning.

The Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, Canada, has refused to grant a new trial to Whalen, the murderer of D'Arcy McGee. Whalen will appeal to the Court of Errors and Appeals.

The schooner *Champion*, while on her way from Yorktown to Baltimore, with a cargo of oysters, was run into by the steamer *Lucille*, on Saturday, and sunk. Two of her crew, one white man and one colored, were drowned.

The owners of eighteen acres of land on the northwestern outskirts of Baltimore, to be condemned for the depot, workshops, &c., of the Northern Central Railway, have been awarded $5,000 per acre.

Sigismund Guiterman and Simon Guiterman, importers, in Reade-street, were yesterday held for examination, by Commissioner Betts, upon the charge of defrauding the Government out of many thousand dollars by means of smuggling silks, shawls and other valuable articles. The examination of the matter will take place on Wednesday next.

The Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the New-York election frauds sat with closed doors in the United States Circuit Courtroom all day yesterday. Several witnesses were examined. The proceedings will be continued from day to day for an indefinite period.

Last evening, at the Cooper Institute, Dr. Boynton delivered the sixth and last lecture of a course on The Natural History of the Creation. The subject was "The Mastodon and Mammoth Period;" and the remarks of the lecturer were exceedingly interesting.

The Common Council of Brooklyn voted $3,000,000 yesterday toward the erection of the East River Bridge.

George A. Delaney, a clerk in the New-York Post Office, was yesterday arrested for embezzling a valuable box from the mails. He was held for trial in default of $5,000 bail.

A meeting of the General Committee of the United States Indian Commission was held yesterday forenoon at the Geographical and Statistical Society's Rooms, Cooper Institute, for the purpose of conferring with Col. E. W. Wynkoop, late Government Indian Agent for the Cheyenne, Arrapaho and Apache Indians. The meeting adjourned until Wednesday evening to hear the report of Col. Wynkoop.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, the trial of George F. Hemmings, the theatrical agent of Miss Kate Fisher, for larceny, occupied the entire day. The prisoner was charged with having stolen diamond jewelry worth $400 from Mrs. Eliza Bevins, of No. 36 East Fourteenth-street. The case will be continued to-day.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday adopted a resolution donating $15,000 to the New-York Dispensary, and concurred with the other Board in appointing a Committee of seven to be present at Gov. Hoffman's inauguration.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a resolution was adopted to appoint a Committee of seven members of each Board to represent the Metropolis at Gov. Hoffman's inauguration.

Cotton closed dull and lower yesterday. Breadstuffs quiet and declining. Provisions inactive. Groceries in moderate request. Freights firmer, on light engagements.

There is a bountiful supply of beef cattle at all the yards; but trade was unusually slow yesterday, with prices tending downward. The demand was fair for smooth and plump bullocks, which were sold at 15c.@16½c. ℔ lb., net weight. Very few cattle brought over 16½c., although there were occasionally a small number of extras, or holiday cattle, that were reported as sold at 17c.@21c. ℔ lb., net weight. A large proportion of the sales were made at about 12c.@14c. ℔ lb., computing only the four quarters of the animal. Hundreds of cattle were so thin and poor that they were disposed of at 8c.@11c. ℔ lb. The supply of sheep is heavy, with few buyers. Choice sheep were sold for 6c.@6½c. ℔ lb., live weight. But most of the sales were made at prices between 3c. and 5c. ℔ lb., live weight. Many fair droves were sold at 4c.@4½c. ℔ lb. Hogs are in fair request and selling moderately at 9c.@9½c. ℔ lb., live weight. Inferior lots will not bring 9c. Dressed hogs, 11c.@11½c. and 12c. ℔ lb., with prices tolerably firm. Veal calves, "hog-dressed," are sold at all intermediate prices between 14c.@20c. ℔ lb.

The Erie Scandal and Judge Sutherland.

Public confidence in the integrity and purity of the motives of a Judge—his absolute fidelity and desire to do justice in the discharge of official duty—are matters of far more importance to the public than to himself, since no private disgrace can compare with public demoralization; and to recognize and honor such qualities is not therefore to be regarded as a personal compliment, but is a part of the legitimate means by which a community strengthens and perpetuates what most concerns its own honor, duty and stability. Amid so much that has alarmed and disgusted the public mind in connection with the Erie litigation, it is with great pleasure we are able to declare that, so far as we have observed, no maker of affidavits, no counsel in the zeal of partisan declamation, not even a desperate Erie-financiering director or Wall-street stock-jobber has questioned the purity of motive of Judge Sutherland, or in any way suggested that he has not been guided by a purpose to do justice to the parties before him, and by a desire to administer the law fairly and faithfully. After the other counsel in the pending discussion had expressed themselves to the above effect, Judge Porter declared that "no one had a higher respect than himself for the integrity, ability and public services of Judge Sutherland."

In such times as are upon us, a Judge of whom so much may be justly and truly said is not likely to be under estimated; and so long as the scandal of these Erie litigations shall hang as they now do in a dark cloud of dishonor over the judicial history of our city, Judge Sutherland will be sure of a place of especial welcome and respect in the memory of its citizens.

It is true that the very day Judge Sutherland removed Jay Gould because he had been collusively appointed, this same Jay Gould was made a receiver by a Judge of a United States Court. But if this indorsement of Gould could be regarded as impeaching the judgment of the Judge who removed him, it will be further remembered that a learned and venerable Judge, whose pure character and judicial dignity are an honor to New-York and to the nation, as promptly thrust Jay Gould out of the national tribunal as Judge Sutherland had ejected him from the Supreme Court of the State.

It is true a proceeding, which we learn is regarded as equally strange in practice and in theory, is now pending for bringing Jay Gould back into the State Court as receiver of the funds acquired by his illegal acts.

We do not understand the practice of the law, and do not propose to attempt to explain its mysteries. But if, when a matter has been decided by one Judge, and, after appeal, another Judge may stay all proceedings before the Judge who made such decision, as was done by Judge Cardozo, and then require the whole matter to be reheard before himself, as Judge Cardozo is now doing, we must say that the ideas of legal proceedings generally received outside of the Bench and the Bar, have been very erroneous; and we cannot but regard the precedent as full of danger. It seems to us that whenever any Judge has made a decision unsatisfactory to a party, he will, under this precedent, be sure to apply to some favorite Judge for a rehearing, and will be likely to secure it, if Judge Cardozo's practice is to be followed. It is of comparatively trifling importance how that Judge decides, so far as the parties before him are concerned; but it is of grave public importance whether a great corporation or a set of desperate, reckless men, who have got control of it, when a Judge has made an order that is likely to lead to the exposure of their frauds, may apply to another Judge who has *no duty* in connection with the pending proceedings, (and where an appeal affords the proper, adequate and usual remedy, if any injustice has been done,) and may secure an order from him that stays all further proceedings before the Judge, who has the matter properly before him, and at the same time secure to the Judge so intervening the monopoly of all further judicial action on the subject in the subordinate tribunal. Quite aside from the peculiar features of this strange Erie litigation, it seems to us that this proceeding for a rehearing, is a matter that concerns the safety of every litigant and the character and harmony of the judiciary. No one proceeding more strikingly than this illustrates the alarming tendency now exhibited in our tribunals toward utter confusion, inefficiency and public contempt. Supposing Judge Sutherland had stayed all proceedings before Judge Cardozo for a rehearing, precisely as Judge Cardozo stayed all proceedings before Judge Sutherland, it is plain the administration of what is called justice would have stopped; and the result would have depended on the respective degrees of self-will in the Judges and of craft and cunning in the Attorneys. And we are assured that just this public scandal was prevented in this very case only by Judge Sutherland refusing to grant an order staying all the proceedings before Judge Cardozo, after the latter Judge had intervened and assumed entire control over the proceedings before Judge Sutherland. If such be the fact, Judge Sutherland has certainly an additional claim upon the respect of every citizen—who desires to see the proceedings of our judicial tribunals relieved of those undignified exhibitions, which have so seriously impaired their usefulness and their hold upon the public confidence and respect.

If Judge Cardozo can make it appear that his intervention was called for, and does not impair the safety of every litigant, let him do so, for there is abundant occasion; and more especially let him, if he can, in the legitimate and dignified discharge of his duty, make his intervention contributive, not to the scheme to which the proceedings of the Court appear more like aids than obstacles, of shielding from exposure the gigantic frauds of the Erie managers, but contributive to the stern and wholesome discharge of that grave duty, which the Courts owe to themselves and to the community whose honor and dignity they should represent, of bringing to the speedy and just test of public judicial investigation, all the facts and actors involved in these frauds. Whether his decision will contribute to one or the other of these results will be clearly perceived by this community; and whether hereafter his reputation is to be associated with that of Sutherland, or with that of Barnard, is a question which his doings in a position which he has freely and needlessly assumed, will contribute much to decide.

Judge Cardozo has undertaken, by intervening in proceedings properly pending before his associate, Judge Sutherland, and before the General Term of which Judge Cardozo was not a member, to rejudge the justice of that upright Magistrate, and to interpose between Judge Sutherland's decision and the proper hearing thereon on appeal, before that high appellate tribunal, his (Judge Cardozo's) own views and theories as to what befits a court of justice to do and to allow to be done, and as to what Judge Sutherland should have done, in the name of law and equity, in regard to the Erie frauds, and to their notorious authors, and in regard to the notorious action of Judge Barnard in reference to these frauds; and the result will doubtless enable every one to judge whether the remarks of an eminent Judge in the Court of Appeals, in condemning rehearings, were well founded when he declared, (laying down a rule a Supreme Court Judge certainly might have followed,) "In my opinion, there is another grave objection to the order of Justice Barnard granting a rehearing, except before the *same* Judge." * * * "Although we have no statute which expressly prohibits one Judge from rehearing a matter decided by another Judge, the rule is so well established, and *is so important for the protection of parties from unjust vexation*, that if it has not already been, it is full time it should be incorporated into the equity law of this State."

Dangerous as such precedents of rehearing seem, we confess we shall be almost willing to incur the danger, if it only be incurred in pronouncing some decision which indicates that our Judges have courage and sense of duty enough to bring flagrant violators of law to trial; but if it be incurred in a decision which only screens yet more effectually the fraudulent details of the illegal issue and purchase of tens of millions of the stock of a gigantic corporation, by a set of desperate stockjobbers, every upright citizen will feel disgraced, and all corporate property will be in peril.

The Georgia Imbroglio.

If Congress interfere at all in the complications occasioned by the expulsion of colored members from the Georgia Legislature, there will be difficulty in resisting the principle of Senator Edmunds' bill.

The expediency of interfering in any shape is the point to be first decided. A proper aversion is felt to any Congressional action that shall imply further meddling with reconstruction. The wisest friends of that policy are they who would allow it unchecked development—who, having affirmed certain principles, and provided for their application by certain methods, would now do nothing to cast a doubt upon the sufficiency of either. Six States have been fully restored to representation under the working of the law, and from this fact may be inferred the adequacy of the law as it is to meet emergencies in the States not yet restored. On the other hand, Congress can scarcely be expected to acquiesce in the claims urged in behalf of Georgia, whose Legislature, nominally reconstructed, has set at defiance a fundamental principle of the Constitutional Amendment, to which the whole process of reconstruction is subjected. If it be shown, for instance, that a requirement of this amendment was disregarded in the organization of the Legislature, and that in consequence the Democratic members acquired the power they abused, the friends of the Congressional policy may well object to the claim for admission as in effect a fraud. They cannot afford to recognize the validity of proceedings which at the outset nullify one of the distinctive principles of the reconstruction policy.

The possibility of effective interference is another consideration that must enter into any judgment to be formed upon the case. Had the restoration of Georgia been completed, the authority of Congress over it would have ceased. Had the Senate so far recognized the standing of the State as to admit its Senators to their seats, we are at a loss to see what could have been done toward exacting compliance with conditions broken by the Legislature. But this stage has not been reached. Georgia has not been reinstated in its Congressional representation. To this extent, its restoration is unfinished, and the right of the Senate to judge absolutely of the qualifications of its members, enables it to exercise an indirect control over the local action. This right the Senate has asserted. The Georgia Senators are kept out in the cold. And so, we presume, they will be until the general question be settled.

But if Congress may exclude those whom Georgia sends as its Representatives and Senators, may it not go further and deal with the matters which form in part the ground of exclusion? In ordinary circumstances Congressional authority would not go behind the qualifications of the individual and the legality of his election. Any pretension involving authority over the composition of the local government or its measures, in regard to local affairs, would fall to the ground. The case of Georgia, however, like that of every other State embraced within the Reconstruction acts, is exceptional. And no great stretch of authority is needed to supplement the non-admission of Senators because of the violence done to law by the Legislature that elected them, with a measure designed to vindicate the law and to place the reconstruction of the State upon a constitutional basis. The doing of this is not wanton interference with State concerns. It is neither more nor less than the vindication by Congress of its own action, and the enforcement of terms which the Legislature pretended to ratify. The case is one of bad faith on the part of the Legislature, the occurrence of which forms a justification of the interference contemplated by the measure now before the Senate.

The Judiciary Committee, to which the question has been referred, may be relied upon to conduct a careful investigation, as well into the allegations which are made the ground of interference, as into the law on which any interference must rest. And this is precisely what it is desirable to have done, in order that under the guise of upholding law partisanship may not assert pretensions which neither law nor reason will sustain. The necessity for caution is made greater by the divided opinions of the Georgia Republicans, and the warmth with which each section imputes sinister motives to the other. If the question to be decided involved only party interests, it would not be worthy of attention. It becomes pertinent only because of its relation to an implied contract, the spirit of which one of the contracting parties has clearly outraged; and any authority which Congress may propose to exercise in the premises should be so obviously reasonable and just that the country will not be able to withhold its approval.

A Relief to Housekeepers Suggested.

This journal is not, as is well known, a free trade journal. It supports especially a tariff for revenue, and it particularly objects to duties which weigh upon the poor and middle classes, pay little revenue, and are in the interest of a few capitalists. The great doctrine of modern political economy, more and more illustrated by the events in human progress, is the danger of Governmental interference in the laws of trade and production.

The less Government goes out of its way to foster or "protect" individual interests, and the less it puts its rough touch on the complicated and delicate machinery of business, manufactures and commerce, the better for all classes—producers as well as consumers. So strongly is this seen to be the only true policy that at this moment the wealthiest branch of our manufacture,—cotton manufacture, would rather never have the benefit of a single protective duty again, provided, only, they could be sure of a permanent policy, and have the materials necessary in their factories also free of duties. For many years to come, however, we must have a high scale of duties. However much the country may desire free trade, it must raise more than half of its annual income to pay the expenses of preserving nationality by that indirect taxation which consumers bear the best—by a tariff on imported goods. It certainly is not the best form of taxation, but it is the simplest and the easiest laid and borne. There is less personal annoyance to the taxpayer, less machinery in it, and a more general unconsciousness with most people of the burden they are bearing under it. Government can extract more from such a tax on daily commodities and luxuries, with less trouble, than in any other mode.

Our most vexatious internal taxes have been removed, especially those weighing on production, and only those retained which are gathered from the consumption of deleterious luxuries, from business documents and from incomes.

But, despite the load taken off from many branches of production, these do not revive, and the consumers are as much burdened as ever.

The causes of this lie in the injudicious arrangement of the taxation on foreign commodities, which has been laid too much in the interest of certain capitalists, and too little in that of the general public or of the revenue. We will take, for an example, the single article of *bituminous coal.*

This is an article which ought to be in universal consumption. It makes an agreeable fuel and gives sufficient warmth for most days in our cold seasons. If it were cheap, it would be in universal use as it is in England. The poorest people would be glad of it. As a means of manufacturing and in gas, it comes again into universal employment and its price affects every consumer.

It is well known that this country produces excellent bituminous coals, but generally too far from the seaboard to be profitably used in manufacturing here or in our households. Indeed, at present our best American bituminous coals—such as the Breckinridge—scarcely reach New-York or New-England at all, owing to the expense of land carriage. The duties on bituminous coals must be laid, not for revenue, for they are almost prohibitory, but merely to "protect" half a dozen large capitalists in Pennsylvania, and a few hundred workmen, at the expense of our whole seaboard.

Within a short journey of New-York, in the neighboring province of Nova Scotia, there is a mine of bituminous coal called the "Arcadian Mine," which can lay its coal aboard ship for $2 25 (gold) per ton, and make $1 profit. It is believed—such is the cheapness of water transit—that it could lay down this coal in New-York for $5 (currency) per ton, and still make a handsome profit. The coal is of a quality almost equal to Cannel coal. An interior American bituminous coal sells here at $14 per ton, and anthracite has been selling at $12, while this "Arcadian" could be sold here at $6 but for the tariff.

To the poor and the great masses with small incomes, a tax of more than $6 a ton on coals—for a profit has to be paid to the retailer on the duty as well as the original cost—is an enormous burden. To the manufacturer it will often mean production without profit, for the price of fuel frequently determines his gains. And a tax for whose sake? Not the laborers in Pennsylvania—they would be more profitably employed in raising grain. Not for the revenue—that gets little from this tax. Not for the industry of the country—that is burdened. But only for a few capitalists who own shares in some mines of Cumberland coal. The whole community are forced to pay $6 a ton more this Winter for their benefit.

Congress need only enact a reciprocity treaty with Canada, and we shall all have cheap coals; or a removal of duty on bituminous coal would relieve the seaboard of this burden. What member of Congress will propose it?

Spanish and Cuban Prospects.

The condition of affairs in Spain and Cuba is not encouraging; there is evidently very little chance for the early establishment of a Republic in the one or of independence in the other.

A peaceful election has followed the acrimonious political contest between the Republican and Monarchical Parties into which the people of Spain became subdivided after the expulsion of the Bourbons; and the first telegrams, doubtless reliable, announced the triumph of the Monarchical Party. But there is good reason to fear that this election is not to prove the peaceful solution of the Spanish difficulties and to bring to a noble conclusion a revolution begun in the most commendable spirit. There are indications that the adherents of different candidates for the throne will produce numerous dissensions; already the Carlists have been detected in conspiracies; but worse than any of these will be the threatened strife between the two great parties, the defeated Republicans and the victorious Monarchists. The campaign has been too bitter to admit of the hope of its peaceful conclusion. Political campaigns conducted with warlike weapons in the hands of organized parties, as was the Spanish Cortez election, do not usually end in any other way than an appeal to arms. This has already been threatened by the Republican leaders and speakers; and the election will be followed, as it was preceded, by riot and bloodshed, as at Cadiz and Tarragona. Already, since the election of the 18th inst., the Republicans at Toro have attempted by riotous acts to prevent the organization of the National Guard, which is virtually the army of the Monarchical Party now ruling the country.

Nor are the occasional successes of the insurgents in Cuba to be looked upon with satisfaction or hope of the establishment there of the Republic which is already a failure in the mother country. No more unfortunate time could have been chosen by the insurgents, since the large army of volunteers enlisted in Spain has left the Provisional Government at liberty to send the late royal troops, mostly foreigners, to keep the peace in the colonies. Gen. Dulce and about six thousand troops—more than the insurgents can muster, and more efficiently armed and organized—are now about due at Havana, and the early suppression of the insurrection may be conceded.

No more unfortunate time, in another sense, could have been chosen by the Cuban insurgents for their operations, since the solution of the question of slavery in Cuba—which is not less vitally concerned than that of separation from the mother country—under any other circumstances than of peace and order will assuredly tend to reduce the "Pearl of the Antilles" to the same deplorable condition, politically and commercially, in which we now see some of the lesser jewels of the West Indies. Theoretically, the universal abolition of slavery is a desirable consummation; but, practically, the abolition of it in Cuba, at this particular time of serious civil strife in the island and mother country, will not be, we fear, an unmixed good. The destruction or even paralysis of the agricultural and commercial interests of Cuba, by the upsetting of the system of labor, which might follow the abolition of slavery under the present circumstances of civil war, would be a great evil to that country and our own, whereas abolition, after a well-established peace has been secured, would probably be a gratifying success.

The End of the Indian War and "Ring."

The efforts of the Indian "ring" to delay senatorial action on the bill for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, have been desperate, but they are not likely to prove effective. The most serious of these,—the charge that Gen. Custer had attacked and massacred a band of peaceful Indians in the late battle on the Washita,—has already been disproved by the statements of captured Indians themselves, and by not less significant indications and arrangements found in their camp. The truth is, that Gen. Custer, in defeating and killing Black Kettle, has put an end to one of the most troublesome and dangerous characters on the Plains. Black Kettle was one of the most active Chiefs in stirring up the tribes to war,—and on account of this influence he was one of the most useful accessories of the "ring" which now so loudly deprecates his taking off. From the beginning of the war in 1864, this Black Kettle, of the Cheyennes, aided by Santanté, of the Kiowas, and Little Raven, of the Arapahoes, has been always most active in mischief, and it was a fortunate stroke which ended his career and put the others to flight.

Gen. Sheridan, as early as last September, and before preparations for the present campaign were begun, announced that he believed the Indians of the Plains meditated further depredations on the frontier settlements in order to force a new distribution of gifts. We had purchased peace in this way so often that the Indians believed that the trick could be played again, and doubtless had the "ring" and not the army had control, it would have succeeded. But the depredations had no sooner begun, about Oct. 1, than Gen. Sheridan was in the saddle and on the march. He will doubtless continue to march until the Indian question, as far at least as the tribes living near the lines of the Pacific Railroads are concerned, is finally and forever settled.

And with it we trust the Indian "ring" will also be settled by the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. For years the inefficiency of the Indian Bureau and agents has alternately saddled on the country a futile war or an insecure peace, in which we always paid tribute to the weaker power either in blood or treasure. It is not to be denied that the causes of each war, when not precipitated by the natural contest between the white settlers and savage occupants of the Plains, can be clearly traced to the faithlessness of the Indians, or duplicity or inefficiency of the Indian agents. The policy now determined upon and under execution is entirely new; the army commander has been compelled to adopt it by the miserable failures of the Indian agents and Peace Commissioners, and he ought not to be obstructed in its execution by delays on the part of Congress, or unadvised interference by the President. A permanent peace can now be obtained through energetic and successful war.

MINOR TOPICS.

Both Houses of Congress have adjourned till the 5th of January, to give the members opportunity of enjoying the holidays at their own homes. The brief period since the opening of the session has been very busy; and a large number of measures, of more or less importance, have been brought up for action. The most important of these measures is that of Senator Morton in reference to specie payments, the consideration of which will be resumed when Congress reassembles. An important bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department was put through the House with great rapidity; but the Senate, instead of following up the House on this question, has taken a new tack, and has under consideration a bill creating a *Department* of Indian Affairs. Both Houses adopted a resolution repudiating the foolish financial scheme of the President's Message; and a large amount of other business was dispatched with uncommon promptitude.

American securities closed in the London market, yesterday, at 74¼, and there was also an advance here in all forms of United States bonds. By the Cable quotation, it appears that at 1 o'clock the Five-twenties, in London, were 73⅞, while at the close of the Stock Exchange they were 74¼. This was certainly a remarkable fluctuation, in the course of an hour or two, for London. We cannot surmise what induced it, and shall not know until the arrival of the London mails to date. Did they hear that Andrew Johnson was dead, or that war had broken out in Arkansas, or that Black Kettle had been shot by Gen. Custar? If they did, it would appear that these alarming reports were contradicted before the close of the day, for their confidence returned.

The bill giving cannon for erecting a monument at West Point to Gen. Kearney has been approved by President Johnson. We hope now that the monument will be pushed to completion. Gen. Kearney was one of the most gallant soldiers and picturesque heroes of the war, and was as greatly admired by the country at large as he was beloved by the soldiers of the army in which he acted so prominent a part.

Considering the work done on the Pot Rock, the Gridiron, the Frying-pan and the rest of that formidable "kitchen battery" at Hell Gate, by the foreigners, Maillefort and Raasloff, in 1852, it seems strange that nothing has been done since that year. The work at that time cost about $35,000, and the improvements were very great. Pot Rock, originally 8 feet, at low water, was reduced to a depth of 21½ feet; Way's Reef, at first 5 feet deep, was carried down to 14½; Frying-pan, originally with 9 feet, has now 18½ feet; and Sheldrake Reef fell from 8½ feet to 17½; while Baldhead Billy, Holt, and Opposition have vanished entirely. If $35,000 could purchase such results, we don't see why the rock should have been left at rest so long. Maillefort, with his surface-blasting (without drilling) certainly gave good value for the money paid him. Gen. Newton's two millions should make Hell Gate as free of rocks as the Narrows.

The want of excellent theatrical entertainments at popular prices is so apparent that the news that it is likely to be supplied in the Spring is really welcome. Announcement, we see, is made that Pike's Opera House will then be opened as a popular theatre; that Shakesperian revivals will constitute the first series of performances, and that a uniform and very moderate admission fee will give access to all parts of the place. These are cheerful promises, and their author, Mr. C. W. Tayleure, who will manage the establishment, has, we think, the great experience, judgment and energy needed to realize them and make them fruitful of good results.

That "handsome and accomplished young lady," who has entered the Law School in St. Louis, will be likely to have enormous practice if she goes to the Bar and conducts causes in Court. Such a pleader would be able to fascinate juries; and, as for the Justices, they would allow themselves to be persuaded even more readily than they are just now by the whisky jugglers or Erie rings. This young lady at St. Louis, however, does not mean, they say, to go into Court, but to be a "Professor." But even in that character her influence would be great; for she would no doubt be what is called a "chamber-counsel." Try and fancy the business and emoluments of such a beautiful young chamber-counsel. Certainly if the ladies take to the law, it will go hard with the other practitioners; and it will be of little use to call the fair interlopers "sisters," with the intonation of Deutchland or Connemara.

Senator Wilson yesterday introduced a bill "relating to Judges," which provides that any Judge of the Supreme Court may, after having attained the age of 70 years, resign, and thereafter while he lives receive the same salary as when in active service at the date of his resignation. This is an attempt to introduce the pension system, or what is equivalent thereto, into the civil, or rather the judicial, service, of the country.

It appears that a "member of Congress" (probably his name is Butler) has come into possession of the genuine photographs of two real members of the Kuklux Klan. We hope he will send them to some one of the picture papers in New-York, so that we may all get an idea of what they look like.

The cotton crop figures now published justify the anticipations of the early part of the year, that the yield would be larger this year than it was last; in other words, they show that the crop of 1867-8 will be close upon *two and a half million* bales, or half a million bales over the crop of 1866-7. The following statement, showing the movements in cotton at the shipping ports, will be found of interest:

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	831,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	261,000
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

The following table shows the cotton movements at this port to the close of last week:

Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	258,728
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	840,660
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	631,829
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	106,547
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	319,817
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,860
Estimated stock on hand here	28,500

The returns from the cotton crop of this year will go a great way toward improving the condition of the Southern people. But its benefits are not for the South only, but for the whole country. Cotton is not only a great source of national wealth directly, but the most important means of balancing the commercial exchanges between this country and Europe. Our exchanges ought to be largely improved by the recent movements.

The *Express* is kind enough not to indorse the assertion that the Soldiers' Convention, at Chicago, was for "the preservation of military organizations to an extent that will make them instantaneously available in political affairs, and for securing to what *was* the army the bulk, if not actually the whole, of the patronage of the coming Administration, as well as the means and methods of effectually controlling and manipulating future elections." At the same time, the *Express* thinks it may be that the Convention was a "conspiracy, or huge cabal, to make the civilian subservient to the sword and bayonet, and sustain political partisanism by confederations having for their basis the pomp and pride of martial life, and that strong bond of union always made by the regimental roll, as well as by the roll of the drum." This might be considered a rather ominous warning, but as long as we have people among us as quick in scenting out conspiracies as the *Express*, there is no danger of the "cabal" that saved the Union being able to compass its destruction.

A number of prominent ladies of London, among them the Countess of Portsmouth, are engaged in getting up a ladies' club, which has a most commendable object. It is to secure to the workingwomen a place where, in the intervals of work, they may safely resort for rest, social intercourse, or, where circumstances and inclination admit of it, for study and self-improvement. The Countess says, in her letter to the *Times*, that "of such women there are in London a large number, to whom the absence of resident friends and their own exhausting and frequently ill-paid labor would make such a retreat no ordinary boon; and, if there is danger to the young and the attractive in most of the resorts now open to them, those who are not so have not the less need of some moral and mental recreation." The club is to provide refreshments, good in quality and moderate in price, a room where perfect quiet may be obtained, and another room for conversation and for the reception of visitors (under due regulations.) This is more sensible, valuable and practical work for a ladies' club than anything we have yet heard of in connection with the ladies' club, or clubs, of this City.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pike's Opera House.

A thoroughly charming little operetta in one act, called "La Chanson de Fortunio," was produced here last evening. The music, of course, is by Offenbach, and belongs, we take it, to a period when the can-can did not occupy the composer's mind. The melodies are large, fluent and graceful; the concerted pieces are admirably constructed—the duo in particular being a perfect gem—and the choruses in the brief collegiate way in which they are introduced, serve as a relief to the singer,—a chorus, in fact, simple, and as a chorus is apt to be under such circumstances, amounting to nothing. We give the plot of the piece below:

Fortunio, a rich notary, possessed of a charming young wife, *Lauretta*, in his younger days was in love with his own master's wife, whose affections he gained by means of a beautiful song, which has the marvelous power of rendering any woman who hears it amorous of the singer. *Fortunio* having become old, as well as rich, is, naturally, jealous of his young and pretty wife, and fears that some one of his dashing clerks may find out his secret, and sing the same song to his wife *Lauretta*. As luck has it, one of the clerks, *Friquet*, discovers the song, and communicates it to *Valentin*, who, loving *Lauretta*, is suffering all the misery of unrequited affection. *Valentin* sings this to *Laurette*, and is on the point of gaining her love when *Fortunio* enters, and discovers them. He concludes, however, to pardon the young men, as he was no better in his youth, and the piece terminates with the espousals of each of his clerks with a pretty girl of the neighborhood—all victims to the wonderful power of *Fortunio's* song.

The music of this little operetta is simply delightful. Mlle. Irma was the *Valentin*, and she sang exquisitely, displaying an ability vocally which we hardly thought she possessed. She was supported excellently, and the trifle passed off as one of the most agreeable surprises of Mr. Bateman's season.

French Opera.

The first representations of the Opera Bouffe by Mr. Grau's company in Brooklyn, takes place on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this week at the Academy of Music.

This evening, the representation of last week at the Academy of Music in this City, is to be repeated at the French Theatre. The first two acts of "Genevieve" and the first act of "Barbe-Bleu," are to be given.

FINE ARTS.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.

This evening the ninth annual sale of the pictures of the Artists' Fund Society will take place at MINER & BARKER'S Gallery. The catalogue includes about seventy oil-paintings, contributed by EASTMAN JOHNSON, GEORGE H. BOUGHTON, F. O. C. DARLEY, J. F. KENSETT, CHARLES PARSONS, DANIEL HUNTINGTON, J. F. WEIR, W. H. BEARD, and other artists of distinction. As a whole, the collection compares very favorably with those of former years, and contains several works of rare merit. We trust the sale will be fully attended. Persons who buy pictures there will have the opportunity to gratify their taste, and at the same time further the interests of a worthy benevolent Society.

SNEDECOR'S ART GALLERY.

Last evening a private exhibition was given at Snedecor's Art Gallery, No. 768 Broadway, of paintings by THOMAS HILL, GEO. L. BROWN, EASTMAN JOHNSON and A. BIERSTADT.

The first, "The Yosemite Valley," is a grand picture, displaying admirable effects of light and shade. The view is taken from the foot of the Mariposa Trail. The time is noon, and the whole Valley is filled with a cool, gray haze. On the left of the picture is the stupendous *El Capitan*, and opposite this mountain are the Bridal Vail Falls. In the distance are seen the Cathedral Rocks, the South Dome and the Sentinel Dome.

"The Crown of New-England," by GEO. L. BROWN, represents Mount Washington and its sister mounts. The brilliancy of the coloring renders this a striking picture. It is a duplicate of the one sold to the Prince of Wales for £1,000.

"Sunset in California," by BIERSTADT, depicts a lovely lake bathed in the rays of the setting sun. A strong contrast is obtained by the introduction of groups of sombre-hued pines.

EASTMAN JOHNSON'S "Boyhood of Lincoln," shows the interior of a log hut—an actual and not an ideal hut—with a lad of 14 Summers leaning against the side of the fire-place and reading a book by the light of the log fire. The bright light plays on the lad's face and hand and open book, leaving the remainder of the picture in shade. The painting is a striking one, and is a truthful delineation of the simple life of the West.

The last two of these pictures have been chromo-lithographed by LOUIS PRANG, of Boston, and his reproductions hang side by side with the originals, thus giving visitors an excellent opportunity to judge of the merits of chromo-lithography. The first two of the four paintings are to be reproduced by Mr. PRANG immediately.

Mr. Motley's Lecture on European Political Progress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A correspondent, whose criticism you insert in your edition of Sunday last, reflects severely, and, I think, most unjustly, upon the supposed omissions in Mr. MOTLEY'S noble lecture on Political Progress in Europe in reference to the Hungarians—the wrongs which they suffered at the hands of the Austrians, the glorious efforts which they have made to resist those wrongs, and the triumphs which have happily crowned those efforts.

Your correspondent has, it seems to me, quite overlooked the purport, scope and spirit of that large-minded and soul-stirring review. Necessarily a general *resumé* of prominent events, signaling only the mile-stones of advance, the affirmative facts of progress in European politics, it could not be expected to stop and dwell on single specific acts of wrong inflicted to make a catalogue of single specimens of political injustice, whether in Hungary, Poland, Bavaria or France, except so far as these grouped themselves into large general features—a system of wrongs—which the onmarch of progress had ameliorated or swept wholly out of sight.

In his fervid sketch of Austrian progress the great constitutional reforms effected or proceeding in that Kingdom; in his artistical yet hearty strokes that bring out the patriot portrait of FRANCIS DEAK, the hero of Hungarian Liberalism, against the glowing background of her bright skies; in the carefully studied yet brilliant parallels which he draws between Austria and Hungary, and the rights steadily asserted and gained by the latter from the former, the orator surely shows his warm heartfelt sympathy with all that Hungarian patriots have struggled for and achieved, or Hungarian devotion, patiently striving, waiting or working, has wrung from Austrian imperialism.

Can any one doubt, merely from reading that lecture, on which side of that great contest between Hungary and Austria, in which the former has so nobly won, JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY stands?

Is it not unjust planting one's self under the great, broad-branching oak, whose wide-sweeping arms are flung out in such generous and vivified strength—or, standing a little way off, to call attention to what is supposed to be a small twig missing, or one petty spot a little shaded, and on which a woodpecker might alight and peck, supposing it to be decay?

But more cruel is it to hint about "the air of a Vienna Court-circle," blinding the clear, democratic views of a historian and statesman, who—all who know him, his writings or his history, are well aware—stands out exceptionally and purely free, and indifferent to all Court influences, whether coming from the Cabinet of Vienna or the Executive at Washington.

J. D. S.

The Best Doctors.

This is to certify that I bought a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine March 7, 1859, and it has been used with entire satisfaction by my daughter, who was afflicted with spine disease. It proved the best doctor I ever employed; for she not only regained her health, but has earned a living with it for herself and me ever since. Mrs. M. B. BALL.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1868.—*Express.*

The Christmas Carol.

The most beautiful of the illustrated books of the season, to our eye, is DICKENS' *Christmas Carol*, published by FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co. Mr. WELCH, of the *University Press*, says it is the handsomest book ever printed at that famous establishment.—*Watchman and Reflector, Boston.*

A SUITABLE NEW YEAR'S GIFT AND WHERE TO GO OBTAIN IT.—A beautiful set of furs can now be obtained of UNDERHILL, the furrier, No. 136 Fulton-street and No. 689 Broadway, at a less price than at any other establishment in the Metropolis, as he manufactures his own furs. They are now offered at manufacturer's prices, in order to close out his large stock, which is the best selected in the City. Those of our readers who desire furs will find all the different grades and kinds at his establishments, as well as a large selection of robes, &c., at prices to please.—*Herald.*

M. J. Paillard & Co.

No. 21 Maiden-lane, up-stairs, offer for the Holidays the LARGEST and finest stock of

MUSICAL BOXES

ever collected in this City. They have been carefully selected, and cannot fail to please the most exacting.

PRICES ARE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL. Popular, Operatic and Sacred tunes arranged in a variety of ways.

THE TOY MUSICAL BOX is a very desirable plaything for children.—*Advertisement.*

The favorite sewing machine for a holiday present is Grover & Baker's. Over two hundred thousand of these celebrated machines are now in use. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Dry Verzenay.

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Cabinet.

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.—*Advertisement.*

Vermont Spring Water.

Depot, No. 417 Broome-st. SAXE & Co.—*Advertisement.*

You can buy, at a very low price, an elegant silver-plated Tea Set, Ice Pitcher Set, Coffee Urn, Tureen, or fancy articles in great variety, for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, manufactured in the best manner on their own premises, and under their special supervision, by the LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 4 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., the oldest plated warehouse in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

HOLIDAY WINE.—Get Speer's Port Grape Wine, so highly celebrated in this country and Europe. Have it on your New-Year's Table. Sold at No. 243 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Semmons' Brazilian Pebble

SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES

is the most appropriate present to persons with defective sight. No. 669½ Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

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A great variety of French Embroidered and Satin Quilted Slippers, of various patterns and colors. Fine dress and double sole Boots, Shoes and Gaiters. Particular attention given to ordered work.

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An assortment of fine Toilet Soaps, in handsome fancy boxes, for Holiday trade, for sale by

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No. 55 John-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond-st., N.Y.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.

Champagne.

Received of late, a fresh supply of MOET & CHANDON'S VERZENAY AND VIN IMPERIAL, (GREEN SEAL,) of the VINTAGE 1865.

For sale with all the first-class dealers in wines in this City. ANTHONY OECHS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Silver-Plated Ware

AT REDUCED PRICES.

We offer at retail the entire stock of Silver-plated Ware, as manufactured by the Manhattan Plate Company, consisting in part of Tea Sets on Nickle Silver, Castors, Soup Tureens, Cake Caskets, Spoons and Forks, &c., &c. HIRAM YOUNG & REED, No. 8 Maiden-lane.

For Opera, Field

and MARINE GLASSES, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS, &c., go to SEMMONS, Optician, No. 669½ Broadway.

Buy Miller's 50 Cent Hair Dye.

TRY MILLER'S 25 CENT HAIR INVIGORATOR. Sold by all Druggists. DEPOT, No. 56 Dey-st.

New Scale—The "Stodart" Piano-forte.—As a most valuable and appropriate present for the holiday season, nothing can be more suitable than one of our superb "NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES," which stand unequaled for great power and beauty of tone and finish. Our commercial reputation for the last forty years is of itself a sufficient guarantee to the purchaser that the great excellences we claim for our "New Scale Piano-fortes" can with confidence be relied upon by those who may be desirous of procuring an instrument of unequaled merit.

STODART & MORRIS, No. 684 Broadway.

Do you want a Timekeeper? If so, ask your watchmaker for a Bonel and Courvoisier Nickel Watch; Prize Medal awarded at London, Paris and Swiss Expositions, for best performance. QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., (up stairs,) only wholesale agents for the manufacturers.

All Colds in the Head and Catarrh permanently cured by WOLCOTT'S Annihilator. Pint bottles, $1. Try it free at No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

CORNELL—HURD.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, at New Lots, L. I., by Rev. John M. Van Buren, uncle to the bride, WM. P. CORNELL to MISS KATE HURD, both of Scranton, Penn.

PERRY—ELY.—In Trinity Church, New-York City, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1868, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., AGNES, daughter of Hon. Noah Ely, to Rev. HENRY G. PERRY.

PIERSON—HAINES.—At Hamburg, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Alanson Haines, HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr., to NETTIE B., daughter of Ex-Gov. Daniel Haines.

TRUMBULL—RICHARDS.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, at Poughkeepsie, by Rev. C. S. Hageman, D. D., JONATHAN TRUMBULL, of Norwich, Conn., to HARRIET ROOSEVELT, daughter of Thomas F. Richards, of this City.

LE VERT—REAB.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 16, 1868, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Mr. Olmstead, Mr. RIGAIL REAB, of Augusta, Ga., to Miss CARA NETTA LE VERT, daughter of Mme. Le Vert, of Mobile, Ala.

☞ Mobile, Augusta, New-Orleans and Huntsville papers please copy.

DIED.

AIGUIER.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 21, JOHN B. AIGUIER, Jr., in his 25th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, also the members of Dodge Division Sons of Temperance, at his parents' residence, No. 237 West 48th-st., this (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock.

CHITTENDEN.—On Monday, Dec. 21, LUCIUS CHITTENDEN, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Washington Heights, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Inwood Station to meet the train leaving 30th-st., New-York, at 10½ A. M.

DAVIS.—On Monday, Dec. 21, GILBERT DAVIS, in the 82d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., on Thursday morning, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock.

DIXON.—At Rye, on Sunday, Dec. 20, FRANCES HENRIETTA ALLAIRE, wife of James Dixon.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Jno. H. Minuse, (Grace Church-st.,) on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 1 P. M. Train leaves 27th-st. at 11:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Portchester Depot.

DARLING.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 19, 1868, Mrs. MARY A. DARLING, widow of the late William H. Darling, aged 44 years, 2 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, corner of Evergreen-av. and Stockholm-st., Brooklyn.

DENNIS.—On Sunday, Dec. 20, of pneumonia, JAMES M. DENNIS, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 315 East 27th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, at 12½ o'clock.

DOUGLASS.—On Sunday, Dec. 20, Mrs. JANE DOUGLASS, aged 93 years and 9 months.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 92 Washington-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 1 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KLAUBERG.—On Sunday, Dec. 20, of aneurism, J. WILLIAM KLAUBERG, aged 39 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 138 West 36th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LOSS.—At Rahway, on Sunday, Dec. 20, of pneumonia, ELIZABETH, relict of Adolphus Loss, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, also of her sons, George W. and Francis H. Loss, and of her sons-in-law, Augustus Weismann, Chas. D. Birdseye, James Doyle and J. H. Baldwin, are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 23, at 1 o'clock, from No. 64 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

PRICE.—On Monday morning, Dec. 21, JOSEPH M. PRICE, President of the Oriental Bank, in the 64th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 31 Pike-st. The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Exempt Firemen's Association, are respectfully invited to attend.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members of the above Association are hereby notified to meet at No. 31 Pike-st. on Wednesday at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our worthy associate and Treasurer, JOSEPH M. PRICE. FRANCIS HAGADORN, F. S.

PROCTER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 20, suddenly, of heart disease, SARAH HOLMAN, widow of the late William Procter, in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at the Second Unitarian Church, corner of Clinton and Congress sts., on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

☞ Salem papers please copy.

SCUDDER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 20, HENRY T. SCUDDER, of Huntington, L. I., aged 49 years.

Funeral this day, (Tuesday,) at 1½ P. M., from No. 85 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

SOMMERS.—On Saturday, Dec. 19, of pneumonia, Rev. CHARLES G. SOMMERS, D. D., in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 11 A. M., from his late residence, No. 17 St. Mark's-place, from whence his remains will be removed to Green-Wood for interment. The relatives and friends of the family and the clergy are generally invited to attend without further notice.

THOMPSON.—At Rahway, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 20, THOMAS THOMPSON, aged 74 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 23, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, Rahway, N. J.

WHEELER.—On Monday, Dec. 21, at Flushing, L. I., ROSENA, daughter of George and Henrietta Wheeler, aged 10 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Cedar-st., Flushing, L. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CHRISTMAS RUSH

AT THE DERBY ATHENÆUM

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS

reminds the visitor of the crowds on "Derby Day." The great advantage in patronizing this popular centre of public favor is evident. An investment of $5 in books or fancy goods may realize in addition a valuable painting, without cost, worth from $250 to $4,000.

PICTURE GALLERY FREE TO ALL.

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FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
MOURNING EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS,
ALL NEW STYLES,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PUNGENTS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF cut-glass, double-end, gold-top Pungents, of the best French manufacture, just received and for sale by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Broadway and 24th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW STORY

A NEW STORY

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IN

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,

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ENTITLED

THE QUEEN'S SECRET.

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A HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH.

BY WILLIAM HENRY PECK,

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BY WILLIAM HENRY PECK,

BY WILLIAM HENRY PECK,

PROFESSOR OF HISTORY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

In this week's LEDGER, we commence the publication of a new story by Prof. PECK, entitled "THE QUEEN'S SECRET; OR, THE MAIDEN AND THE CASKET." It is a stirring, interesting narrative; and, we may remark in this connection, that so highly do we prize Prof. PECK'S stories, that we have engaged him to write exclusively for the LEDGER hereafter.

The LEDGER also contains contributions by HENRY WARD BEECHER, JAMES PARTON, ALICE CARY, FANNY FERN, MRS. SOUTHWORTH, MARY KYLE DALLAS, ETHEL LYNN, DR. CHAS. D. GARDETTE, SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., JOHN G. SAXE, and many others.

Rev. Dr. STEPHEN H. TYNG is now engaged upon an Original Story, which he is writing expressly for the LEDGER. It will be continued through twelve numbers. We have received the opening chapters, and we venture to predict that it will be one of the most interesting and popular stories ever published. We shall commence its publication early in the new year.

The LEDGER will be ready to-day at 12 o'clock, and for sale at all the book stores and news offices.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Being about to remove on 1st of January, we are prepared to to close out, AT RETAIL, our splendid wholesale stock of

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ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.
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THE NINTH ANNUAL SALE OF THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY will take place TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,) Dec. 22, at the Galleries of Miner & Barker, No. 845 Broadway.

Paintings and Sculpture will be sold by the artists named:

Beard, W. H.,
Brown, J. G.,
Barrow, J. D.,
Bristol, J. B.,
Benson, E.,
Blauvelt, C. F.,
Boughton, G. H.,
Brittain, J. T.,
Casilear, J. W.,
Carlin, J.,
Cranch, C. P.,
Carter, D. M.,
Colyer, V.,
Darley, F. O. C.,
De Haas, M. F. H.,
Eaton, J. O.,

Falconer, J. M.,
Fish, G. G.,
Greatorex, Mrs.,
Griswold, C. C.,
Huntington, D.,
Hennessy, W. J.,
Hicks, T.,
Hubbard, R. W.,
Johnson, E.,
Johnson, D.,
Jones, A.,
Kensett, J. F.,
Kilbourn, S. A.,
Lang, L.,
Lambdin, G. C.,
Lawrie, A.,

Loop, H. A.,
Morgan, W.,
Muller, C.,
Parsons, C.,
Pope, J.,
Richards, T. A.,
Rossiter, T. P.,
Ryder, P. P.,
Suydam, J. A.,
Sonntag, W. L.,
Williamson, J.,
Warren, A. W.,
Weir, J. F.,
Whittredge, W.,
Wyant, A. H.,
Yewell, G. H.

On view, with catalogues, all day.

CALL AND SEE THE ONLY GENUINE Oroide Watches, Chains and Jewelry at JAMES GARARD & CO'S, sole agents, No. 85 Nassau-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEARTH AND HOME.

NO. 1. NOW READY.

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PRICE 10 CENTS.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL
FOR THE
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Christmas Day is at hand. The day of "good will" to all classes and conditions of men. The prosperous will meet at bountiful tables, and long-separated families reunite, and the children above all have their merriest holidays. Will the fortunate remember the unfortunate in this season of joy? Outside of comfortable homes, in dark lanes and alleyways, in garrets and cellars, on docks and in market-places of this City, are now thousands of homeless, half-starved, thinly-clad, uncared-for children, shivering barefooted in snow and wet, growing up in ignorance and crime, to be the marauders of the City, or burdens to all.

The Children's Aid Society is especially the guardian of this class—the poor children of New-York. It desires, in this Christmas season, to make at least one happy day for these young victims of misfortune and poverty. In its five Lodging-houses for boys and girls are sheltered, partly fed and clothed, during the year, about 10,461 different boys and 1,283 girls; number of meals provided in 1867-1868, 151,448, and of lodgings, 107,790. Of the boys, over 7,000 were orphans.

In its twenty Industrial Schools were 5,609 different children during the year; about 287,000 meals were given and over 4,500 garments; some $8,000 were spent for bread.

During the past year 2,286 persons, mostly children, were provided with homes and employment in the country.

We desire to provide a good Christmas dinner for this great multitude of children, (and let it be remembered that our newsboys lost their Thanksgiving dinner through the neglect of their patrons.) We wish to put warm clothes and shoes on great numbers, and to provide a home for a large Christmas party of homeless children in the West.

The cost of a home we reckon at $20. Who will help a child of the streets to a permanent place and work in the West?

THE PRESSING NEED OF AID.

But we feel it necessary to ask here from the public for some more permanent assistance than the gifts for Christmas.

Our work has increased beyond our means; and the "Newsboys' Building Fund" has probably withdrawn some of our largest subscriptions from the current work of the society. Unless generous donations are made we shall be obliged to close some of our lodging-houses in this inclement season, and suspend or limit our parties to the West.

Such a limitation to our work would be most injurious to these unfortunate children, and would let loose on society great numbers of boys who would become thieves, vagabonds and criminals.

The Trustees of this Society have never appealed, during the sixteen years of its existence, in vain for aid from the public, and they have sufficient confidence in the humanity and religion of the community to believe that the work will not now be suffered to be contracted.

All gifts of clothing and food may be sent to the Central Office, No. 8 East 4th-st. Old clothing will be sent for. Money or checks can be sent to this office, or to the undersigned.

HOWARD POTTER,
President pro tem., No. 59 Wall-st.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,
Metropolitan National Bank,
or to
C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
No. 8 East 4th-st., New-York.

MERRY CHRISTMAS!

SHALL THE THREE HUNDRED MAIMED AND CRIPPLED VETERANS SHARE IN OUR FESTIVITIES?

The undersigned, on behalf of the "Home for Disabled Soldiers, State of New-York," respectfully appeals to the benevolent and patriotic public for means to provide for the GOOD CHEER of the maimed veterans on Christmas Day.

Money is needed to decorate the institution in holiday garb, and to provide the CHRISTMAS DINNER.

E. A. LUDWICK,
Colonel and Superintendent, &c.

Contributions received in this City by Wm. Pitt Palmer, President of Manhattan Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall-st., and by John B. Ketchum, No. 236 Broadway.

SHELL COMBS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of the best SHELL COMBS just received from the first Paris manufacturers and for sale by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Broadway and 24th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
LOOK AT THE PRICES.

Gentlemen's Gold American Levers	$75
Ladies' Gold American Levers	65
Ladies' Gold Detached Levers	35
Ladies' Diamond and Enamel Watches	65
Gentlemen's English Patent Levers	100

And all other styles of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES at very low prices, by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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VULCANITE JEWELRY,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,
in full variety for the Holidays.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. MF'G CO.,
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Shut your doors with the
PATENT SPIRAL SPRING BUTTS.
FOR SALE BY
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J. RUSSELL & CO.,
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TENNESSEE.

The Comptroller's Report—Facts Speak Louder than Words—The Railroads and the State Finances—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Monday, Dec. 14, 1868.

The Press of Nashville seem to take exception to the telegram I sent you on Tuesday night—"that it was the Kuklux that were making the raids in West Tennessee." They claim they are mere lawless bands who prey upon men of both parties, and that "rebels" will support the authorities heartily if they will honestly attempt to arrest the guilty persons. I have no personal knowledge of the statement, but if there is no political influence to support such men, they can soon be arrested and the communities protected. There are few counties in the State where lawless bands can long carry on their depredations unless supported or encouraged by some political influence. Most of the refugees from these counties are Union men, and I take it that is proof enough that the desperadoes pay some respect to the prejudices of the people, and know what class of men to outrage. My own notion is that if the "rebels" of that section will unite with the officers of the law there will be no need to chronicle outrages much longer. It cost the State just $134,000 this past year to look after such lawless bands, and if the class of men referred to had their influence it would not have cost the State that many cents.

The report of the Comptroller of the State presents some facts which show some of the evils following the enmities and prejudices of the war. The item of $160,000 for State prosecutions for the year ending Sept. 30, 1868, is one of the facts to which I refer. In former letters I have spoken of the evils following the law enacted by our Legislature in 1866, by the provisions of which none but qualified voters were eligible to act as jurors. By that law Grand Juries became mere political machines, through which partisans sought to subject their opponents to infamy and dishonor. For years our Courts have been crowded with prisoners arraigned by such means, to the great detriment of the legitimate business of the judicial tribunals, and, as I have shown above, to the great cost of the State. Acts committed by rebel soldiers and citizens in aid of the rebel armies, and in the exercise of their rights as belligerents, have been made the foundation for criminal proceedings, and men of character and wealth have been subjected to the vexations and uncertainties of criminal prosecutions. We have some very important cases of this kind now pending in the Circuit Court for this county—cases which by an impartial administration of the law will be thrown out of Court for want of jurisdiction. Such proceedings as those that took place in your City a few weeks ago, wherein the editors of the TIMES were threatened with prosecution for libel by a Judge with a packed political jury, are not unknown here. We have had packed juries of every kind, and in some counties our Courts have become mockeries. One of the effects of such corruption is that the tax-payers are onerated with $160,000 of unnecessary expenses. In the same connection I notice the expenses of our State Penitentiary last year were $109,000. With proper management that institution should be self-sustaining, at least. For conveying convicts to the Penitentiary I see $14,000 more. So that these three items of State expenses for punishing crimes are about $285,000.

From the same report I see that the railroad debt of the State for bonds loaned and indorsed amounts to $34,000,000 in round numbers. With the Omnibus Railroad bill now about to pass the Legislature, the amount will be increased about $1,500,000. The debts owing from the railroads to the Government of the United States, assumed by the State, amount to $511,000; so that the total debt of the State on the *1st January next will be* $36,000,000.

There is one feature of the extravagant internal improvement policy of this administration, which, when reflected upon, is not very encouraging to the tax-payers. To illustrate it let me take for example the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad which has already received from the State $2,398,992. By the bill now before the Legislature, which will no doubt pass, the road obtains $500,000 more. In addition to this the Company by a standing appropriation is entitled to $10,000 per mile (for the superstructure) for every mile they grade ready for ironing. Let us estimate that the last appropriation will enable the Company to grade, ready for ironing, ten miles of road bed. They will then be indebted to the State $3,000,000, less a few dollars. These bonds have been sold at an average of sixty-five cents on the dollar, so that while the Company owes a debt of $3,000,000 they have in reality received but $1,950,000. With this and their other means they will have in running order and partially equipped about forty-eight miles of road. The annual interest on their borrowed State bonds is $180,000. The running expenses of the road amount to say $200,000. The road cannot for many years to come meet such expenses, that is $380,000. The running expenses of the road will first be paid and the State will be left a creditor for $180,000 every year.

I am basing this calculation upon what has been the experience with other roads. The State is entitled to receive upon the bonds loaned the railroads $2,040,000, but last year she received but $998,250. In time the State will be compelled to take possession of the road to realize the sum loaned. They cannot be sold for enough to pay the State. In the first place but two-thirds of the face of the loan has ever been spent in constructing the roads, and in the second place the amount expended has not in many cases been judiciously applied, or, if so applied, expended at a time when labor and material were higher than they ever will be again. It will thus be seen that the tax-payers are now paying interest for these roads on the money they have expended, and unless the roads increase in value very rapidly, these same tax-payers will have to make good to the bondholders the deficit the sale of the railroads will leave owing to the State. I believe this will be done. I believe the bonds will be redeemed, and I do not make this array of figures to shake the public confidence in the solvency of the State, but only to show that the policy pursued by the Legislature has been extravagant and unwise. It may be that the roads will appreciate in value and develop the resources of the State so rapidly and effectually as to increase the taxable property of the State more than the deficit they will create. I hope and trust this may be so, but it is high time now that the wholesale appropriations to railroads should cease. Unless they do the road to State bankruptcy and disgrace is short and straight.

The Agricultural College fund of this State, some $300,000, will probably be given to the East Tennessee University, of this city. The contest lies between Murfreesboro' and Knoxville, with the chances entirely in favor of the latter. The trustees of the University propose giving forty acres of ground and the use of the buildings, or, in other words, will make the agricultural department the chief feature of the institution.

The large iron blast-furnace erected at Rockwood, in Roane County, by Gen. WILDER—of which I wrote in my last letter—will begin manufacturing iron on Wednesday. The event is to be celebrated by a dinner and feast to the people of the new village.

The of *Press* this city gave currency to the report that one NELSON, of Knoxville, had made a large sale of valuable mineral land, in Washington County, for $10,000,000. The statement was made as a joke and so understood here. NELSON is crazy on the subject of minerals, and his sales of valuable lands are standing local jokes. The item was copied by the *Journal of Commerce*, and other papers, in good faith. It never should have been printed in the way it was, as it has been a subject of much comment abroad.

We have an out-and-out negro candidate for Mayor of the city, but he will not be elected.

OMEGA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*The History of Civilization*. By AMOS DEAN, LL.D. In seven volumes. Vol I. (Albany: JOEL MUNSELL.) This valuable work is prefaced by a biography of the author, who was born in Vermont, in 1803. He worked on a farm in his early years, but the philosophic muse of History, finding him at the plow—to use the form of words employed by ROBERT BURNS in his own case—"threw her inspiring mantle over him," and turned the current of his life into a nobler channel. He went to school, applied himself with a will, and in 1826 graduated at Union College, in Schenectady; after which he went to study law with his uncle, JABEZ D. HAMMOND, in Albany. He practiced respectably at the bar, the lurking tendency of his mind being "otherwhere." In 1838 he joined Dr. MARSH and Dr. ARMSBY in founding the Albany Medical College, in which he accepted the chair of medical jurisprudence, and held it for twenty years. In 1851, in conjunction with Hon. IRA HARRIS and Hon. AMASA PARKER, he established the Albany Law School. In 1855 he was elected Chancellor and Professor of History in the young University of Iowa, and remained there three years. In 1859 he surrendered his medical chair, and took a professorship in the law college. The Professor's genius was eminently educational and philosophic and indisposed to the business of politics and public life. He helped to found the Female College in Albany, and delivered historic lectures in it, and he took an active part in getting up the Dudley Observatory. He died in January, 1868.

Prof. DEAN's great work—his *History of Civilization*—to be brought out in very large and very beautifully printed volumes, is a philosophic *résumé* of all history, the careful and cherished labor of thirty years of his life, and a very durable monument of his intellectual worth and fame. The undertaking alone, in the thirtieth year of his age, showed the admirable scope and ambition of the man's mind; and, as far as may be judged from this first volume, his performance comes very fairly up to the level of the great idea. He gathers up and sets forth all the main facts and points of old history, illustrated by the geographical features of countries, the acts of their Governors, and the character of their internal and social life, in industry, religious beliefs, political conditions, manners and customs and the finer arts of life. The frame work is a very broad one, but the canvass, so to speak, is well-filled by a large variety of delineations and colorings, both of the magnificent and the minute, aided by the most recent discoveries and conclusions of traveled men, and the modern researches of studious critics and philosophers. Those who may have read much, and rather dispersedly, of the ancient chronicles will find their historic ideas greatly refreshed and benefited by the present work, while they who would get a clear idea of those by-gone ages, in brief and general way, could not find anything more satisfactory. Altogether this philosophic history must be considered a noble addition to the sum of our native American literature.

—*Narrative of a Voyage around the World, Planned by Four Adventurers*. Translated from the French by Miss J. M. LUYSTER. With forty-eight illustrations, by LORENZ FROELICH. (Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.) It certainly needed a French fancy to conceive this prettily comical tale of Miss Lily's voyage around the world, undertaken in company with Masters Paul and Toto, her cousins, and little Peter, the gardener's son; and none but a German imagination, with the kindly German appreciation of child-nature in all its sweetness, its frolicsome mischief, its funny pomposity, its appetite for the wonderful, and its universal desire to realize the marvels of fairy land and bold adventure, could ever have produced so delightful a series of pictures. Fired with the histories of voyages and the ever-fascinating story of Robinson Crusoe, the two lively cousins of 8 and 7 years, Miss Lily and Master Paul, project a tour around the world. They get sturdy little Peter, the gardener's son, who has learned the great river by heart in the boat of his uncle Antoine, the fisherman, to get their "ship" and be their "crew;" while the tiny Toto, only 5 years old, is taken along to keep his tongue still, and the big dog, loudou is shipped also, from very love—and the assistance he is to be in their encounters with the savages and wild beasts. The tale is easily imagined when once suggested. It is charmingly told and the etchings, printed in a rich brown, are as artistic and graceful as possible, giving a full depiction of the wonderful voyage down the river and into the foreign lands of the children's desires, with shipwreck on Robinson Crusoe's Island, and a meeting with the old fellow himself, who turns out to be an artist guest of their wealthy uncle sketching on one of the river islands. The return of the children to their home is as touching and pathetic as the rest is comical and grotesque. Like many of the children's books of the day, this is one to please the old as well as the young, and the Messrs. ROBERTS have conferred a favor upon American children by bringing it within their reach.

—*The Pope Not Antichrist*. By J. H. HOPKINS, Bishop of Vermont. (New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.) We are not at all sorry to see that the poor Pope is not Antichrist. His present predicament is bad enough without loading him with that terrible attribution. The good bishop's reasons for this charitable conclusion are that the prophet Daniel said Antichrist should reign three years and a half, whereas the Papacy has existed over 1,260 years, and seems likely to live several years longer; that the prophet describes Antichrist as a king, whereas the Pope is only a priest; that the prophet speaks of an individual, not an institution; that Antichrist should war with the saints till the coming of the Ancient of Days, whereas the Pope has not made war against anybody for two centuries; and that Antichrist shall speak words against the Most High, a piece of irreverence of which no Pope was ever guilty. These arguments are probably unanswerable. As regards the Babylon denounced in the Scriptures, he contends that it did not mean the City of Rome, but that real and literal old metropolis on the Euphrates. It is very curious to consider, in explanation of Daniel's and St. John's execration of Babylon, that not one of the learned polemics has stopped to interpret for us the plain old Chaldean meaning of the words *Bab-el-yoni*. The *geographical* meaning of Babylon is very distinct from the other *pagan* significancy.

—*Constance Aylmer*. By A. F. P. (New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.) The beginning of this novel has a sort of interest for the reader on account of the scene it is laid in, which is no other than New-York, under the name of New-Amsterdam, and the neighboring village of Gravesend, in Long Island; and he accordingly proceeds into the midst of many characters—Lord Percy, Mr. Mordaunt, Sir Henry Moody, in juxtaposition with Gov. Stuyvesant and Burgomaster Zwaller, the Indian girl Omanee and Iyano and a number of others, in shifting movement and correct dialogue, for some time. After which the scene is changed to London and some of the English aristocracy, together with Oliver Cromwell; the whole winding up with the wedding of Constance and Lord Huntington. The author is more at home among names and flashes of history than with delineations of persons and places; and to say the truth, we do not see those "old familiar places" of New-York and Brooklyn at all, or any of that old Dutch tone or feeling which should naturally be in the background of such a performance. This is simply a sketchy English story, to suit any place or period the reader pleases.

—*The Women of the Old Testament*. With twelve photographs after RAPHAEL, GUIDO, GUERCINO, ARY SCHEFFER, DELAROCHE and other masters. (Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.) The reproduction of English and other foreign books in this country bearing the imprint of American houses is a commendable fashion, both because it brings many fine works more easily within reach of our book-loving public, and because it is an incentive to our own publishers to make books worthy of a similar compliment from their older brethren of the "guild" abroad, bringing about an interchange of labor in an art destined to have the most powerful influence upon the world. The work in question is a beautifully printed series of "Meditations on some traits of feminine character recorded in sacred history," selected from the writings of such men as Bishop HALL, JOHN CALVIN, WHATELY, TRENCH, KEBLE, DODDRIDGE, DONNE, BASIL, BYRON, Mrs. HEMANS, and other eminent thinkers and poets. The illustrations are unusually perfect photographs from engravings, after world-renowned pictures by masters in the art of painting. It is a very beautiful gift book.

—*The Indian Fairy Book*. By CORNELIUS MATHEWS. (New-York: ALLEN BROTHERS.) This collection of popular Red Indian stories has been derived from the tales and legends first set down by HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT, and it is certainly destined to take its place in literature along with the more celebrated and popular folk-lore of the elder continents—the *Arabian Nights*, the *Mabinogion*, the *Kalevala*, and all the fairy romance of the ancient East and West. These legendary fancies of rude tribes have a significancy beyond mere amusement, indicating as they do the moral character of races, and by their correspondence with those of other remote peoples, giving the ethnologists and philologists a variety of curious insights and suggestions. Mr. MATHEWS, with great taste, has put those narratives into the best sort of story-telling English, such as recommends them to the general reader also; and the illustrations and beautiful style of the book are in good keeping with its fairy character and romantic table of contents.

—*The Children's Album of Pretty Pictures With Short Stories*. By Uncle JOHN. (New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.) This is as pretty a collection of pictures as we have seen this year for the little folks. There are 363 pages in the neat little volume, on one side of each being the picture of some pleasant, or familiar, or interesting, or instructive, or comical scene, and facing it the short story that tells what it is all about, in short words too, simply and clearly put together. The pictures are evidently, by style and subject, English wood-cuts, and while many of them are really fine, none of them are poor or liable to educate the taste of children wrongfully—and of that there is more done by many children's books than we are apt to think of in the multitude of them.

—*The Hunter and Trapper*. By HALSEY TRASHER. (New-York: ORANGE, JUDD & Co.) This is a furry little book, and therefore a very seasonable one—suitable also to the little folks, who are always so interested in catching things. Here the pensive reader may learn how to trap bears, beavers, wolves, otters, minks, raccoons, gophers, &c., in their several wild *habitats*, which are described with an attractive particularity. There are also instructions for catching fishes and circumventing honey bees, and curing and dressing the furs and tanning the skins of captured animals. Portraits of these last are given in several beautifully executed plates.

—*Transatlantic Souvenirs*. By INGWOOD, of Westchester. (New-York: G. W. CARLETON & Co.) Rather jocose and amusing sketches and utterances are these, reprinted from a defunct newspaper, for which reason, if we were to express ourselves in the *paronomasian* vein of the author himself, we should describe them as being of the deadly-lively order of comic narrative. This voluble and fraternizing author seems to have been a Minister's *attaché*. We are glad he does not belong to the American Embassy now in England. Mr. R. JOHNSON is quite enough in that line of popular and demonstrative diplomacy.

—*Stories of the Prairie, and Other Adventures of the Border*.—Selected from the works of JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. With illustrations by F. O. C. DARLEY. (New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.) The title of this book tells about all that need be said, except that the selection of scenes and their introduction in intelligible form has been done with excellent judgment, that the Darley illustrations (on wood) are characteristic of the well-known pencil, and that the publishers have issued the book in their own very admirable style. It is a small 16mo, neatly bound in cloth.

—*Madame De Beaupré*. By Mrs. C. JENKIN. (New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT.) The writer of this little novel is certainly a talented woman, and her easy rapid style has all the vivacity of one familiarly acquainted with the French character and the French *manière de raconter*. Whoever begins the story will be sure to go until he or she finishes it, such is the fascination of that truly Parisian heroine, the Vicomtesse, so full of her wonderful childish simplicity and mature self-will.

—*The Captured Scout*. By Chaplain H. CLAY TRUMBULL. (Boston: NICHOLS & NOYES.) We have here the military biography of Serg't. HENRY MANNING, who enlisted for the war, served for a time with his regiment, then entered the Confederate lines as a spy, and was taken and thrown into prison at Andersonville and elsewhere. He made his escape, suffered recapture, enlisted in the Confederate line for the purpose of escape, and thus found his way back to his old regiment. It is a brief and interesting history.

—*Fallen Pride*. By Mrs. SOUTHWORTH. (Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROS.) This is one of those novels so full of incident and movement, strong feeling and strong conversation, which have given Mrs. SOUTHWORTH's stories their great popularity. She can always get up a good bustle of one sort or other, and her characters keep each other and the reader pretty well awake—which is more than can be said for a great many other story-tellers.

—*Amateur Theatricals*. (New-York: DICK & FITZGERALD.) These little books will be sure to make themselves popular, being full of those recitation specimens and theatrical extracts which the young people and playgoers enjoy so much. The poet of one of the books very justly likens it to the place where fox-hunters usually meet, ("but not on this soil")—

> "Because there is—to draw it mild,
> Some glorious sport within the covers!"

—*Under the Limes Trees; Or, Grandmamma's Stories at Hurst Farm*. By the author of "Aunt Annie's Stories," &c. With 30 Illustrations. (New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.) Another irreproachable child's book, containing attractive and useful stories, well printed on handsome paper, and prettily illustrated in wood, some of the pictures being tastefully colored. A very nicely-made book, and one sure to please children.

SUICIDE BY AN INVALID.—MARK KLEIN, aged 18, and a native of Germany, who had been ill over eighteen months, committed suicide yesterday afternoon. The deceased had been quite melancholy for some weeks, and was yesterday left alone for a few minutes in a room on the second floor of his mother's residence, No. 197 Elm-street, when he took a pistol, and, placing it at his breast, fired and died in a few moments. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest to-day.

THE OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE

How the Present Contract was Made—Its Relative Cost Compared with Other Bids—Reply of the Postmaster-General to the House Resolution of Inquiry.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1868.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: In compliance with a call made upon me by a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 7th instant, I submit herewith a copy of an agreement made with WELLS, FARGO & Co., on the 21st October, 1868, for carrying the United States mails overland between the termini of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Central Pacific Railroad, from Oct. 1, 1868, for the term of one year, or until the two railroads meet, at the rate of seventeen hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, subject to a deduction *pro rata* for every section of fifty miles of railroad completed and reported to the Post Office Department ready to carry the mails; also, copies of all correspondence in the Department on that subject, and of the contract with CARLTON SPAIDS, and the correspondence with him and others in regard to carrying the said mails, and all information in the Department, and all the complaints made in regard to the manner in which WELLS, FARGO & Co. have performed the said mail service. I submit also copies of the printed advertisements of Nov. 30, 1867, and March 9, 1868, under which CARLTON SPAIDS became the accepted bidder for carrying the mail on the overland route, numbered 16,635. These papers are presented, however, not in the order named in the resolution, but in the order of their respective dates, giving thus a connected account of the transactions to which they relate. With these papers I beg leave to submit a few observations:

1. The demand made by CARLTON SPAIDS, in his letters of the 12th, 17th and 29th September, 1868, that the Department should stipulate beforehand to allow him additional pay *pro rata*, and pay him quarterly, for every pound of additional mail matter which might be thrown upon the overland route in consequence of legislative action taken by Congress after the contract had been awarded to him, as a condition precedent to his making preparations to perform the service required by his contract, was utterly inadmissible. All contracts made with the Department for the transportation of the mail require the contractor to provide "such means as may be necessary to transport the whole of said mail, whatever may be its size or weight." This is plainly stated in the "instructions," appended to the advertisement of Nov. 30, 1867, (see page 20,) referred to in the advertisement of March 9, 1868, ("Notes," page 4,) under which CARLTON SPAIDS became the accepted bidder. Whatever additional matter might have been thrown upon the route in consequence of the Congressional legislation referred to, might have been made the ground of a claim upon Congress for additional compensation; but it could not, according to law or precedent, have been made the basis of an allowance of increased pay by the mere action of the Department.

2. The information before the Department at the time of its correspondence with SPAIDS respecting the additional weight likely to be thrown on his route, showed the average weight of the mails per day carried overland to Salt Lake, one-third of the distance, to be 735 pounds; carried beyond Salt Lake, two-thirds of the distance, 353 pounds—equivalent to an average per day, for the whole distance, of 480 pounds, and the average sent by sea from New-York to be within a fraction of 2,060 pounds per day. An allowance to SPAIDS of additional pay *pro rata* for an addition of 2,000 pounds per day to the weight of his mails would make his annual compensation $1,730,833—$416,833 above the highest bid received under the advertisement, and $19,167 less than WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s $1,750,000 proposition. But when the Department made the decision to accept the proposition of WELLS, FARGO & Co., the letter of the Postmaster of New-York, dated the 9th of October, 1868, was at hand, making the average weight of mails per day, sent from his office for the overland route, 4,424 pounds. Upon this basis, an allowance of additional pay *pro rata* to SPAIDS would make his annual pay $3,087,583.

3. The following estimate shows the cost of the service under the proposition of WELLS, FARGO & Co., putting the distance on 1st October at 837 miles, and reducing it thereafter at successive dates, as shown, according to the estimated progress of the railroads East and West:

Oct. 1 to Oct. 10, 837 miles	$47,554
Oct. 11 to Oct. 31, 660 miles	78,745
Nov. 1 to Nov. 15, 600 miles	51,166
Nov. 16 to Nov. 30, 550 miles	46,905
Dec. 1 to Dec. 15, 500 miles	42,644
Dec. 16 to Dec. 31, 450 miles	38,687
Jan. 1 to March 31, 400 miles	209,080
April 1 to April 15, 400 miles	34,463
April 16 to April 30, 350 miles	30,155
May 1 to May 15, 300 miles	25,842
May 16 to May 31, 250 miles	21,541
June 1 to June 15, 200 miles	17,234
June 16 to June 30, 150 miles	12,927
July 1 to July 15, 100 miles	8,620
July 16 to July 31, 50 miles	4,596
Total	$670,144

4. The following estimate shows the cost of the service under BRIGHAM YOUNG's modified proposal of Oct. 15, 1868, to carry 2,000 pounds West per day, for eight months, at contract price, ($559,375,) and receive 10 cents per pound per one hundred miles for the excess, without allowing for any probable increase of the weight, going West, as shown by the telegram of the Postmaster at Omaha, of 8th October, 1868.

Bid for 2,000 pounds per day, going West, for eight months	$559,375
Excess of 800 pounds per day, going West—	
Oct. 16 to Oct. 31, 660 miles	8,448
Nov. 1 to Nov. 15, 600 miles	7,200
Nov. 16 to Nov. 30, 550 miles	6,600
Dec. 1 to Dec. 15, 500 miles	6,000
Dec. 16 to Dec. 31, 450 miles	5,760
Jan. 1 to March 31, 400 miles	28,800
April 1 to April 15, 400 miles	4,800
April 16 to April 30, 350 miles	4,200
May 1 to May 15, 300 miles	3,600
May 16 to May 31, 250 miles	3,200
June 1 to June 15, 200 miles	2,400
June 16 to June 30, 150 miles	1,800
July 1 to July 15, 100 miles	1,200
July 16 to July 31, 50 miles	640
Proportional pay after eight months—	
June 16 to June 30, 150 miles	16,388
July 1 to July 15, 100 miles	10,926
July 16 to July 31, 50 miles	5,464
Total	$676,801

5. The following estimate shows the cost of the service under BRIGHAM YOUNG's modified proposal of Oct. 15, 1868, upon the basis of 4,400 pounds per day, as reported by the Postmaster at New-York under date of Oct. 9, 1868:

Bid for 2,000 lbs. per day, going west, for eight months	$559,375
Excess of 2,400 lbs. per mile going west—	
Oct. 16 to Oct. 31, 660 miles	25,344
Nov. 1 to Nov. 15, 600 miles	21,600
Nov. 16 to Nov. 30, 550 miles	19,800
Dec. 1 to Dec. 15, 500 miles	18,000
Dec. 16 to Dec. 31, 450 miles	17,280
Jan. 1 to March 31, 400 miles	86,400
April 1 to April 15, 400 miles	14,400
April 16 to April 30, 350 miles	12,600
May 1 to May 15, 300 miles	10,800
May 16 to May 31, 250 miles	9,600
June 1 to June 15, 200 miles	7,200
June 16 to June 30, 150 miles	5,400
July 1 to July 15, 100 miles	3,600
July 16 to July 31, 50 miles	1,920
Proportional pay after eight months—	
June 16 to June 30, 150 miles	16,388
July 1 to July 15, 100 miles	10,926
July 16 to July 31, 50 miles	5,464
Total	$846,097

6. The only other propositions before the Department were that of CHARLES MCLAUGHLIN, requiring thirty days' time to make preparations for the service, which, therefore, could not be entertained; and that made in behalf of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to contract for one year at $1,500,000, without any provision for a reduction of pay as the building of the railroad advanced.

MR. FARNSWORTH—If I can have the attention of the House for a moment I will state briefly the points about this bill. The House passed a bill removing the restriction which was imposed by the act of 1864, I believe, which required that printed matter should pay letter rates between the western boundary of Kansas and the eastern boundary of California, where it had to be carried by stages, except that newspapers, magazines and periodicals are carried there, as everywhere else, to regular subscribers from the office of publication. The present contract expires in the Fall, in October, I believe. The Senate have amended the bill so as to make it take effect in the Fall and sent it back to the House. Upon examination of the bids put in at the Department for carrying the mails for the next four years, and on inquiry with reference to the intention of the parties who have bid for carrying the mails—the bids for the letter mails being already in—we find this fact: that the difference of expense will be about $1,000,000 if we remove this restriction and allow the publishers of books, magazines, &c., to send by mail their packages to dealers in the various places in these remote Territories. The House will see at a glance that they would load down the stage coaches and make the mails very bulky and heavy, and the contractors cannot afford to carry this immense load of matter at the same rate at which they are now carrying the letters and newspapers, &c., to the regular subscribers.

And again:

MR. FARNSWORTH—I am only desirous the House should understand this matter. I have here now the figures showing the difference in these bids. These contracts must be let very soon. The contractors must make provision for their forage before the season is far advanced. There are five bids for carrying this mail. WELLS, FARGO & Co., at $1,300,000, with the understanding that they are to carry printed matter if we pass this bill. There are four other bids, and the highest of which is $460,000, being $900,000 less than the bid of WELLS, FARGO & Co. These other bidders made these bids with reference to the law as it is now, excluding heavy mail matter. The House will understand that the law now does not exclude newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers. It cuts a little hard on the book trade and the publication offices, and the men who are dealing in these articles. The question for the House is whether we shall now add this $900,000 to the expenses of the Department, or wait a little. As fast as this railroad is completed these things are all carried, and in the course of a year, very likely, we may be able to amend the law without saddling this amount of expense upon the country. I now call the previous question.

I had no legal authority to make any new arrangement with Mr. SPAIDS while his contract was in force, and would not have done it at such rates if I could. The increase of service, for which the law authorizes additional compensation, has no reference whatever to the amount of mail matter carried over a mail route. Increase of service in the law, and by the uniform construction and practice of the Department, has reference only to length of routes or increase of the number of trips over mail routes, and does not in any way refer to the amount of mail matter carried. The letters and dispatches, copies of which are herewith transmitted, show the efforts made by the Department to overcome the difficulties which arose from the failure of Mr. SPAIDS. The embarrassments were very great. It was necessary under the law that mails should go forward. It would not answer to pile up a hundred and fifty tons of mail matter at stations on this route. The expenses of transportation were enormous. It was estimated that at least sixty days would be necessary to put an efficient daily service on the road. More than a thousand horses were required to perform it properly. The expense of feeding the horses alone was estimated at $2,000 per day. Delays would no longer answer after SPAIDS had thrown up his contract. After all other efforts to overcome the difficulty had failed, I called together Senator MORTON, Senator COLE, Mr. GREELEY, the Postmaster in New-York, and other men of high character, and told them frankly my difficulty. I knew that whatever was done, fault would be found by interested and mischievous men, because something else was not done. I desired their advice, and, after full consideration and examination of all the propositions, I was advised by these gentlemen to make the arrangement which was made with WELLS, FARGO & Co. The whole of these difficulties grew out of the act of Congress changing the law in regard to the character of the mail matter authorized to be carried at ordinary postage on the route in question. These difficulties were, however, foreseen and pointed out to Congress, when the law was changed, by the Chairman of the Post Office Committee. If Mr. FARNSWORTH had had the gift of prophecy he could not have foretold with more certainty the consequences of the changes in the law than he did in his sagacious remarks in the House of Representatives, as reported in the *Daily Globe* of June 20, 1868. I quote as follows:

> "The contract made has turned out a good one for the Department, as more than half the distance between the ends of the two roads, on the 1st of October last, has already been cut off by the progress of the roads. If the road is completed as anticipated, the accepted proposition of WELLS, FARGO & Co. will be far the most economical for the Department of any of the responsible propositions made. It will probably cost the Company from $100,000 to $200,000 more than they will receive."

I understand that an application will be made to Congress for this relief. I would be pleased to have a committee appointed to investigate this whole matter, and to examine into the great expense of this mail transportation through an uninhabited wilderness during the Fall and Winter season, so that in case an application is made for relief Congress can act understandingly on the subject.

(Signed) ALEX. W. RANDALL.

FINANCIAL.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.
GEORGIA 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
ALABAMA 8 PER CENT. BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above bonds at prices which yield a better interest than any security, equally safe, that is now offered on the market.

The debt of Alabama is less than $5,000,000
The debt of Georgia is less than 6,000,000

At present prices they pay as follows:

ALABAMAS, 9 per cent. interest.
GEORGIAS, 7¾ per cent. interest.

The Georgia bonds are secured by a first mortgage on two railroads in that State, worth more than double the amount of the debt.

For full particulars apply to

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.

N. B.—Five-twenty Coupons, due Jan. 1, cashed in Gold.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co
BANKERS PHILA & N. YORK
No. 3 Nassau-st.,
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges,
issue Bills of Exchange on
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort;
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,
and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.
PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.
COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	108¾	109	5-20 Coupon, '67	110	110¼
Coupon, 1881	113¾	114¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	110¼	110½
5-20 Regis., 1862	105¾	106	10-40 Registered	102¾	103
5-20 Coupon, '62	110¾	110⅞	10-40 Coupon	105¼	105½
5-20 Coupon, '64	105½	105¾	Gold	135⅜	135½
5-20 Coupon, '65	107½	107¾	U. S. Cur. Pac.	99¼	99½
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	110	110¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
DUE JAN. 1, 1869,
Will be paid on and after that date,
IN GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
At the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Schedules with twenty or more coupons will now be received for examination, and gold checks for the same will be delivered Dec. 31.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS, DUE 1887, INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, BEING A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, AND PAYING A LARGE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENT. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid in gold coin on presentation at the Park National Bank, on and after that date.

WM. F. ROELOFSON, Agent C. P. R. R.

RICHARD NORRIS & SON—LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1868.

The undersigned offer their extensive Locomotive Works (established in 1834) for sale, entire, with lands, buildings and tools, situated in the centre of the city on a main line of railway connected with all the others. If unsold may lease the whole for a term of years to acceptable parties.

RICHARD NORRIS & SON.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.

The highest market rates paid for Savannah City Bonds, Augusta City Bonds, Macon and Augusta Indorsed Bonds, Charleston City Stock, Mobile and Ohio Interest Bonds, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Tennessee past due Coupons, by J. M. WEITH & CO., No. 15 New-st., and No. 70 Broadway.

SOUTHERN BANK NOTES WANTED.

The highest market rates paid for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia Bank Notes, by J. M. WERTH & CO., No. 15 New-st. and 70 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY LAND GRANT SCRIP.—The undersigned Commissioner, appointed for that purpose, under authority of a special act of the Legislature of Wisconsin, and a judgment of the Circuit Court of the County of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, will sell at public auction, at the Seymour House, in the City of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on the 10th day of December next, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, about one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, granted by Congress to the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, situated principally in the Counties of Oconto, Shawano and Waupacca, with some tracts in Outagamie, Brown and Winnebago Counties, and for which the Company issued convertible land grant certificates or "scrip."

The object of the sale is to divide the lands among the holders of the scrip to whom it belongs, so far as practicable.

The lands were supposed to represent a value of about $1,800,000, or about $12 per acre.

Any scripholder who shall bid over $12 per acre can pay for his purchase by tendering the Commissioner an equal amount of scrip to be canceled. If a sum less than $12 per acre is bid, the purchaser must pay in lawful money.

To provide a fund for the payment of costs and expenses, the person paying in scrip must pay one per cent. of the amount of his bid in money.

All money in the hands of the Commissioner at the conclusion of sale will be paid into Court, and will be applied, first, in payment of the costs and expenses of the proceedings; second, the remainder will be divided pro rata among the holders of all the scrip that remains uncanceled at the conclusion of the sale, whether such scrip is represented at the sale or not.

Purchasers will receive a certificate of sale signed by the Commissioner, which, when confirmed by the Court, is declared by statute to be equivalent to a deed of conveyance.

If, at the conclusion of the sale, a portion of the lands should remain unsold for want of bidders, and the scrip should not all be canceled, application will be made to the Court for the appointment of a Trustee, to whom such unsold lands will be conveyed in trust for the holder of the scrip uncanceled.

Scripholders can obtain printed lists of lands to be sold, with the comparative appraisal and remarks of examiners as to location, timber, &c., by application at the Company's office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at the Company's office in Chicago.

This examination was made about eight years ago, and does not show the exact present condition of the timber, as some depredations have been since committed.

JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23, 1868.

CONTINUATION OF SALE.

Milwaukee County Circuit Court.—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company vs. Charles Butler et al.—The sale of the lands remaining unsold at the late sale on the 10th inst., has been continued until the 5th day of January, 1869, at the Seymour House, Oshkosh, Wis., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Over ninety thousand acres remain unsold. Scrip will be received as before, on all bids over $12 per acre.

JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16, 1868.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company, held on the 19th day of December, 1868, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, This Company has hitherto expended of its earnings for the purpose of constructing and equipping its road, and in the purchase of real estate and other properties, with a view to the increase of its traffic, moneys equal in amount to eighty per cent. of the capital stock of the Company; and whereas, the several stockholders of the Company are entitled to evidence of such expenditure, and to reimbursement of the same at some convenient future period; now, therefore,

Resolved, That a certificate, signed by the President and Treasurer of this Company, be issued to the stockholders severally, declaring that such stockholder is entitled to eighty per cent. of the amount of the capital stock held by him, payable ratably with the other certificates issued under this resolution, at the option of the Company, out of its future earnings, with dividends thereon, at the same rates and times as dividends shall be paid on the shares of the capital stock of the Company—and that such certificates may be at the option of the Company convertible into stock of the Company, whenever the Company shall be authorized to increase its capital stock to an amount sufficient for such conversion.

Resolved, That such certificates be delivered to the stockholders of this Company at the Union Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the presentation of their several certificates of stock, and that the receipt of the certificate provided for in these resolutions shall be indorsed on the stock certificate.

Resolved, That a dividend of four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, is hereby declared, payable on the 20th day of February next, upon the stock of this Company, and also upon the interest certificates of the Company this day authorized.

The interest certificates authorized by said resolutions will be issued to the several stockholders entitled thereto at the office of the Union Trust Company, in the City of New-York, where the same will be ready for delivery on the presentation of the stock certificates.—Dated Dec. 21, 1868.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid in FULL, in GOLD COIN, on presentation thereafter at the Banking-house of Messrs. FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York City.

Schedules of 20 or more Coupons will be received for examination, &c., on and after the 28th inst.

C. P. HUNTINGTON,
Vice-President C. P. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January ensuing, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room on TUESDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $500 and under; SIX PER CENT. on sums of over $500, which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 18th January.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. Deposits of one dollar received.

INTEREST COMMENCES JAN. 1.

The usual DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20; or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from the 1st the same as a deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869.
Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.
Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
Nov. 1, 1868. JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,647,625 68.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVING BANK—SOUTHWEST corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1868.

1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—The regular semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after Thursday, Jan. 21, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of January. Money deposited now will commence to bear interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the thirty-sixth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per Annum, on all sums not exceeding $1,000; and Five Per Cent. on larger sums; payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, free of Government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,

will allowed Depositors, July 1, 1869, and Jan. 1, 1870.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of SEVEN per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and SIX per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax and payable on and after Jan. 18, 1869.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 14, 1868.—Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869.

An extra interest will also be paid at the same time of one-half of the above rates. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly.

The bank will be open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per cent. interest, (free from taxes) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance in Park-place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,

Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

For full information, see circular. Address as above.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.

The 122d Quarter of the Institution, (the 6th of the College,) will begin on Wednesday, Nov. 25.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

Four vacancies after the Holidays.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR Business.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping, or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Danbury, Conn.; Winter term commences Jan. 4, 1869; ends last of June.

C. M. WHITE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.

Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys, Newburg, N. Y.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island.

E. KINDS, Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching desires the position of a daily or visiting governess to young children; she has already two pupils; can give the best reference; would accept the position of resident governess if required. Address M. M. B. G., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE, A regular graduate, will give thorough instruction in English, French and music in a school or family. Address H. M. DAY, Bergen, N. J., stating residence.

PERSONAL.

A CHILD FOR ADOPTION WANTED.—A gentleman in good circumstances, having no male children, desires to adopt a healthy male child, aged from 2 to 3 years. Address, stating all particulars W. F. S., Box No. 477 New-York Post Office.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A STILL GREATER REDUCTION WILL BE MADE IN ORDER TO

CLOSE OUT

THE STOCK AS BELOW.

RETIRING

FROM RETAIL BUSINESS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

NO. 355 BROADWAY, BETWEEN LEONARD AND FRANKLIN STS.,

about to give up their RETAIL BUSINESS, will offer

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS,

IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT THEIR STOCK

BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY,

as the store is to be occupied by other business.

N. B.—Our friends and the customers of the house for the last ten years are too well acquainted with the superior qualities of goods sold by us to need further recommendations.

All who want REAL BARGAINS are invited to call.

CLOSING OUT!

A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.

- 38 Pieces of Parisienne Cloths, $1 25 per yard; former price $1 75 per yard.
- 25 Pieces English Bombazines, $2 per yard; former price $2 75 per yard.
- 34 Pieces Crape Cloths, very fine, 75c. per yard; former price $1 25 per yard.
- 1 Case of Princess, $4 50 per dress; former price $7 per dress.
- 40 Pieces Lustre Cords, 45c. per yard; former price 70c. per yard.
- 32 Pieces Lustre Cords, 50c. per yard, former price 75c. per yard.
- 30 Pieces Lustre Cords, 60c. per yard; former price 85c. per yard.
- 25 Pieces Lustre Cords, 70c. per yard; former price $1 per yard.
- 18 Pieces Lustre Cords, 90c. per yard; former price $1 25 per yard.

Full lines of ALPACAS, from 45c. to 90c., at same sacrifice.

N. B.—ASTRACHAN, SEAL SKINS, and BEAVER CLOAKINGS, at decided bargains.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE.

NO. 551 Broadway,

OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.

AITKEN & MILLER,

No. 473 BROADWAY.

NOVELTIES IN

ROMAN SASHES,

ALGERINE SASHES,

FANCY SCARFS,

COLORED PLUSHES,

TRIMMING SATINS.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S.

FINE TABLE-CLOTHS

AND NAPKINS EN SUITE,

OF NEW DESIGNS AND GREAT VARIETY, IN

MOSAIC, EGYPTIAN,

MOIRE ANTIQUE,

ARABESQUE, EXPOSITION,

OLYMPIQUE, &c.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,

NO. 839 BROADWAY.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

WORK AND GLOVE BOXES, WRITING DESKS, LEATHER BAGS AND RETICULES, WATCH STANDS, CARD CASES, AND INNUMERABLE FANCY ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, WAX DOLLS, EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS, &C., &C.

WE HAVE ONE COUNTER FILLED WITH DESKS, BOXES, ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, &c.; YOUR CHOICE FOR SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

We call special attention to our stock of satins, velvets, real laces, flannels, bonnet and sash ribbons, dress and cloak trimmings, and silk fringes, at reduced prices.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Embroidered handkerchiefs, sets, sleeves, gloves, hosiery, undergarments, and gents' furnishing goods, cheap.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

BONNET DEPARTMENT.

The whole stock of INFANTS', MISSES', BOYS, and LADIES' HATS, CAPS, and BONNETS, closing out; knitted and woven WORSTED GOODS, 50 cents on the dollar.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

H. ARMSTRONG. NOS. 140 AND 142 6TH-AV., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH STS.

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE

OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

WHOLE STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES.

On and after this day we will offer EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in all departments.

Our whole stock of LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS at cost.

Our whole stock of FLANNELS at cost.

Our whole stock of WINTER HOSIERY at cost.

BLANKETS.

Our whole stock of BLANKETS at less than manufacturers' prices.

During this sale we will offer, without regard to cost, FULL LINES OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

FULL LINES OF GENT'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

ALSO,

Canton Flannel and Scarlet Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Scarlet Cashmere and Scotch Lamb's Wool Underwear, Buckskin Shirts, Cardigan Jackets, Negliges

COLLARS, SCARFS, TIES.

NIGHT SHIRTS and Perfect Fitting DRESS SHIRTS, of our own manufacture, far below regular prices.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, MUFFLERS, &c.

WE INVITE THE PUBLIC TO CALL, EXAMINE AND JUDGE.

TO OUR REGULAR CUSTOMERS THE REPUTATION OF OUR HOUSE IS SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE.

H. ARMSTRONG,
Nos. 140 and 142 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

CHRISTMAS SHOES

AS PRESENTS FOR
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN,
in a great variety of styles, at
S. CANTRELL'S,
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

BARGAINS.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE. SELLING OFF TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

FURS, HATS, CAPS, &c.

THIS LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF RICH GOODS MUST BE SOLD BY THE FIRST OF JANUARY.

ALL NOT SOLD BY THAT DAY WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6, 1869.

J. R. TERRY, NO. 409 BROADWAY.

THE BUSINESS WILL BE REMOVED TO THE UP-TOWN STORE, NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.

BARGAINS

in HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c. In consequence of anticipated removal from the old stand, No. 409 Broadway, to the new store, No. 19 Union-square, I have determined upon closing out my large and valuable stock, consisting of Gents' Dress and Business Hats, Boys' and Youths' Hats and Caps, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats,

Ladies', Gents' and Children's
FURS,
HOODS, GLOVE, GAUNTLETS,
SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.,
AT AN
IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
JOHN R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

REMARQUE.—ANTIQUARIANS WILL HAVE an opportunity, in a few days, of examining some antique articles just consigned to Mr. FOUNTAIN. Ladies seeking for Christmas presents and gentlemen in want of holiday gifts will find some not to be procured elsewhere, viz: Silks, Shawls, Satins, Crapes, Lacquered Ware, China, Turkish Rugs, Fancy Articles, &c., in extensive variety. Catalogues ready. FOUNTAIN & CO., up stairs, No. 666 Broadway.

KID GLOVES, 50 CENTS PAIR; CHILdren's real kid; ladies', 75 cents, $1, $1 25. Jouvin's first quality two button kids; cloth gloves, mittens, leggings, knitted drawers, &c. Ladies and children's hosiery and underwear at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

A CARD.—IMPORTED DRESS BONNETS, FLOWERS FOR THE HAIR, OLD LADIES' DRESS AND SOFT CAPS, for the holidays. Mrs. C. LEVINS, Mrs. J. H. GOSSON, No. 42 University-place, corner of 11th-st.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY'S
MERRY CHRISTMAS.
14TH-ST. and 6TH-AV.
204 and 206 6TH-AV.
62 WEST 14TH-ST.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

WM. A. DROWN & CO.,

No. 454 Broadway, New-York,

Have on hand a large stock of

UMBRELLAS

Of their own manufacture.

Also, the largest, finest and latest styles of Paris and London UMBRELLAS in the market,

suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

KAULBACH'S ILLUSTRATIONS.

During the Holidays a complete collection of Engravings and Photographs (framed and without frames) after Kaulbach, will be offered for sale in the Gallery corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st.

The appropriateness of the works of this great master as Holiday presents is too fully appreciated to require any comment.

THEO. STROEFER.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

NOVELTIES JUST IMPORTED.
FANCY BOXES, GAMES,
CHINA ORNAMENTS, AND ALL KINDS OF TOYS,
Bought at auction at very low prices, by
SAMUEL D. WILSON,

No. 75 Bowery, No. 111 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn,
No. 607 8th-av., No. 2 7 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.
No. 12 Vesey-st., No. 77 Newark-av., Jersey City.

THE AUTOMATON TOYS.

WALKING GIRLS AND BOYS.
Toys from England, Germany and France.
Toys that walk, talk and dance.
Toys from Russia, China and Japan.
Toys from everywhere made by man.
Games, Albums, Writing-desks, Portfolios, Juvenile Books, &c., at
H. M. FAIRCHILD'S BAZAR,
No. 277 6th-av., one door above 23d-st.

APPROPRIATE.

Nice Study Desks for your children;
Handsome Secretary Desks for your wife;
Elegant Home Desks for your husband;
Globes in great variety for your library;
And other sensible gifts for all.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., No. 14 Bond-st.

TOYS.

A fine and varied assortment, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

A.—SPLENDID HOLIDAY GIFT.

ONE OF KAVANAGH & DECKER'S SUPERIOR BILLIARD TABLES.
SIX DIFFERENT SIZES ready for delivery.
Factory and Warerooms corner Canal and Centre sts.

WALKING TOYS, BOYS AND GIRLS; magic lanterns, new style, building blocks. Call and examine. Books, games, toys, &c., at WEMYSS', No. 3 Astor-place.

FURS.

FURS, FURS.

OUR WHOLESALE STOCK OF FURS

WILL BE SOLD AT RETAIL

for the next fifteen days at

WHOLESALE PRICES,

Preparatory to moving to our new Store, Nos. 520 and 528 BROADWAY, on the 1st of January.

THE ONLY PLACE TO FIND

GAY'S EXCELSIOR PAT MUFF.

KINGSBURY, ABBOTT & CO.,

NO. 25 PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, Dec. 17, 1868.

NOTICE.

A quarterly dividend of Three Dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 25th day of December inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1869.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th day of December to the 2d day of January, both inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

DIVIDEND NO. 16.

The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution, dated Nov. 30, 1868, declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on account of PRINCIPAL OF REGISTERED ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL BONDS. Said dividend will be paid to the holder of said bonds at the office of Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, on and after the first Monday of January, 1869.

The bonds must be presented for examination before the payment of the dividend, in order that they may be verified.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
SHERIDAN WAIT,
Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1868.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months, and one per cent. for three months, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

Nov. 1, 1868.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 28th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF (4½) Per Cent.—free from United States Government tax—will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 19th December instant, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1868.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held on the 17th inst., it was voted that a dividend of $5 per share in cash and $10 per share in stock, both free of Government tax, fractions to be paid in cash at par, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 2d of January next to holders of stock at the close of business on the 23d inst., payment to be made to stockholders registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston. Voted that the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 23d inst. until the 2d of January next.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1868.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January prox.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1869.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared, free of all taxes, from the profits of the current six months, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment.

G. G. BRINKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per Cent. free of Government tax, has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, less the City tax against stockholders, payable on and after Jan. 2. The transfer book will remain closed from 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, FREE OF ALL TAXES, payable on and after MONDAY, 4th January next.

The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 4th January.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869, free of tax.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

CLEAR SIGHT SECURED BY THE use of the pure French crystal glasses, obtained at CHAPMAN'S, No. 1,100 Broadway, above 24th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WITHOUT CHILdren will let to a family or party of gentlemen a suite of rooms, with first-class board and liberal table; location central; best references. Address for three days, E. M. L., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—Handsome furnished rooms, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a few day boarders.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BRE-VOORT HOUSE.—Superior suites of rooms, with private table, if required. Also, single rooms, with board, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely-furnished front room on third floor, without board, $3 per week; with breakfast, $4. Address B. Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on parlor floor, and two large rooms above, to let, with or without private table; also reception room, suitable for a physician. References required.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Address D. P. M., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

MOST DESIRABLE AND PLEASANT rooms, en suite or single, with board, in the first-class and newly-furnished house No. 117 East 28th-st., near Lexington-av.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, ON THE SECOND floor, handsomely furnished; also, a hall bedroom, on the third floor, to let with board. No. 15 West 24th-st.

TO LET—NO. 72 5TH-AV., ON THE EUROPEAN plan; elegantly furnished apartments for gentlemen or families.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, WITH board. Address, by letter, JOHN DUNHAM, No. 15 Broad-st.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.; furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 56, OLD NUMBER, EAST 35TH-ST. —Three pleasant rooms with modern conveniences to let, with board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING TAKEN a newly-furnished house, No. 100 West 31st-st., will let second floor to first-class parties: references.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 125.—ONE OR TWO FLOORS, with private table; also single rooms, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS, NO. 530 3D-AV., singly or in suites, for housekeeping.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST.—PARLOR FLOOR to let, with board.

NO. 1,168 BROADWAY.—A LARGE FRONT parlor and bedroom, furnished, to let, without board.

AUCTION SALES.

The Great Sale

OF THE

MORRIS-PROPERTY,

JOINING ARCULARIUS HOTEL, CENTRAL-AV.,

DEC. 22, 1868.

PAMPHLETS AND MAPS SHOWING ALL THE ROADS AND AVENUES FROM THE CITY HALL, AT THE OFFICE OF

JAS. M. MILLER,

NO. 28 PINE-ST.

THIS SALE IS EMINENTLY WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF ALL WHO DESIRE TO MAKE A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT. THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN A SECTION THAT CANNOT FAIL TO QUADRUPLE ITS VALUE IN A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME.

☞ A man will be upon the ground till day of sale, to show the property.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 7½ o'clock, at the

LEEDS' ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.,
THE
"RUGGLES' GEMS,"
AND
ORIGINAL PENCIL SKETCHES,
By the late
DR. EDWARD RUGGLES,
from the private collection in the possession of his widow, all elegantly and appropriately framed.

The above are now on exhibition free, day and evening, until sale, with catalogues.

HENRY LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—ON MONDAY, DEC. 21, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AND EACH SUCCEEDING DAY UNTIL THE ENTIRE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF.

CONTINUATION AND CLOSING OUT SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE STOCK OF SUPERB JEWELRY AT NO. 791 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH.

Embracing a great variety of Goods not heretofore catalogued, viz.: Solid GOLD and DIAMOND, PEARL, RUBY, EMERALD, STONE CAMEOS and OPAL mounted EAR-RINGS, PINS, BRACELETS and RINGS, set in Clusters and Solitaires, in the latest and most artistic manner; fine Watches by celebrated makers, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Chatelains, Guard and Vest Chains, of the finest description.

Also, the very fine Show Cases, Herring Safes, Royal Axminster Carpet and store fixtures, &c., &c. By order of E. W. Burr, Receiver and Trustee for the creditors of Jas. A. Reed.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 93 Liberty-st.:

By order of Executor, FINE OLD WINES, DIAMONDS, GOLD WATCH and 391 shares New-York Central Railroad Stock, (to close the estate,) among which are Delmonico, Roderer and other fine champagnes, sparkling Chambertin Chabis (R. Bruinghaus,) Brandenburg Clarets, old Madeira, bottled in Madeira, Sherries, Ports, fine Brandies, Whiskies. Also balance remaining unsold from Nov. 19, (assignee's sale,) consisting of casks (part ullage) old Blue Grass, O. K., B. Morton, A. Keller's Bourbon and rye whiskies, Caol Ila Scotch and Irish whiskies; Martell, Pinet, Castillion & Co. brandies; Osborn old dry port; bottles S. S. Yriarte brown sherry, 1851; bottles Prince Imperial Cognac brandy, 1848; demijohns fine Montilla pale sherry; old Jamaica rum, &c.

Immediately after the above we shall sell a fine stock of old wines, brandies, gin, Jamaica rum, &c., imported in cases of one dozen each. The above goods all fully warranted.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—WILL sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 82 Madison-st.:

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, viz.: Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany suites in haircloth, mahogany marble-top, pier, centre and side tables, gilt-frame engravings, oak extension table, sideboard, oak and painted chairs, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c., blankets, sheets, &c., window-shades, oilcloths, china, crockery, glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 22, at 11 o'clock, within their store;

400 boxes Peeled Figs.
22 bales Provence Almonds.
50 boxes Valencia Oranges.
10,000 drums Smyrna Figs, 4 and 8 pounds.
50 cases Basket Figs.
75 bags Carolina Peanuts.
500 boxes Loose Muscatels.
1,500 packages Malaga Raisins.
20 barrels Pecan Nuts.
For account of whom it may concern:
LANGUEDOC ALMONDS.
25 bales Languedoc Almonds, slightly stained.
40 bales Languedoc Almonds, slightly stained.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 10, East River:
FRESH NAPLES ORANGES.
2,234 boxes Fresh Naples Oranges; cargo brig *Nuovo Achille*, from Naples.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NO. 144 PEARL-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of C. Hart, executor of Edward Hart.

PEARL-ST.—The five-story brick store and lot, No. 144 Pearl-st., east side, about 80 feet south of Wall-st. Building is 19.9 front, 20.6 rear, by 63.1 in depth north side, and 62 feet four inches south side, covering the entire lot. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

GEORGE COOKE, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, &c.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., the finest stock of the above goods offered this season, affording a nice opportunity for private buyers, or fairs, testimonials, gifts, &c. By order of J. C. BARTON, Esq., Assignee of Pendleton & Co.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—No. 37 Nassau-st.

MARBLE STATUARY, BRONZES, FAN-CY GOODS, &c., &c.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell, MONDAY, Dec. 21, TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 11 o'clock each day, a large and fine assortment of marble statuary, bronzes, fancy goods, marble vases, &c., &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, AT THE Artist Salesroom, No. 80 Nassau-st., a choice collection of oil-paintings by eminent Foreign and American artists. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHRISTMAS AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—Services in the chapel at 11 o'clock A. M.; children will have their dinner at 1½; after dinner they will reassemble in the chapel, and the gifts from the tree will be distributed about 3½ o'clock. The exercises will be interesting, and all are invited to attend.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDI-cal Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A LIVERY STABLE, WITH A lease of 8½ years, with stock and fixtures, now doing a good business; it will be sold low to a cash customer. Can be seen at 35 and 37 West 29th-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID GRAY HORSE nine years old; warranted perfectly sound and kind; suitable for grocer or butcher; price $60. Apply at No. 334 East 25th-st. Also a fresh milch cow.

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE, SUITABLE FOR coal cart or truck; price $50; a black horse, 15½ hands, three years old; two other small sized horses, cheap. Call at No. 307 West 13th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A LIGHT FURNITURE TRUCK for one horse; must be cheap for cash. Apply at No. 545 West 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as first-class seamstress or lady's maid; understands dressmaking and hair-dressing, also all kinds of family sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 4 East 21st-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW woman, a situation as cook; no objection to do coarse washing. Also, a situation wanted as waitress and chambermaid; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—FAMILIES REQUIRING ANY DE-scription of sewing can have it done on reasonable terms; ladies' and children's dresses made in the neatest and quickest manner; has no objection to go into families by the day or week. Inquire, for three days, at No. 532 7th-av., near 32d-st., in the candy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family to do general housework; good cook, washer and ironer; good City reference; no objection to a boarding-house kitchen. Apply at No. 36 Henry-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA-ble young girl as seamstress; is a most excellent seamstress; has the best of City reference; willing to assist with chamberwork if required. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA-ble young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or will assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 East 57th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT-able Protestant girl as cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker; or would go as laundress; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 206 West 37th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA-ble Protestant woman as nurse; can take the entire care of an infant or one or two children; is a neat sewer, capable and most valuable; excellent reference. Apply at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as lady's maid and seamstress; no objection to nursing; recommendation can be given by her present employer. Call at No. 16 East 30th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a person fully competent, having filled that capacity a number of years; can be highly recommended. Call at or address No. 30 West 34th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTEST-ant young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; operates Wheeler & Wilson's machine; go to country; best City references. Apply at No. 238 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; game and soups, baking and pastry; all kinds of desserts; best of City reference given. Call at No. 12 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTEST-ant young woman as ladies' maid; is a good seamstress; understands dressmaking and hair-dressing; is very obliging; can give good City reference. Call at No. 122 East 32d-st.; ring the third bell.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SIT-uation to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook, and good baker of bread and biscuit; good washer and ironer; City references; wages $12. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; has unexceptionable City references; no objection to country. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTEST-ant woman, as cook, washer and ironer; good reference; has no objection to City or country. Call at No. 86 Charlton-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as child's nurse in a first-class family; can give satisfactory reference. Address A. F. S., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV. —We are prepared to furnish all of our customers and others, City and country, with good servants of all nations; private families, boarding-houses, hotels, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting, or to mind children; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 287 1st-av.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT COOK DESIRES a home; understands pastries and soups; best reference from her present place, to which apply for three days. No. 317 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA-ble woman as first-class cook; will assist with the coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 152 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, a situation as plain cook, or to do general housework in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 244 3th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUA-tion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A BOARDING-house or restaurant by a steady, competent cook; good reference. Call at No. 9 East 5th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GER-man girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

NO. 488 2D-AV.—A FASHIONABLE DRESS-maker wants to take on a few more customers.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man as farmer; understands the care of all kinds of fruit, trees and flowers, raising of all kinds of vegetables, on a large or small scale; also understands the care of horses and cows; wife is a good cook and butter maker; would go West or South. Address M., FARMER, No. 20 East Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family, by an obliging young man, willing to make himself useful; one who has had long experience in this City, and can bring the best of reference. Call or address, for two days, COACHMAN, No. 681 6th-av., corner 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUA-tion as coachman or groom; understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver and knows the City well; first-class reference. Call or address COACHMAN, at Wilson's livery stable, 14th-st., west of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-REC-ommended young man as coachman, or useful man around a gentleman's place, in the City or country; takes care of horses; can milk; is willing and obliging; a trustworthy and valuable servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR coachman by a young man in the prime of life, lately landed from the old country; has reference from some of the first families; no objection to the country. Address JOHN FITZPATRICK, at Dr. Flynn's drug store, No. 556 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single young man; is sober, honest and industrious; is a good driver and an excellent groom; the very highest City reference given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a man of long experience in City driving; thoroughly understands his business; will make himself generally useful; unexceptionable City references. Address J. L., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a married man (German); understands his business thoroughly; a good City driver; careful and obliging; has good reference. Address MARTIN, No. 322 West 26th-st., or Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by an industrious single man; perfectly understands his business; is an excellent groom and driver; is civil, willing and obliging; best City reference. Address C. G., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as groom or second waiter; thoroughly understands his business; most respectable City reference. Call on or address MICHAEL, at Jackson's grocery, under Fifth-avenue Hotel.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family or first-class boarding-house by a capable man; good reference. Address, for three days, M. M., No. 941 Broadway, drug store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands the care of horses; is a first-class City driver; has the best of City references. Call or address J. R., No. 1,252 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a Protestant young man; good City references. Address JOHN, Graham's harness store, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN boy, 16 years old; or would like to learn a trade; has been some time at the plumbing and gas fitting. Call for a week at No. 44 Willett-st., second floor.

I AM AN IRISHMAN BY BIRTH, AN American by choice, of good moral character, a good penman, not afraid to work, and need employment in any capacity. Address IRISHMAN, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address C., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM STEINHEUER, plaintiff, against BLANCHE STEINHEUER, defendant.—Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendant:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 16, 1868.

CHARLES WEHLE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of November, 1868.

CHARLES WEHLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

n17-law6wTu*.

WANTED—1,000 NAIL KEGS, WITH HEADS, at 10 cents each, by the Schweitzer Patent Bolt Company, corner Washington and Freeman sts., Greenpoint, L. I.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—TO-NIGHT AT 7½.

GENEVIEVE AND BARBE-BLEUE.

Sole Lessee and Director .... J. GRAU

The performance THIS EVENING commences at 7½ precisely, with the first act of BARBE-BLEUE, followed by the first two acts of GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

Tenth week, last but one, and 67th representation of GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

Subscribers are respectfully informed that their subscription for THIS EVENING is suspended, the evening being set apart for the benefit of the HEBREW BENEVOLENT FUEL ASSOCIATION.

Season tickets only issued to the Press.

Rose Bell, Desclauzas, Guerette, Fagaard, Carrier, Beckers, Gabel, Bourgoin, Genot, Petit, Mussay, together with the entire strength of the company, comprising 140 persons.

NO PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW and THURSDAY, the company appearing in BROOKLYN in GENEVIEVE.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, in New-York. GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

SATURDAY MATINEE. GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

In active preparation, Herve's celebrated Opera Bouffe, L'OEIL CREVE.

For the matinee, Saturday, admission $1; private boxes, $6. After 9½, half price.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SECURED SEATS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

Lessee and Director .... J. GRAU

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
Dec. 23 and 24, at 7¾.

debut in Brooklyn of Mr. Grau's celebrated Opera Company.

For the first time Offenbach's famous GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, which will be produced with the same unrivaled cast and splendor of mise en scene as at the Theatre Francais, New-York.

Sale of seats will commence this morning, at 8½ A. M., at the Brooklyn Academy and at Peters' music store, No. 198 Broadway.

General admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; family circle, 50 cents; proscenium boxes, $20.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—TO-NIGHT.

BENEFIT OF THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT FUEL ASSOCIATION.

GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT and BARBE-BLEUE.

NOTICE.—The rumor created by ticket speculators that all seats for to-night's performance are sold is incorrect.

Private Boxes and Reserved Seats for to-night's extraordinary performance can be obtained at the regular price at the authorized ticket offices, Theatre Francais, Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and down-town, Peters' music store, No. 198 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Broadway, cor. 30th-st. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY IN THEATRE.

LAST WEEK most positively of the LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE, in the most successful burlesque production of this country.

IXION—LAST TIMES. IXION—LAST TIMES.

To be preceded by the farce of THE QUIET FAMILY. Afternoons, Spectacular Drama and Farce. Three performances on CHRISTMAS DAY. COMMODORE FOOTE, MISS NESTELLE, HOST OF LIVING HUMAN PHENOMENA, MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS, and the 1,000,000 Curiosities of Wood's Museum. In active preparation for production Dec. 28, ERNANI; OR, THE HORN OF A DILEMMA.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

RETURN, BY SPECIAL REQUEST, FOR THE HOLIDAYS, OF SIGNOR BLITZ, THE ORIGINAL, COMMENCING CHRISTMAS DAY AT 2; EVENING AT 8.

MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2; EVENING AT 8.

TAMMANY.

The arrangements for the opening of this

MAMMOTH

PALACE OF AMUSEMENTS

are rapidly approaching completion.

FULL OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS,

WITH DETAILED PARTICULARS,

will be published in

ALL THE LEADING DAILY PAPERS

ON CHRISTMAS MORNING.

IXION, AT WOOD'S MUSEUM.

BEAUTIFUL BELLS,

the charming ballad. Price 35 cents.

THE BELL goes a-ringing for Sarah—the serio-comic song, price 35 cents, as sung, with great success, in the above burlesque. Copies mailed.

WM. A. POND & CO., Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway.

MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS WILL sing in Oratorio at Steinway Hall, CHRISTMAS NIGHT. Secure your seats now.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER HIS most popular lecture at Cooper Institute TO-NIGHT. 10-NIGHT.

Subject—*Temperance*. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, (numbered,) $1. For sale by W. C. Palmer, No. 14 Bible House; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; J. R. Terry, No. 15 Union-square; Cross Brothers, No. 130 Nassau-st., and at the door. Doors open at 7; lecture at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Grand performance of THE MESSIAH at Steinway Hall on CHRISTMAS NIGHT. Full chorus, orchestra and soloists. Tickets $1; secured seats 50 cents extra, for sale at the music stores and the box office.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The second Winter exhibition, including the works of the late Academicians, Elliott, Leutze and Mount, is now open day and evening. 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward.
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97-110 East Houston-st.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD-STONES, at reduced prices. A. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 818 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

H. L. BATEMAN .... Lessee and Director

ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.

Offenbach's two most charming productions,

LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO.

and

LES BAVARDS.

Performed by the two greatest of French artists,

MLLE. TOSTEE AND MLLE. IRMA,

ON THE SAME EVENING.

Both operas produced with

NEW AND SUPERB COSTUMES,

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.

THE FULL STRENGTH OF TWO GREAT COMPANIES.

GRAND DOUBLE CHORUS.

MLLE. DE ROSA

and the unsurpassed BALLET TROUPE

uniting to produce the most extraordinary ensemble ever known in Europe or America.

In active preparation, Offenbach's latest success, and the present great Parisian sensation,

LA PERICHOLE.

Seats secured six days in advance at box office; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and from 11 A. M. until 4 P. M. at Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad-st.

SATURDAY, DEC. 26, AT 2 O'CLOCK,

GRAND MATINEE.

SAME GREAT PERFORMANCE AS ABOVE.

ADMISSION .... ONE DOLLAR

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

H. L. BATEMAN .... Lessee and Director

CHRISTMAS MATINEE.

The Director begs to state to the general public that in announcing a matinee upon Christmas Day he has consulted as far as possible the tastes and desires of that large class of the community whose numerous occupations allow them but rarely the time to take a holiday. He will therefore present on that occasion Offenbach's merry opera bouffe, which has been witnessed by more entire families than any musical performance ever presented in this country,

LA GRAND DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN.

MLLE. TOSTEE .... as the .... GRAND DUCHESS

The price of admission to all parts of the house (excepting boxes) will be placed at the exceedingly popular rate of

FIFTY CENTS.

Private boxes, $6; Proscenium boxes, $10.

Doors open at 1½, performance commences at 2.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT .... DIRECTOR

EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEES!
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.

First week of the
GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
which has been produced with new and magnificent costumes and appointments, entitled
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE;
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE;
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE;
which will be found overflowing with the most
ABSURD ADVENTURES, ODD SURPRISES,
LUDICROUS INCIDENTS,
LAUGHABLE SITUATIONS,
MAGIC TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS,
AND FURIOUS, ROLLICKING FUN!
Mr. NAT AUSTIN .... as .... CLOWN
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE
will be performed, until further notice,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
in conjunction with a diversified programme of
SPIRITED ACTS IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing all the leading artists of the
GREAT NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

ACCIDENT AT THE OLYMPIC.

HUMPTY DUMPTY
RUN UNDER BY
A RAILROAD TRAIN.

CENTRAL PARK WINTER GARDEN,

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

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The entire establishment is beautifully decorated.

THE SPLENDID CHRISTMAS BAZAAR,

FOR THE SALE OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

OPEN DAY AND EVENING,

from 10 o'clock A. M. until 11 o'clock P. M.

EXTRAORDINARY VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENTS

in the

WINTER GARDEN AND CONCERT HALL,

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, DEC. 22, at 7½ o'clock.

THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.

THE SCHOEPFER TYROLEAN SINGER SOCIETY

The first complete and celebrated

SOCIETY OF TYROLEAN SINGERS.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF MR. CHAS. PARKER, the renowned gymnast, trick clown, and great stilt performer.

THE DELAVANTI BROTHERS.

THE GRAND AUTOMATIC THEATRE, animated by a thousand automatic figures.

GUS. WILLIAMS, the celebrated American comic singer, and a great variety of other entertainments.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, FIRST APPEARANCE OF MLLE. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,

THE WORLD-FAMED ARTIST ON THE TIGHT ROPE, of the Ravel Company.

THEODORE ZANFRETTA,

THE CELEBRATED GYMNAST AND PANTOMIMIST,

together with his

WONDERFUL PERFORMING DOGS.

MASTER GEORGE, AGED EIGHT YEARS, the greatest juvenile gymnast in the world, whose extraordinary performances on the flying trapeze, aerial bars, and Niagara leap, have elicited so much enthusiasm.

ON WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEES.

ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

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No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
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TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
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FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.

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Minor Instruments.
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FREE EXHIBITION

OF JEROME THOMPSON'S
Celebrated Pictures,
"HOME, SWEET HOME,"
"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET,"
and "PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE."
FIFTH-AV. ART GALLERY.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

J. WOOD'S GYMNASTIC ACADEMY, NO. 6 EAST 28TH-ST.—The first grand exhibition of the season, by the pupils, will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29.

ESMERALDA, BY J. VAN LERIUS, NOW on exhibition at MINER & BARKER'S Art Gallery, opposite Wallack's Theatre, DAY and EVENING.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE AT AUCTION.

FIFTY PARCELS OF LAND,

CONTAINING ABOUT

250 LOTS,

PART OF THE MORRIS ESTATE.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction, TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1868, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M., by order of the Trustee,

50 PARCELS OF LAND,

Containing about 250 lots, situated on Central-av., near 171st-st., and three miles south of Kingsbridge.

This tract of land forms part of the Morris Estate, and has been in the possession of the Morris family for nearly 200 YEARS!

ITS ADVANTAGES OF SITUATION CANNOT BE OVERSTATED.

It is now proposed to place this section of Westchester County under the direction of the Central Park Commissioners, and the advantages to grow out of that circumstance are incalculable, as the Central-av. Grand Boulevard will run through the property. The communication with the lower portion of New-York City is by means of railroads now in operation, which makes these lots as desirable and convenient as Murray Hill is at the present time.

For maps, diagrams, and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:

West 13th-st., three-story high-stoop brick	$19,600
West 55th-st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone	23,500
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FOR SALE—AT CARMANSVILLE, 143D-ST., A plot of 45 lots, with large and costly buildings, suitable for a hotel or public institution; price $400,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN—24 LOTS, TO-gether or in parcels, on 118th and 119th sts., 10th-av., near Morningside Park, high land, commanding a fine view of the Sound and surrounding country. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 133 West 42d-st.; or, WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

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FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—Two excellent farms in New-Jersey; 600 acres, with 100-horse water-power; 500 acres, with vessel-landing, part timber; more lands, if required, 40 miles by railroad to Philadelphia; 80 to New-York. Apply to owner, WM. M. KEAGE, No. 118 1st-place, Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$200,000.—MANUFACTURING PROP-erty for sale; terms very easy; steam power to let. Apply to J. JAGGART, No. 250 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

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HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE ON ADEL-phi-st., between DeKalb and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn; three-story and basement, brown-stone trimmings, Philadelphia front; lot 21.5x100; house 21.5x46; two-story extension; bath-room, stationery wash-tubs, 2 water-closets, &c.; built in the best manner; price $12,000; half cash and half mortgage. For further particulars inquire of A. NELSON, No. 295½ Pearl-st., New-York City.

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OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—LARGE AND DESIRABLY-LOCATED stores on Broadway. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress in a small family; must have thoroughly satisfactory reference as to character, &c. Address L. S., Post Office Box No. 3,919.

WANTED—A WAITER WHO UNDERSTANDS his business, and has good references. Apply at No. 50 West 24th-st.

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ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

Novelty Iron Works,

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Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

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D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

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THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING FORMED a copartnership under the name of HALE, BRIDGHAM & HARMER, are prepared to make surveys and reports of mining property; to furnish estimates, plans and specifications for metallurgical works, and to make assays and analyses of ores, fuels, fluxes and technical products.

A. W. HALE,
S. W. BRIDGHAM, JR.,
T. H. HARMER,
Office No. 57 Broadway.

MR. SAMUEL G. STUDLEY RETIRES from the firm of MARQUAND, HILL & CO., and his interest ceases this date.

The remaining partners will continue the banking and brokerage business at No. 38 Broad-st., under the same style.

JOHN P. MARQUAND,
GEORGE H. B. HILL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

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MACHINERY.

A great variety of iron and wood working machinery, cold rolled shafting, band saws, and railway supplies on hand at the warerooms of the NEW-YORK MACHINERY DEPOT. Address G. & C. PLACE, Nos. 126 and 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

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FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS GRO-cery, including stock-fixtures, horse, wagon, harness, stable, &c., &c.; good reasons for selling given; lease one year to run from next May; can be renewed. Apply or address GEO. V. READ, 126th-st., cor. 4th-av.

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OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

MERRY CHRISTMAS!

315th to 325th performance of G. L. Fox's pantomime.

"The" Hit. "The" Hit. HUMPTY DUMPTY. "The" Hit. "The" Hit.

The inimitable American Pantomimist,

MR. GEORGE L. FOX AS CLOWN.

"A brilliant kaleidoscope of Fairy Marvels and Enchantments, comic tricks, gorgeous scenery, great dancing, bubbling fun."

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"There never was a piece so unexceptionably cheery, bright and innocent as this beautiful production."

MLLE. SANGALI AND THE ITALIAN BALLET.

MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

FESTIVAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.

Brilliant reconstruction of H. D. for CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager ..... Mr. LESTER WALLACK

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 22, 1868,

Will be presented the petite Comedy of

TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.

To conclude with Planche's charming Comedy of

THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT.

Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. E. Milton, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

WEDNESDAY, 23d—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

THURSDAY, 24th—THE WONDER.

FRIDAY, 25th—SPEED THE PLOUGH.

SATURDAY, 26th—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

In preparation and will speedily be produced, with beautiful scenery and complete appointments, Lord Lytton's great comedy of

MONEY.

In preparation,

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Box-book for Mr. Lester Wallack's nights now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers .... JARRETT & PALMER

FULL HOUSES AND PERFECT SUCCESS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 22, AND EVERY NIGHT,

will be performed Dion Boucicault's

BEAUTIFUL SPECTACULAR DRAMA,

ENTITLED

AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.

EXCELLENT ACTING, SPLENDID SCENERY, &c.,

Introducing

THE GREAT RAILROAD SCENE,

pronounced the MOST STARTLING and THRILLING MECHANICAL EFFECTS ever presented upon the metropolitan stage.

GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE

CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

NO MATINEE SATURDAY, DEC. 26.

Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

THE TWO GREAT EVENTS OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.

ENGAGEMENT OF MR. AND MRS. B. WILLIAMS.

JOHN BROUGHAM'S EMERALD RING.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS

AS MIKE AND MAGGIE MACARTY.

WEDNESDAY NEXT, ONLY BENEFIT OF MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

GRAND FAMILY MATINEE ON MONDAY.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

CONFIRMED TRIUMPH OF BEAUTY AND WIT.

Barbe-Bleue Every Evening.

WORRELL SISTERS "At Home" CHRISTMAS DAY.

Blue-beard Matinee.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS—MATINEE SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MISS FANNY HERRING in the local drama of the FAST WOMEN OF MODERN TIMES.

Ballet of BUSY BEE—by the Butler Troupe.

FRANK A. GIBBONS, THE GREAT ATHLETE.

TWO PERFORMANCES ON CHRISTMAS.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

IMMENSE HIT.

IMMENSE HIT.

BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

THIS EVENING,

At 8 o'clock, Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and 28th-st.

THE HIBERNIAN MINSTRELS.

Moore's Melodies, songs, dances, and O'FLAHERTY'S DHRAME, an original local farce, humorously introducing Gov. Hoffman, Fernando Wood, Judge Dowling, Horace Greeley, Judge Connolly and others.

Admission—50 cents; reserved seats, $1; gallery, 30 cents. Box office open from 10 o'clock A. M.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ILL TROVATORE. Immense success of DAN BRYANT'S IMITATION of Gabel, the Gendarme; Genevieve de Bryant, the Gendarme; Carte de Visite; Master De Solla Ballet Troupe, Unsworth, Eugene, Hogan, Hughes, Neise Seymour and Dan Bryant. SATURDAY and CHRISTMAS DAY, Matinee at 2 o'clock.

G. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.

NEW SERIES.

MONDAY, Dec. 28.

TUESDAY and THURSDAY, same week.

THEATRE OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

1. "Comedies of Moliere," Mr. V.'s translation.
2. "Shakespeare and Dickens." 3. "Dickens," (alone.)

Tickets and programmes at McFarland's book store, corner of Broadway and 23d-st. Reading at 8 o'clock.

THE MAMMOTH WHITE OX, GEN. GRANT, of Sanitary Fair celebrity, will be exhibited for a few days at the Central Park Garden; this famous animal is now exhibited for the last time; the proceeds of his exhibition are to be donated to the Trustees of the National Church at Washington. Admission fee, 25c.; entrance on 59th-st.

MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS WILL sing in Oratorio at Steinway Hall, CHRISTMAS NIGHT. Secure your seats now.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE LECTURES.

PRESIDENT DAWSON, OF MONTREAL,

ON THE PRIMEVAL FLORA,

At Steinway Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL REPEAT HIS new lecture on "Circumstances," at Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVEING, Dec. 23. Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents, for sale at W. C. Palmer's, Jr., No. 14 Bible House, No. 114 Broadway, and at all the hotels.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Western Branch, No. 285 Hudson-st.—VERRANUS MORSE, M. D., will lecture in the above rooms THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Wasted Hours*.

GOUGH ON TEMPERANCE AT COOPER Institute to-night. See amusements.

DANCING.

ACADEMY OF DANCING,

LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV.

Mr. TRENOR'S classes for the second quarter are now forming on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Call or send for circulars.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at .. 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

MUSICAL.

CHRISTMAS MUSIC.

"Silver Trumpets," March, 40 cents. Grand Processional March and Harmony in the Dome of St. Peters, 60 cents. Mailed. FREDERICK BLUME,
No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.
Branch, No. 208 Bowery.

AS MANY PIANO-FORTES WILL BE purchased prior to Jan. 1, we would call attention to the firm of Messrs. JENNYS & SON, whose factory and warerooms are Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The instruments of Messrs. JENNYS & SON, for elegance of finish, volume, purity and brilliancy of tone and great durability, more than rival all their competitors. All their instruments have the "Patent Agraffe" treble, and are fully warranted six years. Parties wanting a superior instrument, at a moderate price, would do well to call upon this firm before making their selections elsewhere.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, manufacturers of CABINET, METROPOLITAN and PORTABLE ORGANS, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country at the lowest prices. New inventions this season; reduced prices this month. Organs $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $170, $200 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

PHILLIP PHILLIPS & CO., DEALERS IN Smith's Unrivaled American Organs; also, Pianos, Melodeons and Sunday School Music. Send for price list. No. 37 UNION-SQUARE, Broadway, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one; if purchased, the rent allowed; or sold on installments. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, warerooms and factory No. 55 West 16th-st.

A NEW $650 PIANO-FORTE—7⅓-OCTAVE; excellent maker; taken for debt from the manufacturer; will sell same for half price. Address W. T., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS at bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes. COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 16, 1868.

To TAX-PAYERS:

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes, to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1869. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from Oct. 7, 1868, to day of payment, will be added.

On the 15th day of January prox. warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF MILTON A. FOWLER, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT BARKER, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Dexter Reynolds, Executor of said estate, at his residence, in the City of Albany, on or before the 20th day of March next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said Executor out of said estate.—Dated this 1st day of September, 1868.

DEXTER REYNOLDS,
Executor of said estate.

s8-law6mTu

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1869—EVERY VARIETY— Also daily journals, from 25 cents to $3; expense books, blank books and stationery, all kinds; fine writing desks, portfolios, pocket-books, albums, &c. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, 45 Maiden-lane.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE

The Common Council of Brooklyn Vote $3,000,000 Toward Its Erection.

The Common Council of Brooklyn have at last demonstrated that they possess the courage necessary to enable them to offer relief to the New-York Bridge Company.

Alderman **Martin**, at the meeting of the Board held last evening, offered the following:

Resolved, That the City of Brooklyn does hereby subscribe to the sum of $3,000,000 to the capital stock of the New-York Bridge Company on the following conditions:

First—That the sum of $2,000,000 be first subscribed to said capital stock by other parties, and ten per cent. thereon be paid in cash.

Second—That all installments or payments on account of said subscription be payable proportionately, equally alike by said city and all other subscribers.

Third—That the charter of the Company be so amended that the interests of the city be represented in the Board of Directors by the city officers composing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of Brooklyn for the time being.

Resolved, That upon the compliance with the conditions above mentioned, the financial officers of the said city be authorized and directed to issue the requisite bonds of the city, payable in such time—not less than thirty years—as the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall determine.

It involved a considerable struggle in the Board of Aldermen last evening, but when all that Aldermen could say on the subject was said, or at least, when Alderman **O'Keeffe** thought the subject had been sufficiently canvassed, he brought debate to a stand-still by moving the previous question. The vote by which this subscription was declared was 15 yeas and 4 nays.

Yeas—Messrs. Whitney, Markey, Mercein, Clancy, O'Brien, Fincoun, Daniels, McGroarty, Bergen, Richards, O'Keeffe, Murphy, Cunningham, Martin, Whiting.

Nays—Messrs. Armfield, Guck, Elliott, Fisher.

Absent—Alderman Thorne.

The Mastodon and Mammoth Period—Lecture by Dr. J. F. Boynton.

Last evening the sixth and last of a course of lectures on the Natural History of the Creation was delivered by Dr. J. F. **Boynton** at the Cooper Institute. The subject was "The Mastodon and Mammoth Period." The attendance was large. After some preliminary remarks on the preceding lectures, Dr. **Boynton** referred to that class of terrestrial reptiles which he alluded to at the last lecture, and to their connecting links with other animals—those having a breastbone like a chicken and a beak like a duck, much of their anatomical structure being like warm-blooded quadrupeds. These, he said, formed the lowest order of warm-blooded animals. He then passed to the edentate and the marcupial, or those having a pouch in which their young are placed and nourished after birth. These the lecturer represented in the geographical strata, the edentate being likened to the megatherium or the sloth of ancient days, and the gliptodon as now represented by the armadillo. He exhibited a diagram of the ancient dinotherium and paleotherium, and showed that the latter had a representative in our tapir, while there exists no living representative for the former animal. The mastodon, however, in his infant days had an organization similar to that of the ancient dinotherium. The lecturer then passed to the history of the mastodon, the countries in which he lived—Siberia, &c.—and to the geographical distribution of the species. He spoke of the quadrumana and ruminants which preceded man's creation, and adverted to the orders of those creatures which live at the present time with man, and which came into existence at the time man was introduced to this planet. He discoursed on the adaptation of those animals, and on their instinctive qualities, rendering them susceptible of domestication. He stated there was no necessity for such animals before man came, because there was no being to domesticate them. They were so created that they were fit to be tamed, and they also found their representatives in types extinct. He then passed on to man, endowed with all his attributes, and spoke of his anatomical structure, which embodied all the principles reflected by the Creator upon earthly beings; and closed by explaining how great a distinction there was between man's corporeal structure and mental endowment and those of the quadrumana. The lecture was listened to with evident interest.

Workingwomen's Association.

The fortnightly meeting of the Workingwomen's Association took place last evening at Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, Miss **Elizabeth Browne**, the Secretary, read the minutes of the former meeting, and Mrs. S. F. **Norton** read a report regarding the condition of rag-pickers, to the effect that they begun work at three or four o'clock in the morning, and sold the paper and rags they collected at three cents a pound; broken glass, one cent a pound, and bones, scraps of meat, bread, and other bits of garbage, at fifty cents a bushel. Scraps of iron were sold according to temporary market value. The earnings of rag-pickers range from $2 50 to $10 a week. There is much jealousy among them in regard to infringing on each other's rounds. The large majority are Germans. A small colony of 452 persons exists in Willett-street, who live neatly and comfortably, and send their children to school. They place money in savings banks, and often emigrate to farms in the West. Another colony lives in shanties west of the Central Park, and exists from hand to mouth. Others are isolated, more or less, in down-town streets. There are about 1,200 rag-pickers in New-York, more than half of whom are women. The rags and paper they collect are bought by paper manufacturers; the bones are made into parasol handles, tooth brushes, buttons, &c. The bits of glass are melted down by glass manufacturers. Cases occur where much money is accumulated by rag-pickers. One is spoken of who operates considerably in stocks and gold in the intervals of his work.

Mrs. **Garafulia Clifton** reported rag-pickers as often living six or seven together in one room, paying each fifty cents a week. Cellars were rented by them also at $6 or $7 a month. Their children run wild, and are called by the Police "street rats." Drunkenness was rarely found among them.

Mrs. **Shepard** rendered a similar report, and Mrs. **Frances McKinley** talked eloquently regarding **Hester Vaughan**.

Miss **Anthony** said that Mr. **Greeley** had charged Mrs. **Stanton** and herself with getting up an excitement over **Hester Vaughan** in order to bring forward the woman suffrage question. Miss **Anthony** said that the suffrage question should be brought forward as much as possible, as by its realization only can fair wages and justice, generally, be obtained by women. The speaker said that the prison cell of **Hester Vaughan**, and all other female convicts, in her Philadelphia prison, were visited only by men, and their comfort was uncared for. Women should be the visitors. A male principal was lately invited to a school in Bloomingdale at a salary of $1,400, because it was thought that no woman could be found suitable for the place. On the contrary, there were many, and if women could be elected as school trustees, they would see that their own sex had a fair share of good positions.

Mr. W. G. R. **Hill** spoke upon coöperation, and advised the establishment of a cheap coöperative eating-house by women, where a good meal could be got for ten or twelve cents. He offered to find a location, and a committee was appointed to meet at the *Revolution* office at noon to-day to discuss that and other questions.

Mrs. **Parish** reported upon photographic employes, their wages, &c.

Miss **Anthony** read a letter written in the name of numerous women without means, who desired to go to the West or to California, or anywhere for work, if their passages could be paid.

Mrs. **Shepard** reported a visit to the Tombs, where she saw three women who had murdered their husbands. All had done so under the influence of drink, as well also as those committed for theft. Thirty women were there for drunkenness alone.

Miss **Anthony** then adjourned the meeting until Friday, Jan. 8, at the same place.

Funeral of Judge Robertson.

The funeral of the late Judge **Anthony Lispenard Robertson** took place yesterday at the First Presbyterian Church, corner Fifth-avenue and Eleventh-street. Rev. Dr. **Wm. M. Paxton** officiated, and delivered an exhortation in general terms to those present to follow Christ, touching briefly upon the character of the deceased. The pall-bearers were Messrs. T. P. Ingraham, Samuel Blatchford, Charles O'Conor, Charles P. Daly, Augustus Schell, Isaac Bell, John T. Hoffman, J. S. Bosworth, John J. Agnew, S. L. M. Barlow, W. P. Duncan and John McKeon. Among the visitors to the church were numerous members of the Manhattan Club, of which deceased was Vice-President. The remains were taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Determined Attempts to Commit Suicide.—A young girl of ill fame, named **Annie F. Gault**, residing at No. 18 Greene-street, last evening quarreled with her lover, and in a fit of rage attempted to commit suicide by hanging herself in one of the rooms. Being discovered, however, before any injury was done, she was cut down, and being given in charge was locked up by the Police in the Eighth Precinct Station-house. Capt. **Mills** directed her to be closely watched, but in spite of the vigilance of the doorman during the early part of the night she made three attempts to strangle herself; first with her garter, next with her apron strings, and lastly with her stockings. She was then handcuffed, and any attempt at self-destruction precluded. She will be taken before Justice **Dodge** at the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

A Singular Case.—Detective **Quinn**, of the Eighth Precinct, last evening arrested the well-known **Charley White**, on a charge of having stolen a diamond pin worth $800, from **Sylvester Robinson**, of No. 747 Greenwich-street. The pin was lost some two years ago on a West-street car, and being found in **White**'s possession was identified by **Robinson** by a flaw in the centre stone. **White** says, however, that he has had the pin nearly two years, and obtained it in a legitimate manner from **Thomas Canary**. The accused was, however, held by Capt. **Mills**, and the case will be fully investigated by Justice **Dodge** this morning.

A Mystery Solved.—Sunday morning, Officer **Duffey**, of the Fourteenth Precinct, took a man to Bellevue Hospital whom he had found insensible in Mott-street, with severe wounds on the head, and whose name and the manner in which he had received his hurts he could not learn. Yesterday this man died in the hospital, and the case promised to be classed among the many recent mysterious homicides. But the officer, upon making more particular inquiries, learned that the man was one **Patrick Eagen**, 50 years of age, who resided at No. 229 Mott-street, and who was a coal-heaver, and that he had accidentally fallen from the stoop of a house immediately opposite his own residence only a few minutes before the officer found him.

Fire in Delancey-street.—At 9 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out on the top floor of the four-story rear building, No. 138 Delancey-street, which was quickly extinguished, but not until some loss had been inflicted on the cabinet-makers occupying the upper floor, and the furniture dealer on the first floor. The losses are H. **Durk**, fourth floor, $500, insured; M. **Slatter & Glee**, third floor, $300, uninsured; **Henry Eggers**, second floor, $100, uninsured; H. **Taubert**, first floor, $50, insured. The building is owned by **James Thorne**, and is damaged to the amount of $300.

Injured by a Saw.—**Ernest Jachme**, a German, while at work, yesterday evening, in the kindling-wood factory No. 531 West Twenty-first-street, had his left hand caught in the circular-saw, and three of his fingers were nearly severed. He was removed to Mount Sinai Hospital.

The Hunter's Point Bridge.—The Hunter's Point Bridge, which has just been completed, will be formally opened to the public this morning at 8 o'clock. The Mayor of Brooklyn, Common Council, and other officials of Kings County, have been invited to be present.

NEW-JERSEY.

Forefathers' Day at Newark.—The New-England Society of Newark celebrated Forefathers' Day last evening by a grand supper at the spacious rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Broad-street. The rooms were tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens, and a fine string band was in attendance to enliven the occasion with music. At 9:30 o'clock the company, numbering over 150 ladies and gentlemen, sat down to a sumptuous dinner. The President, **John W. Taylor**, Esq., presided, and grace was said by Rev. **Frederick A. Adams**. At the conclusion of the report, Mr. J. W. **Ward**, of the *Independent*, delivered a short address, the subject being "New-England Schools and Colleges." Dr. **Coles** read an original poem to the sentiment, "All honor to the egg that hatches the American eagle." Mr. S. A. **Farrand**, of New-York, responded to the toast, "Yankee land." T. D. **Adams**, Esq., of New-York, responded to the sentiment, "New-England out in the cold," and Mayor **Peddie** to "The City of our Adoption." United States Senator **Frelinghuysen**, His Excellency Gov. **Ward**, **Cortlandt Parker**, Mr. **Thomas N. McCarter** and other prominent gentlemen were present as invited guests, and responded to volunteer toasts. The occasion was one of unusual interest and passed off in an agreeable and delightful manner.

Essex County Courts.—The Essex County Special Sessions were held at Newark yesterday. The following cases were disposed of: **Aug. C. Schoyan**, assault and battery, guilty; **Daniel Helbridge**, plead guilty of petit larceny; **Thomas O'Hara**, grand larceny, trial Dec. 28; **John W. Peck**, house-breaking, trial Dec. 28; **Chas. Brechnitz**, assault and battery, trial Dec. 28; **Bartholomew Leit**, petty larceny, trial Dec. 28; **Wm. Smith**, house-breaking, trial Dec. 28; **Geo. Wilson**, receiving, plead guilty; **Francis Warren**, larceny, plead guilty; **Sarah Sullivan**, keeping disorderly house, found not guilty; **Benj. F. Robinson**, house-breaking, eighteen months State Prison; **Matthias Smith**, sentenced three months County Jail for grand larceny.

Masonic Election.—Last evening the following-named gentlemen were elected officers of Hiram Lodge, No. 17, F. and A. M., of Jersey City: W. P., Charles Parsons; S. W., Leroy Schemerhorn; J. W., George Laforge; Treasurer, Alexander Wilson; Secretary, Wm. Plimley; S. D., Chas. W. Gray; J. D., John Meller; Masters of Ceremonies, Geo. Rowland and Chas. Coxon; Tyler, O. Brown; Organist, C. W. Mabie; Chaplain, J. T. Parker.

Peddling and Poverty.—A miserable-looking man, named **Philip Horn**, was arrested in Newark yesterday by Detective **Williams**, charged with having peddled without license. **Horn** admitted the offence, but in extenuation said it was the first charge that had ever been brought against him; that he had a wife and five children depending on him in Hudson City, and he merely peddled a few fifty-cent galvanized chains in order to keep himself and family from starvation. He was discharged.

A Till Robber.—A lad named **David Helbriggle** was arrested yesterday morning in Newark for having robbed the till of **Conrad Noldes**' milk-wagon. Some of the stolen money was found in his possession. He was committed for trial. A younger brother was convicted a few months ago for a similar offence.

Increase of Crime.—The increase of crime in Camden County is remarkable. Over seventeen persons are at present confined in the County Jail for various offences.

Bridge Broken.—One of the spans of the newly-erected bridge over the Pequest, at Belvidere, fell off a few days ago and was found embedded in the river.

New Railroad Depot.—The Morris and Essex Railroad Company are about to build a new depot in Oakwood-avenue, Orange. Land for the purpose has already been purchased.

Counterfeiting.—**Wm. Grossmann** was arrested in Newark yesterday by Detectives **Applegate** and **Nettleship**, on the charge of having passed counterfeit money. He was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Orphan Fair.—The recent fair in Paterson, for the benefit of St. John's Orphan Asylum, has netted $6,372.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Monday, Dec. 21—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 92¾ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 74. Stocks steady; Erie, 26; Illinois, 95¾.

Liverpool, Monday, Dec. 21—11:15 A. M.

Cotton—The market opens firm at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 10⅞d.@10⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅞d.@11d. The sales of the day, it is thought, will reach 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—No. 2 Red Western Wheat firm. Corn, 38s. 9d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western.

Produce—Linseed Cakes firmer, but not quotably higher.

London, Monday, Dec. 21—11:15 A. M.

Sperm Oil, £92 ℔ ton. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar firmer, but not higher, both on the spot and to arrive.

London, Monday, Dec. 21—1:20 P. M.

Consols, 92¾ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 73¾; Erie Railway shares, 25¼; Illinois Centrals, 95.

Liverpool, Monday, Dec. 21—1:20 P. M.

Cotton—The market continues firm.

Breadstuffs—California Wheat, 11s. 11d. ℔ cental.

Provisions—Pork is quiet at previous prices.

London, Monday, Dec. 21.

Tallow, 49s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

Havre, Monday, Dec. 21.

Cotton is firmer, both on the spot and to arrive: Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 124f. ℔ cwt.; Low Middlings, afloat, 12⅛f.

London, Monday, Dec. 21—5:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 92¾ for money and account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 74¼; Erie Railway Shares, 25¼; Illinois Centrals, 95¼.

Money market quiet.

Liverpool, Monday, Dec. 21—5:30 P. M.

Cotton—The market closed quiet and steady at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands..........10⅞d.@10⅞d.
Middling Orleans..........10⅞d.@11d.

The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs and Provisions—The markets closed unchanged in tone and quotations.

Produce—Linseed Oil has advanced to £30 10s. ℔ ton. Other articles unchanged.

London, Monday, Dec. 21—5:30 P. M.

Calcutta Linseed has advanced 6d., and is quoted at 57s. 6d.@58s. ℔ cwt. Sugar and Oils unchanged. Tallow market weak at 48s. 3d.

Antwerp, Monday, Dec. 21.

Petroleum, 55f. for Standard White.

Havre, Monday, Dec. 21.

Cotton—Tres Ordinaire, 124f.

Havre, Monday, Dec. 21—Evening.

Cotton closed unchanged in tone or price.

The Petroleum market closed dull and unchanged.

Frankfort, Monday, Dec. 21—Evening.

United States Five-twenties closed at 78@78¼ for the issue of 1862.

Havana, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The following are the closing prices of produce for the week: Lard is advancing; American, in tierces, $18 50@$18 75 ℔ quintal; in tins, $19 50@$20. Flour flat. Butter is active at $30@$40 ℔ quintal, according to quality. Bacon firmer at $17 50@$18 ℔ quintal. Wax—Yellow is heavy at $8@$8 50 ℔ arrobe; White is heavy at $9 50@$10. Petroleum is active at [illegible] ℔ gallon. [illegible] United States, short sight, 8½@9 ℔ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, Monday, Dec. 21.

Exchange on New-York steady and firmer at unchanged rates. **Flour** easier; Spring Extras, $5 25@$7. **Wheat** in good demand at a decline of 1½c.@2c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 16@$1 17; No. 2 at $1 09@$1 10½, in store. **Corn** quiet and easier; New steady at 43½c.@44c.; Kiln-dried dull; No. 2, 51c.; Rejected, 47½c.@48c.; Old, 52c. **Oats** quiet and easier; sales of No. 2 at 44c.@44½c. **Rye** more active at a decline of 3½c.@4c.; buyers of No. 1 at $1 06; sellers at $1 09. No. 2 at $1 07½. **Barley** dull and nominal at $1 63@$1 67. **Whisky** steady at 94c. **Provisions** advanced and excited. **Mess Pork**, $26 50@$27 12½ for option, ranging from now until the end of March. **Lard**, 17c., at the spot or option. **Shoulders**, 11c. **Salted Hams**, green, 12½c. Sweet-pickled **Hams**, 14½c.; Part Clear middles, 15c. **Dressed Hogs** active at an advance of 25c.@50c. **Live Hogs** active at an advance of 10c.@15c.; Common, $8 25@$8 50; Fair to Medium, $9@$9 50; Good to Extra Prime and Fancy, $9 50@$9 75. **Beef Cattle** quiet and firm; Good and Choice Steers, $6 75@$7 75. **Receipts** for two days—12,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 1,300 bushels Barley, 18,000 Hogs. **Shipments**—13,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 bushels Rye, 4,200 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs.

St. Louis, Mo., Monday, Dec. 21.

Tobacco—Nothing doing. **Cotton** firm and in good demand at 23½c.@23c. for Middling; the supply was small. **Flour**—Low grades are in good demand at a decline of 15c.@20c.; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Spring Extras—Choice No. 1, $6 62½@$7. **Wheat**—Choice Fall is in good demand at full prices; others are easier; Low to strictly Prime Fall Red, $1 50@$1 70; Choice, $1 90@$2; Choice No. 2 Spring, $1 40. **Corn** dull at 63c.@64c. **Oats** dull and drooping; buyers offer 54c.@58c., the latter for choice. **Barley** dull and drooping; Spring, $1 85@$2 05. **Rye** firm at $1 27@$1 28. **Provisions** very firm, with a small business. **Mess Pork** firm at $28; no sales; Dry Salted Shoulders, packed, 10¼c.; held at 11c.; Clear Sides, 15c.; Hams, 14½c. **Bacon**—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17½c. Sugar-cured **Hams**, 17½c.@17¾c. **Lard**, 9½c.@9¾c. for choice Tierce. **Hogs** stiff, ranging from 8c.@9¼c. gross, and 9½c.@9¾c. dressed. **Cattle** and **Sheep** are unchanged. **Receipts** for two days—4,000 bbls. Flour, 6,500 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 7,500 Hogs.

Cincinnati, Monday, Dec. 21.

Flour quiet. **Wheat** quiet and unchanged. **Corn** firm at 70c. for Ear, and 75c. for Shelled. **Rye** dull at $1 38. **Oats** quiet at 63c.@64c. for No. 1. **Barley** unchanged. **Cotton** in good demand at 23½c.@24c. for Middling. **Whisky** in good demand at full rates. **Dressed Hogs**, $11 25@$11 75; a lot of extra sold at $12; receipts, 6,500 head. **Mess Pork**—City Packed offered at $28. **Bulk Meats** dull at 11c. for Shoulders; 13¾c.@14c.@14½c. for Sides. **Lard** held at 17½c.@18c. for prime Steam and Kettle; there was no demand. Sales of **Bacon** to come and of smoke in ten days, at 13c. for Shoulders; 16½c.@17½c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. **Green Meats** were firm and sold at 9¾c.@10c. for Shoulders, 12½c.@13c. for Sides, and 14c.@14½c. for Hams. Gold, 135. Money close.

New-Orleans, Monday, Dec. 21.

Cotton—The market is firm and prices are higher; Middlings, 23½c.; sales, 7,350 bales; receipts since Saturday, 7,925 bales. Gold, 135⅞. Sterling Exchange, 47½. Commercial, 46¼@47. New-York sight drafts, ⅛@¼ discount. **Flour** is quiet and firmer; Superfine scarce at $7 12½; Double Extra, $7 25; Treble, $7 75@$8 12½. **Corn** easier at 78c. **Oats** dull at 64c.@65c. **Bran**, $1 40. **Hay**—No prime or choice offering; Fair, $24@$25. **Pork** quiet but firm at $29. **Bacon** scarce; retailing Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Ribs, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 19½c. **Lard** scarce and firmer; Tierces, 18¾c.; Kegs, 19. **Sugar** firm; Common, 9c.@9½c. **Mollasses** firm; Common, 50c.@55c.; Prime, 58c.@60c.; Choice, 62c.@64c. **Whisky** is quiet but firm; Western Rectified, $1 12@$1 17½. **Coffee** fair at 14½c.@14¾c.; Prime, 16½c.@17c.

Buffalo, Monday, Dec. 21.

Grain in store—Wheat, 467,000 bushels; Corn, 165,000 bushels; Oats, 170,000 bushels; Barley, 66,000 Rye, 153,000 bushels; Peas, 4,000 bushels. **Flour** dull; sales 250 bbls. City Ground Spring at $7@$7 50; 100 bbls. White State at $10 20; 200 bbls. Wisconsin Spring at $7 75@$8. **Wheat** dull; sales 2,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 49; 350 bushels Amber Canada at $1 75. **Corn** quiet; selling at 78c. for New, on the track, spot and to arrive. **Oats** dull at 65c.@66c. on track and in store. **Rye** unchanged. **Pork** firm at $27. **Lard** firm at 16¾c.@17¼c. **Barley** dull; sales 500 bushels State two rowed at $1 90. **Highwines** dull and nominal at $1.

Philadelphia, Monday, Dec. 21.

Cotton slow of sale; Middling 25½c.@26c. **Cloverseed** advanced to $8@$8 25. **Flaxseed**, $2 60. **Flour** greatly depressed; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Iowa and Wisconsin Extra Family, $7 50@$8; Minnesota Extra Family, $8@$8 12½; Pennsylvania and Ohio Extra Family, $8 75@$9 50; Fancy, $11@$13. **Wheat** dull; fair and good Red, $1 90@$2 05; Amber, $2 10@$2 12. **Rye** in good demand at $1 60@$1 62. **Corn** dull and declining; sales 4,000 bushels New Yellow at 95c.@97c.; 2,000 bushels Western Old and New Mixed, $1 05. **Oats**, 76c.@78c. **Petroleum** too feverish for quotations. **Groceries** unchanged. **Provisions** looking up. **Mess Pork**, $28. **Lard** 17¼c.@17½c. **Whisky** higher, $1 03@$1 05.

Oswego, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 21.

Flour unchanged, with a fair demand; sales 1,000 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25@$9 50 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White; $11 25@$11 50 for Double Extra. **Wheat** quiet but unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 70 and White Canada at $2 15@$2 30 for fair to choice. **Corn** quiet at $1 04. **Oats**, 67c. **Barley**, nominally $2@$2 05 for Canadian. **Corn Meal**, $2 30 ℔ cwt. **Millfeed** steady; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $38@$40 ℔ ton. **Railroad Freights**—Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 45c.; to Albany, 87c.

Baltimore, Monday, Dec. 21.

Cotton firm; Middling Upland, 25c. **Flour** very dull and no demand. **Wheat** very dull at previous figures. **Corn**—Receipts large; market opened at 91c.@93c. for White; 96c. for Yellow; closed at 88c.@90c. for White; 93c.@95c. for Yellow. **Oats** dull; sales at 70c. **Rye** dull. **Mess Pork** firm at $27 50@$28. **Bacon** firm; Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@17¾c.; Shoulders, 14c.; Hams, 18c. **Lard** firm at 17½c.@18c.

Albany, Monday, Dec. 21.

The market for **Beeves** opened dull and at lower prices. The supply is lighter than last week, but the demand is also much less. A car-load of very choice Christmas Beeves, averaging 1,250 ℔s., brought 12c.; extra quality Beeves are selling at 9c.@9½c.; medium, 7c.@8c.; common, 5¼c.@6¼c.; inferior, 4c.@5c. **Sheep**—The demand to-day was light, at 4c.@7c. ℔ ℔., according to weight and quality.

Louisville, Monday, Dec. 21.

Sales of **Tobacco** 32 hhds.; New Lugs to Medium Leaf, $4@$10 75. **Hogs**, $9 50@$9 75, gross. **Mess Pork**, $28. **Cotton**, 23½c. **Bulk Meats**—Shoulders, 11¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c; Sides, 15¾c., loose. Superfine **Flour**, $5 50@$6. **Wheat**, $1 80@$1 90. **Oats**, 57c.@58c. **Corn**, 60c.@63c. **Rye**, $1 40. **Whisky** nominal.

Milwaukee, Monday, Dec. 21.

Flour dull and unchanged. **Wheat** active and lower at $1 17 for No. 1, and $1 08½ for No. 2. **Oats** weak at 45½c. for No. 2. **Corn** dull; New Shelled, 50c. **Rye**—Sales of No. 1 at $1 08@$1 09. **Barley** nominal. **Receipts**—2,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye. **Shipments**—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat.

Philadelphia, Monday, Dec. 21.

Beef Cattle in fair demand; Choice State and Western, 12c.@15c.; Fair to Good, 8c.@9c.; Common, 5c.@7½c. ℔ ℔. **Sheep**, 4c.@6¼c. ℔ ℔., gross. **Hogs** advanced to $12@$12 50, net.

Charleston, Monday, Dec. 21.

Cotton is firmer, but holders are restricted for want of stock; sales 500 bales; Middlings, 24c.@24½c.; receipts, 1,551 bales; exports, coastwise, 41 bales.

Mobile, Ala., Monday, Dec. 21.

Cotton—Sales, 3,800 bales, including 1,000 bales sold after the market had closed Saturday night. The market is quiet and firm; Middlings, 23¾c.; receipts, 2,548 bales; exports, 1,566 bales.

Memphis, Tenn., Monday, Dec. 21.

Cotton firm at 23¾c.@24c.; receipts, 2,403 bales; exports, 2,786 bales. Superfine **Flour**, $7 50. **Corn**, 65c.@68c. **Oats** dull at 65c.@67c. **Mess Pork** dull at 28c. **Lard** dull at 16½c.@17c. **Bacon** nominal. **Bulk Meats** quiet; Shoulders, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c.

Toledo, Monday, Dec. 21.

Flour quiet. **Wheat** declined 2c.; Amber, $1 75@$1 76; No. 2 Spring, $1 31; No. 3 do. $1 10. **Corn** easier; New, 60c.@61c. **Oats** declined 1c.; sales at 58c. for No. 1 and Michigan. **Rye** quiet. **Dressed Hogs**, $10@$10 12½.

San Francisco, Monday, Dec. 21.

Flour quiet; few exports; sales at $4 75@$5 75. **Wheat** firm at $1 80@$1 85. Legal Tenders, 74.

Wilmington, N. C., Monday, Dec. 21.

Spirits of Turpentine dull. **Resin** dull; strained, $1 65. **Turpentine** advanced 5c.; sales at $1 90@$2 90. **Tar** unchanged. **Cotton** dull.

Augusta, Ga., Monday, Dec. 21.

The **Cotton** market opened firm, but closed weak at 23c. for Middlings; sales, 342 bales; receipts, 1,190 bales.

Savannah, Ga., Monday, Dec. 21.

Cotton quiet, but steady; Middlings, 24c.; sales, 1,100 bales; receipts, 2,672 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Monday, Dec. 21.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 107¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 48 9-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55⅜. Gold, 135⅞.

[Advertisement.]

Holiday Presents.

Lace and Nottingham Curtains, Piano and Table Covers, a full assortment at G. L. and J. B. Kelty & Co.'s, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Holiday Presents.

Window Flower Stands, Pedestals, Carved Wood Articles, and Fancy Chairs, at Kelty & Co.'s Furniture Store, No. 661 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Christmas evergreens will soon deck our homes and temples; tables will ere long bend beneath Christmas comforts, and Christmas presents will be spread abroad "as thick as falling leaves in Valambrosa." There are no holiday presents more appropriate for the ladies than the superb furs offered by **Knox**, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, whose establishment is now, with his splendid selection of muffs, collars and cuffs and elegant hats, something very like a Winter paradise.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Westphalia	Dec. 9	Hamburg	New-York.
City of London	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Cimbria	Dec. 22	New-York	Hamburg.
Java	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Palmyra	Dec. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Main	Dec. 24	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	Dec. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Dec. 26	New-York	London.
United Kingdom	Dec. 26	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Dec. 26	New-York	Havre.
FOR BRAZIL, ASPINWALL AND HAVRE.			
Mississippi	Dec. 23	New-York	Rio.
Henry Chauncey	Dec. 24	New-York	Aspinwall.
Morro Castle	Dec. 24	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Cimbria*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, at 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way..........5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central..........5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners..........[illegible]
[illegible]..........1:30, 6 P. M.
[illegible]..........3:20 P. M.
[illegible]..........1:30 P. M.
[illegible]..........7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
[illegible] R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c...........5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah—D. M. Connolly, Jr., Mr. Morris, Miss Morris, Joseph Smith and son, M. Ketcham and servant, J. McConnell, J. M. Rosenthal, F. P. Ferdinand, Mr. Fernandez, Wm. Comstock, M. Carroll.

In steamship Sherman, from New-Orleans—Capt. B. F. Berry, Miss Kate Delavan, Mrs. S. P. Gleming, James H. Morton and wife, James Miller, Mrs. O. J. Scott, Conrad Barber.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 21 | Sun sets..... 4 36 | Moon sets....12 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 06 | Gov. Island. 1 53 | Hell Gate .. 3 15

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung*, *New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 21.

Arrived.

Steamship America, (N. G.,) Hargeshеimer, Bremen 5th, via Southampton 8th inst., at 2:20 P. M., with mdse. and 242 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Charleston Dec. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Dec. 19, 1 P. M., 20 miles N. E. of Lookout, exchanged signals with steamship Saragossa, hence for Charleston. 20th, lat. 37 30, lon. 74 40, passed steamships Manhattan, Montgomery and San Salvador, bound S.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans Dec. 12, at 8 A. M., and S. W. Pass 14th, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Was detained outside 8 hours by fog.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Flag, Hoffman, Fernandina, Fla., 72 hours, with mdse. and passengers to I. K. Roberts.

Steamship Somerset, Childs, Baltimore, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Glaucus, Waldron, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Washington, &c., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Ship Java, (new, 1,019 tons,) Bassett, of and from Boston Dec. 16, in ballast to W. F. Weld & Co. Will load for Yokohama.

Ship Louisa Bruno, (Ital.,) Russo, Palermo Oct. 12, via Gibraltar Oct. 29, with brimstone, &c., to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. Had strong variable winds during the passage.

Bark Eva H. Fisk, (of Boston,) Emory, New-Orleans 15 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Salter & Livermore. Has had heavy weather on the passage; been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Horace Beals, Blankenship, New-Orleans 11 ds., with cotton seed to the Harlem Oil Co.—vessel to Charles L. Colby. Was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales.

Bark Frank, Lewis, Leghorn 65 ds., with marble, rags, &c., and 12 passengers to Fabbri & Chauncey—vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 28, and had since moderate weather.

Bark Glenallandale, (of Picton,) Macdonald, Cow Bay 17 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co. Experienced heavy N. W. gales almost the entire passage; lost jib-boom, jib-spanker, lower topsail and mizzen staysail, also stove bulwarks, companion-way, &c.

Bark Medway, (of Port Medway, N. S.,) Cohoon, Demerara 28 ds., with sugar and molasses to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Had heavy weather during latter part of the passage; was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras; lost part of deck-load of molasses and started cargo in half deck.

Bark Jane Cargill, (Br.,) Hill, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Experienced heavy N. W. gales for the past 10 days.

Bark Florina, (of Stockton,) Hichborn, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Has had fine weather. Is anchored on the bar.

Bark St. Dominique, (of Arichat,) Doane, Malogo, 57 ds., and from Gibraltar, 55 ds., with fruit, to Charles Loring; vessel to Baker & White. Has had westerly gales the entire passage. Is anchored off the Highlands.

Bark Ocean Home, Brandt, Matanzas, 11 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras. Is anchored on the bar.

Brig Camilla, (of Nassau,) Strout, Sagua 7 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; vessel to master. Has had fine weather; is anchored on the bar.

Brig Gem, (of New-Haven,) Niel, Trinidad, Port Spain, 18 ds., with sugar and molasses, to Daniel Trowbridge & Co. Has had fine weather; left no vessels.

Brig Nellie, Verdon, Grand Turk, T. I., 16 ds., with salt to Roach Bros. & Coffey. Had heavy weather; was 10 ds. N. of lat. 34. Dec. 13, lat. 34, lon. 71, spoke brig Antelope, from Malaga for New-York, 51 ds. out, short of provisions, and gave her a supply.

Brig Beagle, (Br.,) Morrison, Pernambuco 34 ds., with sugar and cotton to Brown, Shipley & Co.—vessel to Howland & Aspinwall. Was 12 ds. to Bermuda, averaging 200 miles a day; from thence had fearful W. and N. W. gales. Nov. 17, lat. 6 12 S., lon. 34 24, saw an American bark showing a private signal, marked diagonally red and white.

Brig Rachel Coney, (of Bangor, Me.,) Coney, Alicante 67 ds., with wines, raisins, &c., to Miller & Houghton. Experienced a continuation of N. W. gales; was 23 ds. N. W. of Bermuda.

Brig Koodoo, (Br.,) Percy, East Harbor, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to R. P. Curry. Had fine weather the whole passage.

Brig Black Swan, Podger, of and from Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with staves and lumber to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Brig Irene, Cole, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig La Cayenne, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Doherty, Aux Cayes, Hayti, 22 ds., with logwood and coffee to Dammann & Morrison. Had heavy N. W. gales the entire passage; was four times blown into the Gulf Stream, and has been 15 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left in port, brig Annie M., to sail for Halifax in 10 ds.

Brig Antelope, Rumball, Malaga 59 ds., with fruit to F. Talbot & Co. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 25, and had since a continuation of heavy westerly gales; was 32 ds. W. of Bermuda; lost and split sails, stove bulwarks and forward house, and did other damage. Nov. 5, lat. 35 33, lon. 34 20, spoke schr. Annie Westley, from New-York, for St. Louis, coast of Africa.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Crowell, Barbados 31 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co. Has had westerly gales the entire passage. From Dec. 8 to 12, in lat. 35 25, lon. 67 47, had a gale from N. W. lasting 4 ds.; lost jib-boom, cutwater and all the head gear, sprung rudder head and split foretopsail.

Brig Nuova Achilles, (Ital.,) Ferraro, Naples 65 ds., with mdse. to order. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 28; had since strong variable winds.

Brig Chebucto, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Kennedy, St. Ann's, Jam., 21 ds., with logwood and pimento to Henry de Cordova & Co., vessel to B. F. Small & Co. Was 14 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. W. and N. E. gales; lost and split sails.

Brig Maud, (of Halifax, N. S.,) O'Bryan, Salt Key, T. I., 20 ds., with salt to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Was 13 ds. N. of Hatteras, with severe gales from N. N. W. to W. N. W., during which split foresail, mainsail, and sprung a leak.

Brig Florence, (of Mystic,) Rathburn, Galveston Dec. 3, with cotton, hides, &c., to J. D. Fish & Co.

Schr. Geo. H. Rogers, (of Nantucket,) Cornell, Ruatan Island Nov. 25, via Charleston, S. C., Dec. 18, with cocoanuts to B. J. Wenberg. Had very heavy weather the entire passage; stove bulwarks, &c.; put into Charleston for a supply of water and provisions, and to land supercargo.

Schr. Miranda, (of New-Haven,) Hondingo, St. Blas, 17 ds., with cocoa nuts to J. & T. Pearsall. Had heavy weather the entire passage.

Schr. Dielytris, (Br.,) Acker, Mayaguez 15 ds., with oranges to J. F. Whitney & Co. Was 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. winds.

Schr. Wings of the Morning, (of Damariscotta,) McFarland, Nassau, N. P., 10 ds., with salt, fruit, &c., and 12 passengers to Moss & Ward.

Schr. Eothen, Hagerman, Havana 7 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co. Dec. 20, off Absecom, in a gale from N. W., lost main-gaff.

Schr. C. S. Dyer, Brown, Franklin, Me., 11 ds., with timber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. W. R. Sawyer, Wallace, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Wm. Boardman, Billard, Elizabethport, for Connecticut River.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Collum, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Connecticut, Robinson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charles P. Stickney, Matthews, Wareham, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nautilus, Hall, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Charger, Mahan, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ruth Thomas, Jones, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Peter Ritter, Mayo, New-Haven.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. George Downing, Davis, Connecticut River.

Schr. Louisa Birdsall, Lathrop, Mystic.

Schr. Sarah Mills, White, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Henry B. Drew, Miller, Bridgeport.

Schr. Black Swan, French, New-Bedford.

Schr. Beula, Crowell, Delaware City 4 ds., with corn.

Schr. Ada Murchie, Dill, Calais.

BELOW—Ship Lookout, Nugent, San Francisco 105 ds., with mdse. to Sutton & Co. Is anchored off Sandy Hook.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamship De Soto, for Havana and New-Orleans. Ships Trimountain, for Liverpool; Merchantman, for London; Cremorne, for San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 21—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; ship Washington Booth, from Tome; brigs Glendale, from Galveston; Poinsett, from Havana; Eliza Jane, do.; Jane Bell, from New-York; ship Argonaut, from Padang; bark M. B. Stetson, from Gonaives.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21—Arr. steamship Saragossa, from New-York.

Sld. schr. M. D. Ireland, for Wilmington, Del.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 21—Arr. revenue cutter Northerner, from a cruise; brig Alice, from New-York for Richmond.

Passed up for Baltimore—Brig Ellen, from West Indies.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 20—Sld. steamship Gen. Grant, Quick, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 21—Arr. steamship Ashland, New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 21—Arr. steamships North Point, Baltimore; Thames, New-York.

Cld. schr. Thomas Fish, Quincy Point.

Below, ship Japan and several schooners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21—Arr. ship Alumina, from Liverpool.

Cld. ships Cuban, for Liverpool, with 14,000 sacks of wheat; Devonport, for Cork, with 22,000 sacks of wheat.

Miscellaneous.

The bark S. Morton, Gardner, from Grand Turk, T. I., which arrived 20th, is consigned to Geo. A. Philips.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—The schr. Dazzle, of Eden, before reported capsized and abandoned off Cape Ann, was picked up and brought into this port to-day by the pilot-boat Pet.

Spoken, &c.

Annie Lewis—schr., bound S., Dec. 11, lat. 35 10, lon. 71 24.

Pallas—bark, 14 ds. from Bremen for Galveston, Oct. 30, lat. 46 6, lon. 30 35.

Foreign Ports.

At Grand Turk, T. I., Dec. 4, bark Antelope, for Delaware Breakwater, and brig Fanny Lincoln, for Boston in 3 days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

Queenstown, Dec. 20—The steamship Colorado, Capt. Cutting, of the Liverpool and Great Western Line, which left New-York Dec. 9, arrived here to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

Queenstown, Dec. 21—The steamship Tripoli, from New-York Dec. 10, arrived at this port at 11 o'clock this morning and sailed again for Liverpool.

Southampton, Dec. 21—The steamship Deutschland arrived at this port yesterday.

CLOSING OUT SALE,

BY ORDER OF E. W. BURR, Trustee,

No. 701 BROADWAY,

OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH.

At public auction, by H. H. LEEDS & MINER, the balance of the unequaled assortment of

DIAMONDS AND FINE JEWELRY,

commencing at 10 o'clock each day, until all is closed out.

$100 REWARD.

I will pay $100 reward for every ounce of chickory or peas found in a pound of my best ground coffee, if it is tested by Prof. Doremus before it leaves my store.

THOMAS K. AGNEW,

No. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., cor. Murray.

HOLIDAYS.

Fresh Goods for the Holidays.

The Great American Tea Company are now receiving the choicest

New Crop Teas

from the best Tea districts of China and Japan, and putting them up in neat packages of any size, at the lowest

Cargo Prices,

FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AND ALL WARRANTED TO BE CHEAPER AND BETTER

than can be purchased elsewhere in the City.

Orders can be left at either of the Company's stores, or sent by post, directed to Headquarters, Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST., and the goods will be forwarded forthwith to any part of the City without extra charge.

The Company have also selected large quantities of the

CHOICEST COFFEES IMPORTED,

which they are roasting and grinding daily, and putting up in neat five-pound packages and upward, and delivering in all parts of the City without extra charge.

NO HOLIDAY TABLE

will be complete without the

Great American Tea Co.'s

CHOICEST

TEAS AND COFFEES.

REMEMBER

that the very best present that can be made for the holidays is a package of

CHOICE TEA OR COFFEE.

PRICE LIST:

OOLONG, (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per lb.

MIXED, (Green and Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per lb.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST, (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per lb.

IMPERIAL, (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.

YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.

UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.

GUNPOWDER, (Green,) best $1 50 per lb.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-house keepers and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST AND DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction. ROASTED, (Unground,) 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. GREEN, (Unroasted,) 25c., 30c., 33c., best 35c. per pound.

From $3 to $8 profits saved by purchasing of

THE

GREAT AMERICAN

TEA COMPANY,

HEADQUARTERS,

NOS. 31 AND 33 VESEY-ST.

BRANCHES;

640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
461 8TH-AV., north corner of 34th-st.
742 8TH-AV., northeast corner of 51st-st.
218 BOWERY, between Spring and Prince sts.
646 3D-AV., northwest corner of 51st-st.
299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.
305 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn, corner Concord-st.
159 FULTON-AV., Brooklyn.
23 DE KALB-AV., Brooklyn.
132 GRAND-ST., Williamsburg.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway, N. Y.,

ARE DAILY OPENING THEIR IMPORTATIONS OF

LONDON, PARIS AND VIENNA

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TIFFANY, REED & CO.,

Paris, Rue du Cardinal Fesch, 57.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,

70 & 72 BOWERY,

NEAR CANAL-ST.

CLOTHING

AT COST.

HOLIDAY SUITS NOW READY.

MORNING ROBES AND SMOKING JACKETS.

IMPORTED BALL DRESSES,

HANDSOMELY TRIMMED,

FROM $8 TO $25,

AT

Lord & Taylor's,

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,

NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

CHRISTMAS & NEW-YEAR GIFTS

Breakfast Robes, Robes de Chambre, Under Garments, Corsets, Skirts, Children's Dresses, Hats, Caps, Cloaks, &c., Infants' Wardrobes, Swiss Party Dresses, ready made or to order, Bridal Trousseaux, &c.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

LORD & TAYOR,

BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.

SQUIRE & LANDER,

NO. 97 FULTON-ST.,

SELL A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF FINE JEWELRY AND STERLING SILVERWARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

DIAMONDS,

SILVER WARE,

NOVELTIES FROM

ROME, FLORENCE,

PARIS, VIENNA,

SCOTLAND, NICE,

ENGLAND.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

1868.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,

Invite the attention of the public to the following list of articles suitable for Holiday Gifts, containing the most varied assortment of elegant goods ever exhibited by one house in the City:

Cabinets and Etageres,
Pedestals and Inlaid Tables,
Bookcases and Desks,
Jardiniere and Flower Stands,
Bronze Clocks and Ornaments,
Gilt Tables,
Smoking Chairs,
&c., &c.

Piano and Table Covers,

Lace Curtains and Tidies,

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,

(*IN SETS*,)

Blankets, Quilts, &c.

Our facilities are now so complete, that we are prepared to furnish CURTAINS and FURNITURE of every description within 48 hours after purchase.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

HAVE YOU SEEN THOSE

OVERCOATS

FOR

$10, $12, $15, and $20,

OFFERED BY

TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,

NOS. 398, 400 and 402 BOWERY,

OPPOSITE SIXTH-ST.

NEW CLOAKINGS,

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS,

TWEEDS, &c., &c.

MUCH BELOW COST,

at Lord & Taylor's,

BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.

GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE-ST.

AMERICAN CLOCKS.

We call the attention of dealers, making up their stocks for the holiday trade, to the FINE BRONZE, MARBLE AND GILT MANTEL CLOCKS, manufactured by SETH THOMAS' SONS & CO.

In beauty of design and fineness of finish, they are equal to the French clocks, and prices are much lower. The movements are made upon the French plan, have steel pinions, are finely polished, and it is admitted by dealers that **they will run more surely and correctly** than the French, while they have the qualities which have always made the French clocks desirable of noiseless ticking, and a pleasant, clear toned bell. **They strike the hours and half hours.**

We are meeting with such success in the sale of these clocks, that the Company have engaged much more largely in their manufacture. They have made such improvements as experience has shown desirable, and Nov. 1 issued a reduced price list which will be furnished to the trade upon application.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,

And dealers in every variety of

AMERICAN CLOCKS AND REGULATORS,

No. 3 Cortlandt-st., New-York,

115 Lake-st., Chicago; 310 Sansome-st., San Francisco.

A fine assortment of the newest styles of the above

SUPERIOR CLOCKS

for sale at retail by

J. G. BROWN,

Dealer in Fine Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware,

NO. 212 SIXTH-AVENUE.

Also, Plated Ware from the celebrated manufactories of Meriden and

ROGERS, SMITH & CO.

at low prices.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS,

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

CUT INTO FULL DRESS PATTERNS AND ARRANGED ON TABLES FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS AND TO FACILITATE SALES,

AT HALF THE COST,

AT

Lord & Taylor's,

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,

NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

GORHAM PLATE

ADAMS, PRICE & CO.,

NO. 20 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,

Nos. 488 to 492 Broadway, New-York, and 26 Rue D'Hauteville, Paris.

EXQUISITE GOODS FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

FANCY GOODS,

from Paris, London and Vienna.

PAINTINGS AND ALABASTERS,

from Italy.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

of the Finest Manufacture.

BRONZES AND STATUARY

of Every Description.

DECORATED CHINA

Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Sets;

FINE GLASS,

French, English and Bohemian;

CHANDELIERS, &C.,

of the Most Elegant Designs, in Glass, Bronze and Ormolu.

ENDLESS AMUSEMENT

FOR

BOYS AND GIRLS.

CRANDALL'S

IMPROVED BUILDING BLOCKS

furnish a most attractive amusement for children. They are very simple in construction, will last for years and give renewed pleasure daily.

Buildings,	Steamboats,
Bridges,	Windmills,
Fences,	Chains,
Wagons,	Sleds, etc.,

in almost endless variety, can be built with them, and the structure can be carried about without falling to pieces.

The Blocks are put up in neat boxes, accompanied by a large Show-bill giving over forty illustrations.

Price; Plain, No. 1, $2; No. 2, $1 50; No. 3, $1.

A liberal discount will be made to dealers. For sale by Booksellers and Toy Dealers, and by

ORANGE JUDD & CO.,

No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

ELEGANT CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR GIFTS.

RICH PARIS SILKS, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES. LYONS DRESS AND CLOAK VELVETS, FINEST QUALITIES,

AT RETAIL AT LESS THAN

Cost of Importation.

AT

Lord & Taylor's,

BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,

GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE-ST.

THE COLLINS METAL WATCH
NEW-YORK
NOS. 37 & 39 NASSAU ST.
$15
$20

TO CALIFORNIANS.

You are invited to call and examine our celebrated COLLINS' METAL IMITATION Gold Hunting Watches. Prices $15 and $20. Equal in appearance and for time to gold ones, costing $150 and $200. Remember our only office is Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st., OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, (up stairs.)

C. E. COLLINS & CO.

RICH LACES, &C.,

LACE SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, BARBES, SETS, &c. FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, PARASOL COVERS, &c. HEMSTITCHED, NEEDLEWORKED AND LACE HANDKERCHIEFS. GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

ALSO,

ELEGANT PARISIAN BOXES, containing Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Cravats, &c., Making a most acceptable

HOLIDAY PRESENT,

AT

Lord & Taylor's.

DECKER BROS.

PATENT PIANOS

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST.,

ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.

GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO.,

NO. 591 BROADWAY,

OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

HOLIDAY GOODS,

A LARGE IMPORTATION OF RICH FANCY GOODS, VASES, JARDINIERES, BISQUE AND PARIAN STATUARY, BRONZES, CLOCKS, CARD STANDS, COLOGNE SETS.

GAS FIXTURES.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER AND TEA SETS.

CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES

OF ASTRAKHAN, FUR BEAVER, SEAL-SKIN AND OTHER NEW CLOTHS.

ALSO,

CASHMERE AND WOOL SHAWLS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

THESE GOODS ARE OFFERED

Much Below the Cost,

and being serviceable and seasonable, are very appropriate for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Lord & Taylor,

NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

"BERRIAN"

HOUSE-FURNISHING

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, FIRE-IRONS, TEA-TRAYS, COOKING UTENSILS.

LEWIS & CONGER, No. 601 Broadway.

AFFAIRS IN PERU.

Scenes in the Docks of Callao—The Indolence of the Laborers and all Things Animate—Street-Car Scenes—American War Vessels.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Lima, Peru, South America,
Saturday, Nov. 28, 1868.

As the Summer is so nearly upon us it would really be worth a trip to the dock and landing of Calloa, and a stroll through the immense yards of the shipping and freight companies, to see the large accumulation of grain, rice, sugar, tobacco, coffee and "comotes" (potatoes,) awaiting shipment, by ship, bark and steamer, to the markets of the North. The Fall crops have been gathered in in wonderful profusion, and this delightful and prolific climate needs only the energy and patience and skill of the Yankee, or the industry of New-England, to make its fortune and that of every laborer. I saw two immense piles of grain, which had been unloaded from Chili, and each towering load had no sort of covering or shelter, but was awaiting further transportation. There was from twenty to thirty thousand bushels in each pile, and there was neither rain, wind, snow or frost, to blow upon it, or to disturb its kernels. As I watched the Cholos engaged in reloading it, I could not but contrast their jolly laziness and laughter-loving, indolent ways with those of the poor workingmen in our own country. They would partly fill a bag or box, and then sitting down, light their cigarettes, and slap each other's shoulders, or tip an unlucky one of their number head over heels among the hard grain with their shovels, shouting and laughing, and accomplishing about as much in their one day's labor as any stout porter or drayman in New-York would do in half an hour! Yet their wages are $1 50 a day. Everybody and everything animate gets lazy in Peru. If the beggar can earn a rial, (10 cents,) he will work no more the rest of the day, even if by so doing he could earn $10. It makes no difference in what strait or extremity you are, they will disappoint you if there is any frolic, festival or dance before them. Painters and house-paperers will leave your work in terrible disorder at 10 A. M., to go home to breakfast, and even if two hours' more work would finish the job, they will not return for days after, if by any means they have obtained possession of a little money to spend for pleasure, cigars or liquor. Indeed, it has passed into a proverb that "a Cholo never works when he has a rial to spend." If you engage any female servant, sewing woman or the like, you never expect her until weeks after she has faithfully promised you to come; and none of them will ever work when they are not driven by hunger to do so. Even the very brute creation are just as indolent. The very dogs are too lazy to hunt fleas, and will lie and sleep on the sidewalks until you step on them before they will move. The women, if wearing a waist to their dress, never hook up more than one or two of the fastenings, while the old black manta they wear does duty as dress, vail, shawl and bed covering all at once. Children run nearly naked and unwashed, and sleep with the dogs and fleas on the floor, in the sun—anywhere. Indeed, as an old writer has observed, "destitution and dirt, fleas and fish, beggars and buzzards, vagabonds and volcanoes," are the most flourishing products of Peru.

THE STREET CARS.

I have often wished that some Fifth-avenue belle, (Grecian bend and all,) instead of taking her usual trip to Newport, to bathe, would be transported out to old Callao, and in her verdant simplicity decide to take the street-cars, at Callao, for a trip and bath at the "Point." How would her senses be shocked, and her very nerves upset? Imagine herself waiting half an hour, more or less, in the station-room, the floor bare and covered with countless fleas, the chairs a common wooden seat, and 'Cholos, Peruvians, foreigners and Zambas smoking, spitting, laughing and scolding about her at the delay. Finally the doors are opened, and a rush and scramble is made for the cars. Three bony skeletons, called horses or mules, are hitched to the most *outrè* and uncomfortable of cars, more like like our cattle cars than any horse cars at home; bare seats and floors, and square wooden holes cut out for windows. She may have to sit next a greasy Zamba on one side and a fat Peruvian woman on the other, both smoking cigarettes, and on the floor are squatting all the little negro servants, Zamba girls and Cholos, as thick as are the fleas themselves. The car is one cloud of smoke, and the poor, lean horses can hardly stagger along under their load. The air certainly has not the odors and perfumes of "Araby the Blest," and there can be no reserve where every one enters into familiar conversation with her next neighbor, regardless of caste or color, station or skin, birth or breeding. Servants, squatting on the floor, wearing as many pewter and silver rings on their black fingers as their mistresses diamonds and emeralds on their (not much lighter colored) fingers, and talking as familiarly, and puffing the smoke of the cigars into each others' faces as if all on an equality. The track leads by the sea on the one side, with its hillocks of stones and boulders, forming a barrier, and shutting off the entire view of its breakers by its high banks of stones; and on the other side the yellow and unsightly adobe walls of the old fortress, and again hills of sand and dead ashes, and ridges of pebbles and boulders, and turkey buzzards, vultures and pelicans, sitting solitary occupants of those banks of stones and ashy sand. This is the entire prospect for the mile, except in one instance, where you pass an old Indian ranche, the hovel built of matting laid on poles, and the only diversion crowds of naked children, who run out to look at you, putting the long black hair out of their bead-like shining eyes, and followed by droves of half-starved curs, who bark and yelp at the horses' heels.

THE "POINT."

But even every calamity has its close, and finally you are landed at the Point, and enter the alcoves of the hotel, with its swings and chattering parrots, its flowers and cool, pebbly-laid arcades, and its pleasant resting places, gardens and saloons. Looking back seaward, the view is fine. Callao, with its turrets and minarets gleaming like some old Spanish city, its Oriental low houses, its fine harbor, and the ships that lie thick along its sea border. The pleasantest way to go to the Point is on horseback, but that is inconvenient for the purpose of bathing. Yet the Peruvian people, who have never been out of Peru, the most of them, are perfectly satisfied with living so many years behind the age, and do not imagine that the world has gone ahead, or that there are any improvements beyond those of their own country; while, in reality, they are as far behind the age as the last century was behind this march of progress. Many of the first families in Lima are about removing to Chorrillos for the Summer. Our American Minister, Mr. Hovey, has engaged a house there for his family, and our American Consul, Mr. McColley, I believe, intends removing there from Lima.

AMERICAN SHIPS OF WAR.

The *Powhatan* and the *Admiral* are still in Callao Bay, and the officers of the *Powhatan* are universally popular and respected. She has her orders for leaving for Valparaiso about the 1st of December, I believe. The *Nyack* has already gone down the coast, the *Kearsarge* is at Payta, and the *Malacca*, an English man-of-war, leaves to-day for the South. So Callao will be quite thinned out of American men-of-war, and the Lima ladies must, perforce, find some new objects of attraction, to give *eclât* to their fashionable little parties. The Limenians have a national respect and admiration for "shoulder straps," and have entertained our American officers in a very hospitable manner.

A SCANDAL CASE.

There is a great case of scandal among the first society of Lima, involving the wife of an official, high in Peruvian rank, and an English surveyor or contractor. This last-named personage is said to be entirely irresistible among the fair sex, and finds plenty of admirers. But though there has been much talk the affair has not culminated in anything beyond, and so common are the errors of this class, and looked upon with such toleration in Peru, that there will be nothing thought or said of it in a few days longer, while the *lady* will retain her place and position among the *elite* the same as if no stigma had been attached to her.

THE EARTHQUAKES.

Lima is settling down to quiet again. Several learned savants have published their opinions in *El Nacional*, a leading paper, that "there are no immediate fears of any more earthquakes, and that the dangers of an earthquake are not so great now as they were any time before during the last six months." The solution of this must be in the fact that the August earthquakes have exhausted the volcanic force, for the present at least. Whether they predict right or not, we are very settled and quiet at the present time. There have, however, been several slight shocks lately down the coast, which rather controverts their theory. I do not think you can calculate on these things with much certainty.

Active measures have been taken to prevent the return of yellow fever in Lima and Callao, for it already prevails at Tarapaca, Tacua, Mognegua and Pisagua. Thus, those that the earthquake has saved the fever may overtake.

Since my last letter a large amount of money has been received from England in aid of the sufferers by the late earthquake.

TWO IMPORTANT COMMISSIONS.

To-day's steamer takes two important commissions. One to the United States, charged with a secret mission, which is supposed to bring out the monitors, and the other to the Amazons, to replace the marines and soldiers in active service there.

THE SHIPPING.

The English system for the gauging of ships has been adopted in Callao, thus giving dissatisfaction to some American workmen. Proposals are now asked for the loading contract, to load guano at ships at the island of Guanape. There is great trouble among the Government and the consignees of guano about their contracts. These contracts having been declared valid by the tribunals of justice, the Government cannot pay at present the sums due them, and sees itself obliged to obtain new loans in order to attend to the necessities of the public services.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISES.

A new line from Chimbote to Huaraz has been granted to Mr. Edmonson. Six thousand new laborers have been put on the line of railroad to Arequipa. Native Peruvians have subscribed 1,500,000 soles for the new road to Huacho. Of all the new lines of railroad, none promise such large gains as the one to Iquique. The freight is immense, and the passenger travel very heavy also; and the proceeds of one year will easily net 3,000,000 soles for the conveyance of saltpetre, provisions and forage alone.

AMUSEMENTS IN LIMA.

In Lima the same stereotype performance goes on. The theatres, bull-fights, evening flirtations on the Alameda, and balls. The second concert of the Lima Philharmonic Society takes place on Monday evening next, and will be very largely attended, being a very exclusive affair, consisting of the really *best* people in Lima. There are no tickets issued except by honorary members, and no one can be an *honorary* member, even, but by a vote of the Board. These concerts contain selections from all the best Italian music, and from opera, and are really fine, several foreign ladies and gentlemen taking part in them. But I have exhausted my budget of items.

X. Y. Y.

A VISIT TO YEDDO.

The City—Its Immense Size—A Concert of Dogs—Yeddo Merchants—The Country Around the City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Yeddo, Friday, Oct. 9, 1868.

Yeddo is an immense city. It is said to contain a population of 2,500,000, and to cover 100 square miles of territory. It lies along the edge of a deep bay, whose slightly winding curves it follows, presenting to a person shipboard the appearance of an immense village (if one may be allowed so contradictory a term) surrounded by a forest. In front of the city, and at the distance of one mile from the shore, are five large stone forts of hexigon shape, and surrounded by a turfy glacis. They are of equal distance apart, and were built many years ago, no doubt, after a Portuguese plan, with the expectation of keeping foreigners out of the royal city. We found a guard of Lakomins awaiting us. They are Tycoons, men who have served Gen. Brunker, the English Minister, for a long time, and whose loyalty has frequently been put to a test. He therefore justly values them, and they are proud to be in his service. They are a fine-looking class of men, and from their awaiting our arrival the reader will understand that our party enjoyed this distinction, from the presence of Gens. Brunker and Van Valkenburg, the representatives of the English and American Powers. The guard were very polite to all guests, but were devoted to their master, whom they protect with the most watchful care. Our cavalcade wound along the road leading to the Legation, passing gardens, groves, neatly-trimmed hedges, and in some places, noticing the ruins of former magnificence now overgrown with grass and weeds.

In a half hour we were at our destination. A huge gate opened, and turning from a narrow street we passed through a flagged approach, and entered the grounds belonging to a temple, near which stands the house occupied by the Legation. It was built for this purpose, and is very roomy. It covers a very large space of ground, and, like all Japanese dwellings, is limited to one story. Its doors are the usual sliding screens of paper, so arranged that the entire suite of rooms can, at pleasure, be thrown into one, and the floors are covered with soft thick matting. One room is used as an office, another contains a fine American billiard table, and the whole establishment has an air of home-like comfort quite unlike Japanese houses. This place is called "Dzerup Kugee," a name derived from the temple referred to. The latter is an immense structure, with broad projecting eaves, and with three sides open. One sees within an elaborate altar, with swinging lamps and innumerable gilded ornaments, &c., and in the centre is a female figure, with a glory encircling the head, after the style prevalent in Romish worship. On the hill behind the temple is an extensive cemetery, ornamented with shade trees, some of which are of great age, and the antiquity of the place is further proven by the fact that many of the inscriptions upon the monuments were effaced. In the temple ground we noticed an immense tree, of the *adriantum pedalum*, or maiden hair, species. It is surrounded by a stone fence, and is regarded with sacred veneration. Tradition says that ages ago a priest of great age and sanctity undertook to select a site for a temple, and having chosen this spot, thrust his cane into the ground to designate the place. Immediately the stick took root, and in due time became this mighty tree. Its size may be judged from the fact that at a distance of six feet from the ground the trunk is twenty-eight feet in circumference, and is gnarled and twisted as though several small trees had been twined together. "How old?" was our inquiry of the yakomin. He repeated the inquiry to the priest, and the reply was, "*rok ri hyoc*," (six hundred years.) It is about a hundred feet in height, and resembles our old-fashioned poplar. The Legation has been located on this spot ever since Yeddo was occupied by foreign Ambassadors. The building has been burned once, and it is suspected that it was a Government measure to drive away the hated foreigner without open hostility. The authorities, however, pretended to regret the calamity, and quite strangely they immediately rebuilt it. The former Secretary and interpreter, Huesken, dwelt here, and here he died, having been slain by a band of assassins one evening as he was returning from a dinner party, a crime which was no doubt due to the same hatred of foreigners, who found in him a useful assistant. His grave is near by, and a neat monument commemorates the event.

Our first night was disturbed by an incessant noise. A pack of dogs broke into the inclosure, and among other depredations devoured a pet kid. These dogs resemble wolves in nature and in appearance. They are cowardly during the day, but are fierce and bold at night, at which time they roam in packs hunger-bitten and ravenous for prey. Notwithstanding their worthlessness the Japanese consider them sacred and dare not kill, though they may abuse them by starvation and violence.

Toward morning the priests were astir, and their early matins commenced. I was awakened by the beating of a great bass drum, which was followed by the clangor of bells and tom-toms, amid which was heard the discordant chantings of the sacred choir. Driven from my bed by this assault, I walked into the temple and beheld a priest kneeling at the altar, with a boy on either side kneeling near him. Their heads were shaven and they were clad in canonicals. Tapers were burning in the lanterns suspended near the altar, and from this trio proceeded the sounds to which I have refered. They continued to utter their monotonous chant, occasionally varying it with a stroke on a large bell. This, no doubt, was done in order to attract the deity's attention, for at so early and unseasonable an hour he might be supposed to be somewhat sleepy. The temples are supplied with priests by a system which commences at very early youth. In fact, the profession is often hereditary. As a class the priests are inferior in point of intellect to the rest of the people. The various sects differ in their priestly rules. Some are condemned to celibacy, while others compare favorably with the disciples of Brigham Young. The priest at this temple had two wives.

During the morning the broad hall of the Legation was filled with Japanese tradesmen, who exposed their wares upon the floor in the most tempting manner. There was a profusion of ivory carvings, bronzes, sleeve-buttons, bracelets, crystal necklaces, lacquer ware, elegant swords and suits of armor. As a matter of course there commenced an interchange of broken Japanese and "pidgeon English," which was quite amusing. These chapmen are on the lookout for foreigners, and keep run of the arrivals at the Legation, while, at the same time, it is very convenient for the purchasers, who are thus saved the trouble of hunting up the articles which they want. As for prices, they have a range worthy of Chatham-street in its olden times, and these fellows will stand a large amount of "beating down" rather than take their wares away. The amount of sales effected here since Yeddo was occupied by the Ministers has been very large.

After partaking of the noon breakfast peculiar to the far East, we sallied forth with arms and umbrellas to the sacred eminence called "Atangayama," which is said to afford a fine view. At no point on the road would one suppose that he was in the bosom of a mighty city. Yeddo, to repeat an idea, reminds me of a vast metropolis which has been scattered and almost lost in a boundless forest. In other words it is a succession of small villages. We were continually passing beautiful hedges, inclosing alike the dwellings of the poor and the rich; also gardens and groves, and occasionally the wild and thickly-wooded preserves of some Prince. Our road was sinuous, with some variety of hill and dale, and frequently crossed running streams. At the summit of a bluff reached by a long and wearisome flight of stairs, is a broad plateau covered with small sheds with open sides, and supplied with seats and with pendant lanterns. Here one may take a seat and enjoy a cup of aromatic tea and a most extended and varied prospect. This is Atangayama. Three bronze statues stand in the centre of the plateau, and these I presume give the hill its sacred character. Buddha, the central figure, is in a sitting posture, wears a scull cap of snails, while his countenance, as usual, is the ideal of repose. From between his knees rises the head and neck of a bronze horse. This statue is about ten feet high, including pedestal; but the others, though full-length figures, are of smaller size. They represent deities, but I did not learn what rank they held in the Japanese Pantheon. There is a tradition concerning the snail cap, which illustrates the credulity of superstition. The great Buddha was once incarnate, and during this period was condemned to do penance in the broiling sun. He prayed the gods to protect him from this exposure, and in answer a large number of snails crept up his limbs, and, encircling his head, saved him from the solar fire. These snails give the sacred head a woolly appearance, and, were it not for the story, one would suppose that Buddha had some African blood in his veins. He is always represented with this cranial ornament.

To return to Atangayama. We took seats upon the rude benches, and the Japanese girls brought us tea. Some of them were rather pretty, and I had the opportunity of seeing one complete her toilet by the delicate task of painting. She rubbed a cosmetic resembling a soft, white paste, and probably made of lead, over the face, neck and breast. This dried rapidly, giving to the favored parts a whiteness like alabaster. After which the lips were brought to a rich vermillion, whose effect was heightened by a central touch of gold dust. Two rows of teeth of pearly whiteness were displayed when she smiled, and added a charm to the beauties already mentioned, and I could not but conclude that the graces so frequently exhibited by girlish countenances are not beyond the aid of art, either in Japan or elsewhere. From the heights of Atangayama we obtained a fine view of one portion of the city, though it is necessary to visit several other eminences in order to form an idea of its extent. Near by were ranges of "yaskis," those low-built dwellings which distinguish the official portions of the city. They are the barracks occupied by the retainers of the various Daimios. They are of one story, and line both sides of the broad and silent street. They are built of small, square tile, whose seams are joined by a line of white cement, and the two colors give a chequered appearance, which is so extensive as to become a wearisome uniformity. They are deficient in windows, with the exception of an occasiona orifice, small and grated, while the gates which afford entrance are of massive strength, and are hung on heavy hinges. In fact, these Yaskis look more like prisons than soldiers' quarters, and as one passes them, street after street in extent, the pervading silence is oppressive. Occasionally we saw the ruins of some important building torn down by the conflicting factions during the recent troubles. Civil war, indeed, has done a fearful work here, and Yeddo is but a wreck when compared with its condition when the Tycoon was in his glory. From Atangayama we saw probably only one-fifth of the Japanese metropolis. Points at a distance were concealed by the countless groves, but we saw enough to convince us that Yeddo, like ancient Nineveh, is "an exceeding great city," and our faith in the common report is strengthened, namely, that it contains two millions of inhabitants and covers one hundred square miles of territory. The pretty maidens of the tea-house were very attentive, and in addition to "the drink that cheers, but not intoxicates," they brought us a pale beverage made from salted plum-blossoms, some of which floated prettily in the cups. The drink is not to my taste, being too brackish, but I accepted it cheerfully, for its presentation is looked on as a mark of distinction. With regard to tea, the Japanese never use sugar or milk in its preparation. They need no such elements to disguise the clear, fragrant, delicious, amber-colored drink which they not only use continually, but offer freely to their friends at all hours. Having remained as long as possible at Atangayama, we commenced our return, loitering occasionally at the little shops, but seeing nothing of interest except the spongy substance used by the natives as a flesh-brush. It is the peth of a fruit resembling a cucumber, which, when dried, becomes fibrous and sufficiently rough for the purpose referred to.

MARTEL.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mismanagement of Indian Affairs—Necessity for a Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed with a good degree of satisfaction the reasoning advanced in the Times, to show that the management of Indian affairs should be transferred to the War Department. I cannot advance new arguments but I have a few hard facts which may serve to illustrate those already put forth touching the worthlessness and dishonesty of those in whose hands the management is at present. These facts have been acquired by several years' experience in the Indian country, an experience which has rendered me capable of appreciating this whole subject, and made me familiar particularly with the question of these Indian agencies. I am sure it is capable of being shown that the Indians would be vastly better off, if the agents were wholly dispensed with, even though there should be no transfer of their management. This is so from the fact that nine-tenths of these agents are either practiced scoundrels when appointed, or readily become such through the allurements of money-getting, which beset them in most instances after they have been appointed. Among the score or more that I have known, I cannot recall but a solitary exception. The ostensible duties of an agent are to protect the rights of the tribe to which he may be accredited, as well, also, as the rights of the white people who may be residing in or sojourning in the territory over which his jurisdiction extends. These duties they never perform. In the eyes of the "noble red man" the agent is a vulture; in the estimation of the whites he is the very scavenger of the "flesh pots," and both classes dread about equally coming in contact with him. The Indian, in all cases which have come under my observation, has a universal distrust of him, and when aggrieved will apply for redress to the commanding officer of the nearest military post rather than to him.

Senator Henderson, of the Committee on Indian Affairs, is reported to be in favor of a transfer to the War Department of the management of the wild tribes, but opposed to a transfer of the half-dozen half-civilized tribes occupying the Indian Territory proper. If any doubt can exist at all with reference to the transfer, it can only exist in the case of the wild tribes. Those civilized nations in the Indian Territory, among which may be mentioned the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and Seminoles, no more require the services of a Government agent than do the people of the contiguous States. They have long since ceased to be the especial wards of the Government in the sense that the wild bands are, the Government annuities are no longer kept up, and each clan has organized a government of its own. They treat through committees and delegations direct with the authorities at Washington. The agents of these tribes are as useless as a cat in a cupboard. They have absolutely nothing to do but to stir up mischief and draw their pay monthly. These half-dozen agencies, with a single exception, are filled at the present time with as many contemptibly dishonest men. There are a thousand Indians in the Territory, who are as much their superiors morally and intellectually as one can imagine. They do not in any sense share the respect of the Indians or the whites living among them, but are held in utter contempt by both classes. The salary they draw would be better applied if thrust in the fire. They each have a hoard of special agents and hangers-on, and all are notoriously the tools of the Indian jobbers and contractors.

Most of these agents are indirectly engaged in trade with the tribe to which they are accredited, and so use their official position to promote their private interests. I have known one agent to draw pay for his brother as a Choctaw interpreter, at a round rate of compensation, when the fact was patent that he knew less of the Choctaw language than the "learned pig." To a large extent these agents control the question of trade with their tribes. When they have the power of granting licenses, they generally farm them out to the highest bidder as an auctioneer would his wares, except a little more slyly, and in cases where this privilege has been taken from them, they still claim that they are a power in the premises, and any one seeking to do business with the tribe for which they are agent, must first pay their price or be content to have every imaginable obstacle cast in his way. One instance of the kind, which came under my personal observation, may be taken as a fair sample of the whole.

Some parties were buying cattle and carrying on trade in the Chickasaw country, near Fort Arbuckle, under a permission received from the Governor of the Chickasaws, the authority having been delegated to him by the treaty with that tribe of 1866. The agent allowed these parties to proceed in business for the period of six months without intimating that he had any option in the premises; but when they had secured a large stock of goods he sent his "man Friday" (they all have one) to Fort Arbuckle, seized the goods and closed up the store, at the same time declaring it to be his purpose to have the goods shipped to Van Buren, Ark., two hundred and fifty miles distant, where they would be libeled in the United States District Court, and the parties prosecuted as violators of the Intercourse laws. Even though the agent should be beaten in Court, the transfer of the goods and the injury to business would involve an expense of many thousands of dollars. Being somewhat familiar with the conduct of this agent in similar cases, I assured the parties directly affected that he only wanted to extort money. I was delegated, therefore, "to take soundings." I started in quest of the agent, who was supposed to be at Fort Smith, some two hundred miles from his proper station. I had the fortune to meet him and his lackey at a wayside ranche, when I had only accomplished one-half of the journey. We immediately assumed the *diplomatic*. The agent pronounced many maledictions upon all violators of the intercourse laws, and spoke in most feeling terms of the manner in which his authority had been trampled in the dust. But as I spoke of the known liberality of my friends and their readiness to appreciate a service, he assumed a milder and more congenial tone, and at the same time begged to refer me to his bottle-holder, assuring me he would sanction any arrangement we might consummate. I commenced to talk business with this fellow at once. He said to me in so many words, "You know we fellows are on the make." I replied that I faintly expected as much, but that I hoped in this instance he would not be too exacting. Nothing was now left to be done but to arrange the slate, and we both commenced to make figures. He assured me that in case the goods were confiscated, his own and the agent's share would be one-half the proceeds, which, in this case, would amount to at least $9,000; but that if they could have the money without further risk or trouble, they would sign a release for $2,000. I succeeded in cutting these figures down considerably by hard effort, and when the price had been fixed upon, I paid him the money, and received in lieu thereof the release of the goods and the written permission of the agent to trade in the Chickasaw country.

To add to the perfidy of this man's conduct, I would state, that several months after this transaction occurred, he again seized what was left of this stock of goods, therefore violating his purchased pledge and promise in the first instance, and this must be my excuse for entering upon a theme that would seem to involve confidential features under ordinary circumstances.

I left the place of our interview with my confidence in human kind slightly impaired, and feeling that the half has never been told with reference to the dishonor and peculation of Indian agents.

I have reported these facts to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the form of a sworn statement, yet I believe this same agent is still guarding the interests of the Chickasaws.

New-York, Dec. 17, 1868. E. H. H.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Its Rapid Development and Importance—The Problems which will be Resolved by it.

II.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The rapid development of the revolution in this island cannot well now be denied; it is sufficiently proved by the Havana official dispatches. The Spanish Government incessantly proclaims the sympathy which it enjoys in the country, but at the same time numerous arrests are made even in the most insignificant towns not under the dominion of the insurrection.

What does this mean?

But let us consider this question under other aspects. Will the revolution be successful, and if so, which are the problems that it will resolve at present and in the future?

Though the forces of the Liberals fighting against tyranny already amount to 20,000 men; though wherever those forces arrive they are received with joyful acclamations, and hundreds of patriots join them to participate in the hardships of war, we shall only examine the situation of Spain, and will thus arrive at the conclusion that our triumph is certain.

The reinforcements for Cuba, so often announced by the Government in Madrid, (and till now not carried into effect,) will they be sent? This cannot certainly be expected, as the disbanding of the army has been decreed, and the non-fulfillment of this measure should cause a general dissatisfaction which would greatly favor the pretensions of the fallen dynasty of the Bourbons. And, moreover, is not Spain threatened with a civil war? The signs of new disturbances, are they not patent to any impartial observer? How, then, could Spain withdraw part of her army? What, then, is the meaning of Gen. Prim's recent proclamation with a view to enforce the military laws? But, disregarding the previous reasons, where is the necessary money to prepare such costly expeditions of troops? The treasury of Spain is not only empty, but presents a great deficit. Her credit is ruined in consequence of the traditional, constant system of not keeping any engagement; her territory is impoverished by the sway of a despotic Government, and from the island of Cuba, in the present circumstances, she cannot receive a cent. How then to raise the necessary funds? The Government tries to impress the belief that the Spaniards residing in Cuba are entirely loyal and ready for its defence; but a single fact will demonstrate that the contrary is precisely the case. When the Morocco war was in progress the voluntary contributions of this island were $2,000,000, while, perhaps, in the present contingency the sum will not amount to $200 000. This shows that sensible Spaniards believe that the revolution will succeed, and observing at the same time that the Cubans have not interfered with those of their countrymen that remain neutral, they naturally understand that if not hostile to the movement they will enjoy equal rights with the Cubans after these have obtained their independence; while those that will act in a different manner ought to expect the natural reprisals. But let us suppose that the home Government be able to fit out military expeditions for Cuba. What will be the result when we consider that the climate of Cuba remains unchangeable; that the woods there are yet impenetrable; that what is poison for the Spanish soldier is food for the Cuban; that the Spaniard is not so well acquainted with the territory as the Cuban; and, finally, that the latter fights for liberty, while the former fights only for pay, which he is even not certain to receive, for it is a fact that in the last eight months the Government has not been able to pay its employes, and every day the situation must necessarily become worse and worse?

The Spanish army in St. Domingo was defeated, notwithstanding that it had in Cuba an inexhaustible arsenal. What, then, will be the result of the war in Cuba, when the resources are to come from the peninsula? If Spain were enjoying a period of peace and tranquility, her defeat in Cuba would be certain. How can the same result be doubted in the present disturbed state of that country?

The problems which will be resolved by the revolution are: In the first place, the abolition of slavery, which has been commenced by the leaders, who have already called brothers those that had been their slaves. It has been said that Spain would also have decreed the abolition of slavery, and it has even been added that she would have decided it, granting compensation to the slaveholders. All this is a farce, a chimera. Spain has never desired abolition in good faith, because she always thought that slavery was a phantom which would keep us humiliated as slaves, fearing the effect of this threat: that the island would be Spanish or African. This assertion cannot be put in doubt, because, in 1866, the Commissioners from Porto Rico proposed the immediate abolition of slavery, and those from Cuba a gradual emancipation, and no attention was since paid to these noble sentiments, which only deserved to be qualified as good.

In the second place there are men in Cuba wealthy enough, thanks to the trade in human flesh, and consequently placed in a position to exercise great influence in any Government which may be established in Madrid. We see thus that hardly was the revolution of September victorious, when some of those men presented a memorial to the Provisional Government demanding that the Island should not suffer any alteration in its Government, and such was the approval that this petition met with, that the Minister of the Colonies declared first that he would attentively study over affairs, and soon after assured us that he would give us those liberties compatible with our situation.

Now then let us admit that Spain would have decreed the abolition of slavery with indemnification to the slaveholders. Where from would she have obtained the funds for such an indemnification, when her treasury was and is exhausted, and never ceases to drain by millions the wealth of Cuba—the fruit of our labor? Evidently Spain would have overcharged us with more onerous taxes, so that we would have paid ourselves; and this after paying an army and navy to oppress us; after paying an immense number of employes that oblige us to neglect our occupations and cause the ruin of our properties; and after sending millions to Spain, we would have had the burden of the cost of emancipation. Is it not more expedient to avoid all these impositions, and attend solely to the last expenditure, which is the more just?

Though all upright Cubans deny the right to hold slaves, as being contrary not only to the law of nature and morality, but to the laws of old Spain, they would have accepted the payment thereof, provided that they had been exempted from the host of unjust exactions.

And even now it would not be surprising that after having conquered their independence, the Cubans would accord payment to all those that had held slaves, and who had helped us in our sacred cause. This compensation would be deemed just by us, because we would mutually contribute to blot out a crime which, although not committed by all, still had our sanction.

It is to be expected that reason will have its way; but we must not forget that the conduct of those whose property the revolution has till now respected, will be the guide for future compensation. A few have preferred to place themselves outside of all considerations; some by taking arms against us, and others by supplying means to our enemies. Such will lose every right the day in which they shall have to appear for judgment; free are they now to accept or reject us; responsible will they be for their crimes.

REVOLUTION.

Arrest of John H. Sims.—Information having been received on Saturday by parties in this city that John H. Sims, of counterfeiting and bond robbery notoriety, was at his home in Amboy, the necessary papers for his arrest were issued by Justice Gifford, and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff John J. Meldram, who, assisted by Officers Storms and Tobin, proceeded to that place, and arrested Sims Saturday evening. The prisoner was brought to this city, and locked up in the Court-house cells. Sims is arrested on three several charges, viz.: On a civil action to recover the amount of the bonds, $25,000, stolen from William O. Wood, at Red Creek; on a charge of assault and battery committed on Miles W. Brand, of this city, in which Brand claims $5,000 damages; and on a criminal charge of complicity in the bond robbery. Sims is now confined in the Court-house awaiting an examination, which will probably take place before Justice Gifford to-morrow. It is understood that Sims visited his home through the advice of his counsel, who hold that he is not criminally liable.—*Syracuse Journal, Dec. 14.*

BOLD CONFIDENCE GAME.

A Deep-laid Scheme to Victimize Louisville and Memphis Banks.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Dec. 18.

On Monday of this week, a man dressed like a farmer, and calling himself R. S. Morgan, of Hartford, Conn., stopped in at the store of Tapp, Walsh & Berry, wholesale dry-goods dealers, No. 268 Main-street, presenting a letter of introduction, purporting to be signed by G. W. Hall, of the firm of Anthony & Hall, dry-goods dealers in New-York. Entering into a cosy, sociable conversation, he informed the firm of Tapp, Walsh & Berry that he was stopping at the Louisville Hotel; that he was a Connecticut farmer, and was on his way to Bowling Green, near which place he intended to buy a farm. He looked every bit the farmer, and he had that honest, open expression of countenance peculiar to men of the class to which he claimed to belong. Weighing, perhaps, 190, and with hair intermingled with gray, he would have been taken for a man not less than 50 years of age. He was a Yankee—there could be no doubt of that—for he had his e's and o's and w's together like a true Brother Jonathan; and his honest drawl and perfect self-possession would have led any one to believe him a plain, matter-of-fact farmer, rather verdant, if anything, but certainly harmless and well-disposed.

After conversing a short time with several members of the firm, he proceeded to business. He asked to be identified at some of the banks as he had a check he wanted cashed. Some questions being put to him as to what he was engaged in, he replied that he was trading, but when asked what particular branch of trade he was in he evaded the question several times, and then said he was not trading here. Then he was asked the amount of the check, when he drew from his pocket a check for $4,500, purporting to be drawn by Elisha T. Read, Cashier of the National Union Bank of Woonsocket, R. I., on the Suffolk National Bank of Boston, and payable to B. S. Morgan, or order.

Mr. T. J. Tapp took the check and looked at it, but as he had not recognized the signature of Mr. Hall, he felt some misgivings as to Morgan and the paper. He then told Morgan that he could not introduce him as Mr. Morgan without being certain of the signature, and to this Morgan replied that the money would not be needed for several days, and proposed to leave the check for collection. Mr. Tapp replied that he would introduce him to Mr. Lindenberger, Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, who would collect the money.

On being introduced to Mr. Lindenberger, Morgan indorsed the check with the name "R. S. Morgan," and left it for collection. He was then asked to leave his signature, but he objected, saying he would be away two weeks, and that when he should want the money he would call and get it. Mr. Tapp and the cashier insisting, he signed his name, but, in writing the second initial of his name, he formed only a portion of the "S," making it resemble an "I." His attention was called to this, and with an additional stroke of the pen he then completed the suspicious-looking "S."

Tapp and Morgan soon after left the bank, and next morning Morgan took the Nashville train, ostensibly for Bowling Green. Mr. Tapp immediately communicated with Anthony & Hall in regard to the letter introducing the Connecticut farmer, and yesterday received in reply the following somewhat startling reply:

New-York, Dec. 17.

Tapp, Walsh & Berry, Louisville:

Your letter of the 14th is received. The letter of introduction signed "Geo. W. Hall" is a forgery.

Anthony & Hall.

This clearly established the fact that Morgan was a forger, and that he had hoped to draw the $4,500 immediately upon receiving an introduction here. Finding that he was suspected and outwitted he made the best of a bad job by pretending to be in no hurry for the cashing of the check, and got away in good time to avoid arrest. Since he left the bank nothing has been seen of him by Mr. Tapp or the cashier.

A similar attempt to that made on Tapp, Walsh & Berry was made in Memphis, on the very same day that R. S. Morgan appeared here, by a man calling himself R. I. Morgan. Both, it seems, failed, the Memphis man for a somewhat larger amount than R. S. Morgan's check called for. Put this and that together, and it is very evident that R. S. Morgan and R. I. Morgan are in the same boat, and belong to a pestiferous gang of counterfeiters and forgers, operating at different points, and who are using the names of leading New-York houses to reach the vaults of Southern banks.

TROUBLE IN CHICAGO.

Reported Great Frauds on the City—Two Millions Worth of Property Gone.

From the Chicago Post, Dec. 18.

We understand that the proper authorities of the city are engaged in examining into certain fraudulent transactions connected with the real estate of Chicago; and that progress enough has been made in the inquiry to justify the belief that property to the amount of fully two millions of dollars has, by parties yet unknown, been stolen by means of fraudulent tax titles and forged deeds, for the benefit of whosoever may have been concerned. We are not yet in possession of all the facts, but it appears from what we have learned, that many cases of robbery involving large tracts of property inside the city limits have been suspected, and that among these are the following as samples of more:

Eighty acres of land, the property of the city near Brighton. This is covered by a forged or fraudulent deed to one David Stark, who is believed to be a myth. We are without the date of the alleged transfer; but the transaction is a recent one, David Stark appears to be a careless owner. Once in possession of his property he neglected to pay taxes. As a consequence, the land has been sold again and again for these dues, and is now covered by tax titles, the worth of which, though they stand in various names, somebody doubtless knows. The last transfer appears to be by one Walter S. Frazier, once in the employment of the city, to Isaac Cook, the consideration being $1. How Mr. Frazier came by the right to make a deed will be a proper subject for inquiry. In relation to this tract, the object of the conspirators seems to have been plain, viz., to get the property by means of a forged deed from the city out of the city's possession, and then to allow title to be forfeited by frequent tax sales and the right of possession. Of course all these will be vitiated by the primary fraud. But somebody has been or somebody might be victimized nevertheless.

In the North Division, between Clark and LaSalle streets, is a large tract of city property, now having on it thirty-eight houses, which also appears to have been stolen by means of a forged deed from the city to one Ira Judd, who is like Daniel Stark unknown and unfindable. The consideration in this case was also $1; and the mode of perfecting, or rather of accumulating, evidences of title seems to have been akin to, if not identical with, that adopted by those who manipulated the tract at Brighton. We are sorry to know that several estimable citizens, among whom are Mr. Loring, the architect, and Robt. Lincoln, son of the late President, are likely to be sufferers by the fraud, they having in good faith purchased lots in the tract in question. The value of the property is very great.

A large piece of land, in the adjoining town of Palos, has also been run away with. A deed of this was made to the city by a distinguished citizen, now dead—W. H. Brown, Esq. But this deed, though deposited in the archives by Mr. Brown, never was recorded. It was abstracted by some one having access to the city papers. And then certain parties, as yet nameless, went to work to get a quit claim from the owner who deeded it to Brown, and, after this was accomplished, the machinery of tax sales and tax bills was resorted to, and with the usual success.

These are specimen bricks; but how many more there may be in the pile we have not learned. It is evident on the face of these transactions that some man who was familiar with the city business, who had an intimate knowledge of its real property, and who had access to the papers, has had a share, if not the sole agency, in these frauds. At the time they were committed, the value of the lots and lands stolen was not large; but the advance of property in the last few years has been so great, that the supposed present worth of the ground in dispute cannot be less than $2,000,000.

A Man Claimed by Two Wives.

From the New-Orleans Times, Dec. 13.

Nearly five years ago the city papers announced the death of Capt. Thomas Hukle, attached to a Massachusetts regiment composing a part of the army of occupation under Gen. Butler. The Captain, quite a handsome man of, perhaps, 30 years of age, and extremely fond of ladies' society, had speedily gained an introduction in the Union families residing in the city, and became quite a lion. The circumstance attracted attention from the fact that he had recently married one of the fairest daughters of the then exclusive Union society. Notwithstanding the stringent order existing at the time relative to officers' funerals, we heard of no special display at his, nor have we ever made the acquaintance of one who attended it.

Years elapsed, and, finally, two or three weeks ago, a lady in deep mourning came to the city in search of his remains. An attorney, employed for the purpose, searched the records of the Board of Health, and, finding no mention, the lady was compelled to visit each of the cemeteries, including the one at Chalmette. Each investigation was equally fruitless. Neither the Charity, Marine nor Sedgwick Hospitals had any record of the case. She then remembered that the Captain had at one time a number of relatives of the same name residing in the city, and as a *dernier resort*, determined to look them up.

Capt. Cain was applied to, the lady stating she was the widow of the deceased, and desired to have his remains interred in the family vault, at Mount Auburn. Fortunately he did know a gentleman of that name, and being a peculiar one, felt convinced he must in some way be connected with her deceased husband. The location of his residence was given, and the lady called. Mr. Hukle was not in at the time, but the visitor was courteously received by Mrs. Hukle. Singular to state, she had never heard of but one Capt. Hukle, (her husband,) and was not aware another of the name was attached to the army here. She, however, insisted on the lady's remaining to dinner, assuring her that a personal interview with her husband would settle at once the relationship. What was the wife's surprise, at the return of her lord and master, to find the lady suddenly drop into a chair, and the man's face turn pale as marble.

The mystery was soon unraveled. The death notice published as a joke was considered too good to be contradicted, and his laughing companions had dubbed the gallant Captain "the dead man" for months. By judicious manipulations of cotton he acquired a handsome fortune, and remembering the unpleasant curtain lectures of the chilly North, determined to bask in the smiles of another. We hear there is to be no prosecution. The wife claims the five years' desertion clause in the divorce law, and the proper papers are now being made out. To the lady he has so basely injured, every reparation possible is promised. As soon as he legally can they will be married over, and in the interim she resides in a separate house.

Lynch Law in Indiana—The Infamous Outrages at New-Albany.

From the New-Albany Ledger.

The wives of Frank Reno and Charles Anderson have temporarily resided in this city for several weeks. Miss Laura Reno, sister of the deceased, who has shown such devotion to her ill-fated brothers, arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, a dispatch having been sent to Louisville, where she was attending a Catholic school. As may be supposed, she, as well as Mrs. Frank Reno and Mrs. Anderson, are in deep distress at the awful butchery.

When taken to view the remains of her three dead brothers, lying in a row, the distress of the sister was a spectacle never to be forgotten. Her cries were piteous and heartrending. The youngest of the brothers seemed to be the special object of her affection, for, as she stooped over the lifeless form she exclaimed, "Oh, my brother! my baby! my baby brother!"

It is understood that Reno and Anderson intended to apply before Judge Bicknell for a writ of *habeas corpus*, saying that they could show that they were not concerned in the Marshfield robbery. The so-called vigilants got wind of this, and hence the terrible tragedy of this morning.

Mrs. Anderson stated to our reporter that Charles Anderson was in bed with her, his wife, at their residence in Windsor, Canada, on the night of the express robbery at Marshfield. She also states that Frank Reno was boarding at her house, and was there that night. Mrs. S. V. Reno, wife of Frank Reno, asserts that Wm. Reno was at the Rader House in Seymour on the night of the robbery, and that Simeon was at Rockford.

It may be remembered that Charles Anderson and Frank Reno had their residence at Windsor, Canada. Soon after the Marshfield express robbery, an application was made to the Canadian authorities for their surrender under the Extradition Treaty, on a charge of being implicated in the robbery. A lengthy examination ensued, and a great many witnesses were examined. One witness swore that he recognized the two men as being concerned in the robbery, *but by others they proved that they were at Windsor on the night of the robbery.*

The counsel for the prisoners urged that in a case of so much doubt it would be little less than murder to deliver them up, inasmuch as the mob which had already hung six men, stood ready to hang Reno and Anderson, should they be delivered up. This seemed to have weight with the Magistrate, when the Adams Express Company pledged themselves, and, we have heard, gave bonds, that they should have a fair and impartial trial. Upon a representation of the facts to our Government at Washington, *Secretary Seward also gave a solemn pledge that the men should have a fair trial*, and if found innocent of this charge, they should be returned by the United States to their residence in Canada.

It was under these circumstances they were brought to Indiana. The crime was committed in Scott County, but, on account of the insecurity of the jail at Lexington, they were brought to this city and confined in our County Jail, where Simeon and William Reno, arrested on the same charge, were already prisoners. We believe every right-thinking man will say that the bringing them here was wrong. It was the duty of the United States to see that the pledge made by the Secretary of State was fulfilled, either by placing a guard of soldiers around our jail, or confining the prisoners in some Government fortress till the time for trial arrived.

The Chicago Corner on Corn.

From the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 16.

The directors of the Board of Trade yesterday finished their deliberations on the case of Howard Priestly against Murry Nelson & Co., arising out of the corner on corn maturing on the last day of November. The difference between the parties in the case is with reference to 5,000 bushels of No. 1 corn, bought by Priestly from Nelson & Co. on the 16th of November, at 78½ cents per bushel, the sellers having the option to deliver it at any time during that month. On the last day of the option the price of No. 1 corn in this market was $1 08 per bushel, and it is claimed that no corn could be bought at that price except from Priestly, or parties acting in concert with him. Under these circumstances Nelson & Co. offered to settle at 90 cents per bushel, paying 5,000 times 11½ cents to be released from their contract. The offer was refused; hence the reference.

It is stated that the directors yesterday decided to notify Nelson & Co. that, unless they effected a settlement with Priestly within ten days from date, they would be suspended from the privileges of the Board of Trade. This decision leaves the question of right to corner an open one, and the members of the full Board are also left in doubt as to whether the resolution adopted by them on the 13th of October last, means anything or not. That resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That the practice of getting up corners, making contracts for the purchase of a commodity, and then taking measures to render it impossible for the seller to fulfill his contract, for the purpose of extorting money from him, has too long been tolerated in this and other commercial bodies in the country, to the great injury and discredit of legitimate commerce; that these transactions are essentially improper and fraudulent, and, should any member of this Board hereafter engage in these transactions, that the directors shall take proper measures for his expulsion from the Board, under rule five (5,) providing for the prevention of improper and fraudulent transactions.

The Board of Directors is entitled to admiration, if not thanks, for the very skillful manner in which it has evaded the difficulty.

The Crew of the Steamer Havana.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 16.

The crew of the steamer *Havana*, one of the convoys for the Peruvian iron-clads now awaiting sailing orders, have been restive and complaining for some days past, in consequence of alleged irregularities in the manner of their shipment. The steamer, which has been lying in front of our city, pulled up her anchor yesterday morning, and steamed down to the mouth of the river. It was reported that two of the crew jumped overboard just as she got under way, and that one of them was drowned in attempting to get to the shore.

The following letter was received yesterday by Gen. Herron, United States Marshal, in reference to the difficulties among the crew—and is, as the signature announces, from the crew direct. We give it just as it is written:

U. S. Marshall,
Dec 14. New-Orleans, La.

Hon. Sir: We the crew of the s. ship *Havana* was shipped in New-York for to work this ship to the port of Callao in perue and as we understood to the she was under the American flag until we were discharged. Instead of that they pulled down the american flag at the and hoisted the peruvian flag. So we do not intend to Sail in the Ship under that flag—we want either to be discharged or to hoist the american flag again. So we beg of you in the name of american citizens to see to our cases.

BY THE CREW OF THE HAVANA.

The crew, it appears, were shipped in New-York, and received two months' pay in advance in gold. It is said that since their arrival here they have been tampered with by certain boarding-house runners in our city, and hence their protest to the Marshal to be relieved from their engagements.

Disturbances in South Carolina.

Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, on Monday transmitted to the Legislature of that State the following message:

State of South Carolina,
Executive Department,
Columbia, S. C., Dec. 14, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir: I have the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives the inclosed communication from the Deputy Constable of Lancaster County, in relation to acts of lawlessness and violence in that vicinity, and the supineness and indifference of the Executive officers of the county to the perpetration of outrages whereby the lives and property of peaceful and law-abiding citizens are placed at the mercy of the turbulent and disaffected. I also inclose a letter from Dr. A. F. G. Mittag, the Auditor of the county, on the same subject. Dr. Mittag is one of our most respectable and intelligent citizens, and his statements may be implicitly relied on. It is absolutely necessary that a stop should be put to these disgraceful outrages, and the turbulent and disaffected made to feel the force of laws which they are daily in the habit of violating, and to this end all the constitutional powers of the Government should be promptly brought into requisition.

Very respectfully,
ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

Seymour's Majority in New-York.

From the Spirit of the Times.

In ascertaining Seymour's majority over Grant in New-York, we are not to be confined to votes for Electors at Large, but we are to take any vote on the ticket. Now, we find that two electors on the Grant ticket got higher votes than either Selden or Roberts, and this is Grant's strength, to be set against the highest vote on Seymour's ticket, which was Slocum's. It is not to be lost sight of that the people voted for Seymour and for Grant, on a general ticket containing many nominees. *The highest vote on Seymour's ticket is to be reckoned for him; and the highest on Gen. Grant's, for him.* The highest on the Seymour ticket is 429,883 for Slocum; the highest on Grant's ticket is 419,915, received by George S. Batcheller, and also by Patrick C. Costello. Take 419,915 from 429,883, and there remains 9,968, which is Seymour's majority. Those who have laid money that Seymour would get 10,000 majority in this State have lost, unless Congress should throw out the vote of New-York, in which case the bets would be drawn.

Withdrawal of Contracts.—It is announced that the Central Pacific Railroad Company have countermanded all the orders for locomotives which they had given to Messrs. McKay & Aldus before they went into chancery, on the ground that there is no one who will be responsible for completing the work properly. This and other withdrawals of work will entail an additional loss upon the creditors of probably $75,000, besides depriving the mechanics and laborers of about $10,000, which were due them when the works were closed.—*Boston Journal, Dec. 17.*

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Where to Buy and What to Get—A Second Glance at Our Advertising Columns.

We take it for granted that any one who has been an habitual reader of the TIMES during the past year (and what intelligent person has not?) is already pretty well posted as to where he should go to make his holiday purchases. In compiling this brief index to our advertising columns, therefore, if we should omit, through oversight or inadvertence, to notice any of our numerous advertisers, we can confidently trust to the recollection of our readers to supply the deficiency. We have sometimes known people, in distributing their holiday gifts, to overlook the best and most deserving of their friends; and so in making this summary, it mayhap that we occasionally overlook the very place where the best and cheapest Christmas and New Year's presents are to be found. The advertisements are what tell the story, and to these the purchaser's attention should be directed, first, last, and all the time. As among the endless variety of articles, useful and ornamental, that are therein set forth, there is not one but would make an appropriate and acceptable holiday present, so among the thirty or forty columns of our advertisements there is not one but may be read with pleasure and studied with profit. Take, for instance, the dealers in

DRY GOODS.

There is no end to their number, and every name on the list is a household word in hundreds of families. Each lady has her favorite shopping-place for dry goods, though they are all fond of novelty, and don't object to making the entire round of stores, so as not to miss anything new in the market. After having traversed every foot and square inch of the eighteen acres of dry goods spread out in STEWART's colossal emporium they will either forget something they intended to buy, or else get so confused among the labyrinth of fabrics as not to make any purchases at all; and, leaving there, will go straight down to LORD & TAYLOR's where they will again find themselves bewildered among the silks, satins, laces, merinoes, moire antiques, cloaks, shawls, opera cloaks and numberless other articles so temptingly held out to the holiday purchaser. In the window of this establishment the passer-by will have his attention drawn to a superb lavender silk dress trimmed with real lace, and valued at $1,000. If this exceed the capacity of her purse, she has only to walk inside where she will find silks of all shades, equally as good looking, for $2 and upwards; cloaks of all colors from $15 to $250; French merinoes from 60 cents to $1 50 per yard; Astrakhan and seal-skin furs from $85 to $145 a set; robes de chambre from $15 to $250; hosiery, gloves, &c., &c., and so on through an endless assortment of dry goods of all descriptions, rich, rare, costly and cheap. From LORD & TAYLOR's to

ARNOLD & CONSTABLE's, corner of Canal and Mercer streets, is but a step, and there again will be found an extensive and superb stock of dry goods suitable for holiday gifts, comprising rich laces and lace curtains, gold and silver embroidered reception robes, silks of all varieties and prices, table and piano covers, cloaks, furs, velvets, furnishing goods of all descriptions, and an unlimited assortment of dress goods, from ten-cent calicoes to ten-dollar silks.

At STRANG & ADRIANCE's, No. 355 Broadway, will be found the last of the old down-town retail dry goods houses. Being about to close their retail business on the 1st of January, they offer their large stock at extremely low prices for the holidays.

JACKSON's MOURNING STORE, No. 551 Broadway, another landmark in the dry-goods trade, is also closing out, and offers its large stock of mourning goods at a great sacrifice.

LAKE & MCCREARY, No. 471 Broadway, are selling off their stock of dry goods at an immense reduction in price preparatory to removing to their new store, corner of Broadway and Eleventh-street.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY, Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery, near Bleecker-street, hold out special inducements to holiday purchasers in a reduction of twenty-five per cent. on their stock of dress goods—comprising black, colored and figured silks, cloaks, shawls, lace curtains, linens, blankets, fancy goods, &c.

MACY, Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, in addition to his large stock of dry goods, has provided for the holidays an extensive assortment of toys and fancy goods, dolls in great variety, bronzes, clocks, silver ware, needle-worked goods, perfumery, toilet articles, &c., &c., making his store a perfect museum of curiosities suitable for Christmas presents.

At GAYNOR's, Nos. 765 and 824 Broadway, will be found, besides the usual assortment of silks and dress goods, elegant morning wrappers for holiday presents; also, a large stock of skirts, corsets, panniers, laces, &c.

LEGRAIN, at No. 729 Broadway, offers, at greatly reduced prices, an extensive stock of black and colored silks, figured, striped and plaid woolen goods for dresses, poplins, Empress cloths, cloakings and all other varieties of dry goods.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309 and 311 Grand-street, and Nos. 68 and 70 Allen-street, keeps a large assortment of dress goods, fancy goods, toys, hats and caps for boys and girls, laces, ribbons, shawls, scarfs, hoods and other articles for the holidays and the general trade.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway, are selling off their rich stock of lace goods at a great reduction in price before removing to their new premises.

FOSTER BROTHERS, Eighth-avenue, near Eighteenth-street, offer a large and varied stock of dry goods purchased at auction, and sold at auction prices.

J. RUSSELL, No. 38 East Twentieth-street, near Broadway, has a splendid lot of India camel's hair shawls and scarfs for holiday presents.

ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, keeps all varieties of gloves, and sells them at low prices.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, No. 1,168 Broadway, offers her large stock of French velvet, silk and cloth cloaks, opera cloaks and sacques, at reduced prices for the holidays.

M. A. DOUGLASS, Nos. 13 and 17 East Seventeenth-street, has an elegant assortment of costumes, cloaks, ladies' undergarments, &c.

WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-street, will show you the largest stock of blankets, comfortables, bed-quilts, and things in that line, to be found in the City, and at the lowest prices.

The Brooklyn ladies will find at F. LOESER's, No. 279 Fulton-street, the largest, finest and cheapest assortment of dry goods to be seen in the City of Churches.

BENNETT H. WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway, exhibits to holiday purchasers elegant presents in the shape of Italian kid gloves, thread-lace collars, embroidered linen handkerchiefs, coiffure, barbes, and a great variety of other articles in his line, at exceedingly low prices.

DEVLIN & CO., Broadway and Grand-street, have a large assortment of *robes de chambre*, smoking-caps, &c., that make a nice Christmas present for a young lady to give her beau; also furnishing goods of every description, of their own importation, at very low prices.

Miss M. GREGG, No. 19 Fifth-avenue, offers her fashionable stock of ladies' cloaks, walking suits, opera and carriage cloaks, &c., at greatly reduced prices, some of them as low as $10.

O'SULLIVAN & GREIG, No. 771 Broadway, corner of Ninth-street, have a splendid assortment of cloaks and mantillas and general dry goods which they offer to the holiday trade, together with rich India shawls for Christmas and New-Year's presents.

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.

Parties in search of furniture to refit their houses during the holidays, will find an extensive and superb stock at "MEEK's," No. 686 Broadway. This well-known firm, the oldest in that line of business in New-York, is about to close up their stock and go out of the business, and for that reason are offering to sell at a great sacrifice. The stock comprises a very large assortment of the richest and most elegantly made furniture to be found in this country, including bedroom sets of rosewood, black walnut, &c., elaborately carved and at prices all the way from $100 to $1,200 a set; parlor sets of the richest design and most substantial workmanship; side-boards, centre tables, bookcases, &c., &c., all of their own manufacture and warranted equal to any in the market here or elsewhere.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, No. 659 Broadway, in addition to their immense stock of furniture of all descriptions and prices, also call the attention of holiday purchasers to their beautiful cabinets and etageres, pedestals, inlaid tables, jardinieres, flower-stands, bronze clocks and ornaments, gilt tables, smoking chairs, piano and table covers, lace curtains, tidies, and other articles suitable for presents.

L. E. WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway, under MEEKS' warehouse, exhibit for the holidays the largest and most elegant stock of upholstery goods to be found in the City. Included in their stock are most superb specimens of French lace window curtains and curtain materials, table and piano covers, (large size and very rare,) house-furnishing linens of all kinds, quilts, blankets, decorations for parlor and reception rooms, libraries, dining-rooms, halls, bedrooms, &c., &c., of the latest Parisian designs.

F. KRUTINA, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-street, between Bowery and Second-avenue, keep on hand a large stock of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture of the most elegant patterns, all of which they manufacture themselves, and are selling at manufacturer's prices.

WILLIAM H. LEE, No. 199 Fulton-street, between Broadway and Greenwich-street, offers useful and elegant holiday presents in the shape of fancy work-tables, music-stands, flower-stands, oriental chair, lounges, cabinets, sofa-beds, bookcases, &c., at low prices.

KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway, will show you lace and Nottingham curtains, and piano and table covers that will make a nice Christmas present for your wife, and at their furniture store, No. 661 the same street, they exhibit a fine assortment of flower stands, pedestals, carved wood articles, fancy chairs, &c.

BOHNENKAMP & SOBJAN, No. 924 Broadway, have on hand first-class furniture in parlor, library and chamber sets of the newest styles and warranted.

G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston streets, manufacture to order all kinds of furniture in suites or single pieces, which they sell at manufacturers' prices. They also have self-rocking and other cradles, mattresses, bedding, looking glasses, &c., and deliver all goods free.

KINGSMAN & MURPHY, No. 93 Bleecker-street, offer special inducements to those purchasing furniture previous to the 1st of January. They have a large stock on hand of rich and plain furniture, manufactured by themselves and warranted of the best material.

GEO. E. L. HYATT, No. 273 Canal-st., will sell you carpets, oil-cloths, rugs, mats, &c., of any variety, his stock being among the largest in the market, and of the best quality and cheapest price.

JOHN S. WILLARD, No. 269 Grand-street, has some new and beautiful designs of mirror and picture frames, of which he makes a specialty.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

BROKAW BROTHERS, Fourth-avenue, opposite Cooper Institute, and No. 62 Lafayette-place, have opened their entire wholesale stock of men's, boys' and children's clothing for retail at wholesale prices during the holidays. All their stock is new, first-class, and of the latest style.

J. M. VARIAN & SON, successor to F. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, are offering their stock of Winter clothing at cost. They have a large assortment of morning robes and smoking jackets, suitable for holiday presents, at the same low figures.

MCLEOD & REMMEY, importing tailors, No. 626 Broadway, will make you up a holiday suit to order of the finest imported cloths, at about half the price usually charged by fashionable tailors.

ALLEN G. FOWLER, No. 8 Park-row, has long been famous among down-town people for his large assortment of furnishing goods at low prices.

THEODORE C. GRANNIS, too, No. 41 Fulton-street, corner of Pearl, is a favorite with down-town customers and those living in Brooklyn, for the excellent stock of furnishing goods to be found at this store, adapted to all seasons of the year, and of a quality and price that invariably satisfy his customers and insure a second visit. He has on hand a large and beautiful assortment of scarfs, ties, gloves, Cardigan jackets, &c., appropriate for holiday gifts.

U. C. & J. W. BELL, No. 20 Fourth-avenue and Union-square, exhibit fashionable ready-made clothing, which they sell at wholesale and retail, and also do custom work to any extent.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

JOHN R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway, will sell to his customers during the holidays, men's and boys', ladies', misses and children's hats and caps of the best quality and the latest styles, and at extremely low prices. Being about to move soon to his new store, No. 19 Union-square, he is desirous of giving his patrons some rare bargains before he leaves, for old acquaintance sake. His stock of ladies', gents' and children's furs, hoods, gloves, carriage robes, &c., is not excelled.

KINGSBURY, ABBOTT & CO., No. 25 Park-place, are retailing their wholesale stock of furs for the next ten days at wholesale prices, preparatory to moving to their new store, Nos. 520 and 522 Broadway.

JOHN UNDERHILL, No. 136 Fulton-street and 689 Broadway—one of the oldest houses in the City—offers a large stock of boots and shoes, hats, caps and furs to his customers at low prices.

CHINA AND SILVER WARE, JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &C.

BARCLAY & CARY, No. 24 John-street, manufacture the finest grades of silver-plated ware, unsurpassed for originality and beauty of design and finish by anything to be found in the market. This is an excellent place to get a chaste and beautiful holiday present at a reasonable price.

CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., corner of Broadway and Twenty-fourth-street, exhibit a large and *recherché* assortment of toilet articles, handkerchief and glove boxes, odor cases, gilt cologne stands, jardinieres, &c., &c., just imported from Paris, Vienna and London, any one of which will make a beautiful and appropriate holiday gift.

HIRAM YOUNG & REED, No. 8 Maiden-lane, offer at retail their entire stock of silver-plated ware, manufactured by the Manhattan Plate Company, and warranted equal to anything in the market.

BROWNE & SPAULDING, whose elegant store under the Metropolitan Hotel, never fails to attract attention, offer for holiday presents, costly watches, rich jewelry, Vienna goods, ormolu, bronze, China and crystal ornaments of every variety. Also the celebrated aluminum bronze ware, now becoming so fashionable. Everything in the line of jewelry from the most delicate Geneva watch, or case of diamonds, to a plain gold ring, is to be found in this establishment.

MCLEWEE, PUTNAM & CO., No. 561 Broadway, display a superb stock of China and glassware, gas fixtures and fancy articles suitable for the holidays.

J. BAUER & CO., No. 650 Broadway, are large dealers in musical instruments, and agents for the celebrated Knabe piano-fortes, one of which would be an acceptable present to your lady friend.

A Carhart and Needham organ, which you can get of E. P. NEEDHAM & SON, Nos. 143, 145 and 147 East Twenty-third-street, for $50, will also make a good Christmas present. The organs and melodeons sold by this firm have received the highest testimonials from the best judges.

L. P. TIBBALS, No. 508 Broadway, will show the boys and girls new patterns of skates as Christmas gifts to their friends.

WINES, LIQUORS AND MINERAL WATERS.

If any of our readers should get thirsty in making their round of holiday shopping, they cannot indulge in a more healthy, exhilarating and harmless beverage than California wine, samples of which can be tasted and an unlimited quantity purchased at PERKINS, STERN & CO.'s, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey-street. This was the first and is the largest and most reliable firm, if not the only one in the City that deals exclusively in California wines. Their branch house in San Francisco is the largest in California, and the wines sold by them can be relied on as the pure, unadulterated juice of the grape. Native wines are growing in favor more and more every day—not merely from their intrinsic excellence, but from the uncertainty of getting the pure article of foreign importation. The California port, angelica, muscatel and hock wines, sold by PERKINS, STERN & CO., are doubtless the most wholesome vinous beverage with which a man can supply his table, and they are sold at a price within the reach of all.

SPEER's Port Grape Wine, sold by the manufacturer, at No. 243 Broadway, is also another variety of native wine that has attained great celebrity at home and abroad for its richness and purity.

Should you prefer the foreign wine, MOET & CHANDON's Verzinay and Vin Imperial, (green seal,) sold at wholesale by ANTHONY OECHS, and at retail by all first-class dealers, is probably the best champagne to be found in the market.

THEODORE STEWART, Nos. 4 and 6 John-street, importer and dealer in fine wines and liquors will supply customers with all the best brands of foreign wines, champagnes, brandies, whiskies, cordials, ales, porters, &c., of guaranteed quality and at reasonable prices.

LOVERS of GOOD BOURBON will call for CUTTER's brand, which has received the indorsement of eminent physicians for its purity, and is universally recommended for medicinal and family use.

In the article of ales, none of the foreign brands can excel those made in this country, and none of the native manufacturers excel that which comes from the brewery of MACPHERSON & DONALD SMITH, No. 240 West Eighteenth-street, and is known as "Smith's Pale Ale." This ale was awarded the prize medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

If you discard wines and liquors altogether, or if you don't, you will find in the Missisquoi Spring water, which may be had at No. 535 Broadway, a life-giving and health-preserving beverage that is pleasant to the taste and is said to cure the cancer, Bright's disease of the kidneys, and various other ailments that render life uncomfortable and premature death certain. These remarkable waters are attaining a wide celebrity at home and abroad.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Proposed Widening of Robinson-street.

The Committee on Street Openings of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday at noon to hear petitions in favor of the widening of Robinson-street and objections thereto. Aldermen HARDY and O'BRIEN were present on behalf of the Committee, and some fifty property and lease holders were represented.

Alderman HARDY said the Committee had before them a resolution to widen Robinson-street on both sides, so as to make it sixty-five feet in width, to correspond with Park-place.

Mr. A. R. LAWRENCE said he represented a number of property-owners who are in favor of the proposed improvement, and he presented a petition to that effect signed by W. C. RHINELANDER, A. CHAMBERLAIN, W. R. RENWICK, L. G. BELL and some fifty others. Some of them he said were lessees and some were property-owners.

A gentleman present remarked that some of those who had signed the petition are his tenants. This was the same old game he said that had been tried before.

Mr. LAWRENCE denied that he wished to try any game at all. He came in good faith to represent his clients' interests.

Judge VANDERPOEL said he wished to present a remonstrance from property-owners against the proposed widening of the street. The remonstrants state that many of the leases of property on the street will expire in two years; that the lessees will have to pay the assessments, and that many of them will be absolutely ruined thereby. The remonstrance also alleges that the scheme was gotten up "at the instigation of a certain honorable Alderman on his own responsibility." The remonstrance is signed by J. C. Hines, A. Vanderpoel, John Trainer, Leonard Thorne, Moses H. Grinnell, S. D. Chittenden, and many others.

Alderman HARDY said the allusions in the remonstrance to a member of the Board of Aldermen were most unfair and unjust. It was well known that the Alderman referred to (MOORE) offered the resolution at the instigation of property-owners in the street which it is proposed to widen.

Judge VANDERPOEL said he did not intend to cast reflections on any Alderman, and he would strike the offensive words out.

Mr. LAWRENCE remarked that the remonstrance offered by Judge VANDERPOEL appeared to represent lessees instead of property-owners.

Mr. W. C. HASBROUCK said he represented three pieces of property which would be assessed for the proposed improvement. The leases expire in 1871, and cannot be renewed. It would be peculiarly hard on the lessees to be assessed for this improvement.

Mr. JOHN M. BOWERS presented a remonstrance, signed by many property-owners and tenants, against the proposed widening of the street. It could be, he said, of no public benefit to widen the street; the assessments would be very heavy, and he alleged that the whole scheme was got up to benefit the Neptune Steamship Company, a foreign corporation. He also alleged that many tenants of property in Robinson-street had signed the petition presented by Mr. LAWRENCE simply from fear of being turned out of their stores if they did not.

Judge VANDERPOEL said he understood that the Trustees of Columbia College, the principal property-owners, are opposed to the measure. Mr. RHINELANDER, another large property-owner, is in favor of it, because the principal expense will be borne by his tenants. He (Mr. RHINELANDER) did not care what became of them. Big fishes eat up little ones; but he did not see why the mammoth RHINELANDERS should be allowed to eat up their former neighbors.

Mr. JOHN H. GLOVER, owner of No. 11 College-place, opposed the measure, and contended that the widening of a street does not improve it for business purposes.

Mr. TITUS and a son of Mr. CHITTENDEN also opposed the measure.

Mr. A. R. LAWRENCE said that no one could fail to see that sooner or later almost every street south of Chambers-street would have to be widened. Public improvements must not be stopped because certain individuals will be injured thereby. Scarcely any improvement could be carried out if this rule prevailed. If Robinson-street is widened we shall have a fine avenue, sixty-five feet in width, from Broadway to the river. It will relieve both Broadway and Fulton-street, and sooner or later Beekman-street will be extended across the Park, and then this new avenue will extend from one side of the island to the other. He contended that the proposed improvement will greatly benefit the public at large. All the opposition to it comes, he said, from the lessees, but they went into the operation with their eyes open, and when they took the leases they bound themselves to bear the assessments. It was impossible to satisfy all. He could remember the time when the introduction of Croton water and the laying out of the Central Park were bitterly opposed. So were all public improvements at some time or other. He concluded by stating that the law gave the Commissioners of Assessments power, in making their assessments and awards, to take into consideration all covenants existing between landlord and tenant, and to adjust the damages so that the tenant as well as the landlord would be compensated for his loss. In this case, the Commissioners would doubtless consider the fact that the leases of the property assessed will expire in a couple of years, and that all the expense will fall on the tenants.

The Committee then adjourned to noon on Thursday next.

Common Council.

The principal business transacted by the Common Council yesterday was to appoint a joint committee of seven members of each Board to proceed to Albany to represent the City at Gov. HOFFMAN's inauguration.

The Councilmen took up the resolution donating $15,000 to the New-York Dispensary, and adopted it.

They also adopted a resolution appointing PATRICK DEVEREAUX Messenger to the President of the Board, with a salary of $1,500 per annum.

A New System of Ventilation.

The importance of a proper ventilation of the rooms we work in and sleep in, and especially of those public halls in which many people meet together, receives every day a fresh demonstration. The death of the late Chief Justice ROBERTSON, of the Superior Court, it is now declared, was hastened by the very fact that it was his duty to sit, day after day, in a wretchedly-ventilated Court-room. The every-day experience of the majority of our people calls loudly for improved methods of removing the vitiated air from the apartments they occupy. Our attention has been directed to the merits of Hon. H. RUTTAN's system of warming and ventilating, of which a practical test in the TIMES Office has convinced us of the utility. Its simplicity is one of its recommendations. These are the conditions observed: Cold air is admitted in abundance by a flue connecting with a window, or other other opening, is warmed (not heated red hot, and its life-sustaining qualities vitiated) by the "air-warmer," then rises and is diffused through the rooms. The diffusion of the warm air and escape of the foul air are effected by means of a shaft connecting with the chimney. The aperture of this shaft is near the floor, and of course as the warmed air presses downward, the cold air near the floor is forced out. Thus the air is constantly in motion. Thus the heat is equally and rapidly diffused. By means of this contrivance a building may be kept warm with much less expenditure of fuel than by the ordinary methods of heating. Keeping all outside doors and windows closed, the ventilation of a house is more perfect, with the use of RUTTAN's apparatus; in Winter there is more even heat and better air; in Summer there is pure air and no flies or insects; and in the country a room may be lighted up as brilliantly on a July evening as in January, and there will be no bugs or millers about the lights. The system as we have seen it applied works admirably.

Balls This Week.

The evenings antecedent to Christmas promise to be very lively in festivities. Last night, at the Apollo Hall, a very pleasant ball was given by Alpha Chapter, R. A. M. To-night there will be a ball by the Riggers' Union Association, to-morrow by the Henry Clay Social, and on Thursday by the Island Social Club.

At Military Hall, this evening, Macpherson's Hop will come off; to-morrow, Phœnix Lodge, No. 15, A. P. A., expect a very agreeable time; on Thursday, Mr. S. JONES will give a Christmas Eve *soirée* there, and on Christmas night another ball will be given by Mr. MACPHERSON.

At Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street, a complimentary ball will be given to Prof. J. M. SAUZE, by the pupils of his dancing school, to-morrow evening.

At Brookes' Assembly Rooms the Manhattan Club gave a lively *soirée* last night, and this evening the Franklin Coterie will follow suit. To-morrow BROOKES' *Soirée* will take place, succeeded by that of the Independent Social Club on the 24th, and a Christmas Ball on the 25th.

The third annual reception hop, in compliment to Drum-Major M. CREGAN, came off last night in the splendid armory of the Seventh Regiment.

On Christmas Eve the beautiful French Theatre will be the scene of a gay masquerade, largely attended by the French residents of this City; and at Germania Hall, in the Bowery, the more economic class of Gauls will attend the first of the annual series of balls given by the Society of "Les Amis de la Gaité."

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estates of CHARLES G. TILL, of Morristown, New-Jersey, and CHARLES B. KNEVALS, of the City of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 82 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH JACOBSON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM B. MILLER, of New-Rochelle, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 9th day of January A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HERRMAN SCHLESINGER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD C. ROBINSON, of Mott Haven, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, formerly carrying on business in New-York City, and as a member of the firm of Robinson & Lockwood, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of TITUS MERRITT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 22, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES G. DONAHEY and ALBERT P. DONAHEY, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by James G. Donahey and Albert P Donahey, of the City of Newburgh, in said district, who have been duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted. Dated New-York, Dec. 10, 1868.

d15-law3wTu GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS GLASER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Louis Glaser, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of January, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York City, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 14, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Attorneys.
d15-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM L. ACKERMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court, by Abraham L. Ackerman, of the Town of Fishkill, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 10, 1868.

d15-law3wTu GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES E. BROOME, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James E. Broome, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of December, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d22-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS E. BOYES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Thomas E. Boyes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of January, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 19, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d22-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BARNETT LEVY individually, and as a member of the firm of LEVY & KRAEMER, bankrupts.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 27th day of November, 1868.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Barnett Levy, individually, and as a member of the firm of Levy & Kraemer, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of November, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d8-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FLOYD S. ROGERS and ABRAM WINTERS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Floyd S. Rogers and Abram Winters, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of Edward C. Hazard, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of October, 1868.

d15-law3wTu MARTIN Y. BUNN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB OTTENHEIMER and HIRAM COHEN, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Jacob Ottenheimer and Hiram Cohen, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of Jacob Ottenheimer by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Dec. 14, 1868.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
d15-law3wTu* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD G. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Richard G. Williams, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Dec. 14, 1868.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
d15-law3wTu* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS SAMUAL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Louis Samual, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1868.

RUFUS K. MCHARG, Assignee,
d15-law3wTu* No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FELIX A. FINN, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Felix A. Finn, of Pleasant Valley, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1868.

d8-law3wTu ROBT. F. WILKINSON, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS H. MOOK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Thomas H. Mook, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of January, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of December, 1868.

d22-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER HARTHILL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Alexander Harthill, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal, Messenger.
DEC. 22, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM TRIER, EDWARD TRIER and PHILLIP ZELLENKA, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Trier, Edward Trier and Phillip Zellenka, late firm of Trier Brothers & Company, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of January, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 14, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Attorneys.
d15-law3wT*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL TAYLOR, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Michael Taylor, of the town of Fremont, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 10, 1868.

d15-law3wTu GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,850,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal, which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.

JAMES A. RAYNOR,
President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.
Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

FORT HAMILTON, NEW-YORK HARBOR,
Dec. 21, 1868.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, WITH copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, 1868, for supplying

FRESH BEEF

to the troops at this post.

The said beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (neck, shank and kidney, tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered at this post free of cost, in such quantity as may be from time to time required, by us on such days as the commanding officer shall designate, not exceeding four times per week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement, shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Separate proposals in duplicate will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above mentioned, for supplying commissioned officers and their families stationed at this post, or supplied therefrom with such choice fresh beef as they may from time to time require, such as sirloin and porter-house steak, standing ribs or ribs roasts.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the first day of January, 1869, and subject to the approval of the Commanding-General of the Department of the East.

In case of failure or deficiency in quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of five thousand dollars, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 12 M. on Wednesday, Dec. 23, at the office of the Commissary, at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Beef," and addressed "Post Commissary, Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor."

JAMES L. SHERMAN,
First Lieutenant First Art'y, A. C. S.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Bergen until MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing and laying water-pipes, stop-cocks and fire-hydrants in the following streets and avenues of said city, viz.:

In Bergenwood-av., from Newark-av. to and through Bergen-av. to Myrtle-av.; in Palisade-av., from Bergen-av. to and through Communipaw-av. to New-York Bay; in West Grand-st., from Palisade-av. to and through Ocean-st. to Myrtle-av.; in Monticello-av., from Bergen-av. to the Newark plank road; in Washington-av., from Palisade-av. to Monticello-av.; in Bramhall-av., from Bergen-av. to the Jersey City and Bergen Point plank road, embracing the following materials:

About 1,700 linear feet of 24-inch pipe.
About 15,840 linear feet of 16-inch pipe.
About 2,150 linear feet of 12-inch pipe.
About 3,264 linear feet of 10-inch pipe.
About 3,278 linear feet of 8-inch pipe.
About 7,275 linear feet of 6-inch pipe.
About 1,240 linear feet of 4-inch pipe.
1 24-inch stop-cock.
12 16-inch stop-cocks.
1 12-inch stop-cock.
2 10-inch stop-cocks.
3 8-inch stop-cocks.
9 6-inch stop-cocks.
82 hydrants.

Bids are solicited both for cement-lined and cast-iron pipe to the full amount of estimate. Specifications, &c., can be obtained at the office of J. W. SOPER, Engineer for the Board, who will furnish all information required.

E. B. WAKEMAN,
WM. BUMSTED,
M. NATHAN,
JOHN HALLADAY,
Water Commissioners.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of December, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new school-house on the site at present occupied by Grammar School No. 34, on the north side of Broome-st., near Willett-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM H. TRACY,
JAMES H. IRWIN, M. D.,
FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
FREDERICK GERMANN,
JOSEPH H. TOOKER,
Board of Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.
Dated DEC. 16, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, and until 2 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the furniture for Grammar School No. 36, on 9th-st., near Avenue C.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

HIRAM WISNER,
EDWARD MICHLING,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
ARMOUR C. ANDERSON,
HARVEY C. CALKIN,
Board of Trustees Eleventh Ward.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, and until one o'clock P. M. on said day, for the furniture of the new Primary School on East 32d-st., near 3d-av.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

M. A. GEHEGAN,
JNO. STEPHENSON,
Board of Trustees, Twenty-first Ward.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

SCALES.

THE SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY,
NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURE

And have constantly on hand for sale WEIGH LOCK, RAILROAD TRACK, HAY, COAL, CATTLE, WAREHOUSE, and every variety of smaller scales.

No scale before the public possesses the sensitiveness, simplicity, rigidity, accuracy, durability, compactness facility and exactness of adjustment and adaptability to any location which belong to the

SAMPSON COMBINATION.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23
AUSTRALASIAN leaves......WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30
RUSSIA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13
CUBA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20
JAVA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:
Cabin......$130
Second cabin......80
Cabin passage to Paris......145

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE......SATURDAY, Dec. 26
EUROPE......LEMARIE......SATURDAY, Jan. 9
VILLE DE PARIS......SURMONT......SATURDAY, Jan. 23
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE......SATURDAY, Feb. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $155; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

UNITED KINGD'M Dec 26 | IOWA......Jan. 16
EUROPA......Jan. 2 | CALEDONIA......Jan. 23
COLUMBIA......Jan. 9 | BRITANNIA......Jan. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $28; intermediate, $33.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY, Dec. 26
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)......TUESDAY, Dec. 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY, Jan. 2

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

MANHATTAN......2,865 tons......Dec. 23, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA......2,865 tons......Jan. 6.
COLORADO......3,015 tons......Jan. 20.
NEBRASKA......3,392 tons......Jan. 27.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $35, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA......Dec. 24 | SIBERIA......Jan. 7
TARIFA......Dec. 31 | ALEPPO......Jan. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin......$80 Gold.
Steerage......$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP THE QUEEN, GROGAN,
Will leave SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK, AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.
A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.		Second Cabin.	Steerage.
Outside.	Inside.		
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
DEC. 24—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNOR, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.
Steamer leaving Jan. 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Feb. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 31,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 24.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Dec. 31.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 7, 1869.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class sidewheel steamer
ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER,
on SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA.
Carrying the United States mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, J. MCDIARMID, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.
RAPIDAN follows......Jan. 2
BIENVILLE follows......Jan. 9
DE SOTO follows......Jan. 16
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL......VAILL......SATURDAY, Dec. 26
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER......SATURDAY, Jan. 2
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—One of the favorite steamers of this line will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine sid-wheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River.
Freight received until WEDNESDAY, 4 P. M.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND
WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.
Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.
For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after December 1, 1868, the trains will run as follows:
8:30 A. M., from Roosevelt-st. Ferry, Mail and Accommodation, for Sayville and Way Stations.
3:15 P. M., Express for Jamaica, Pearsall's Corners, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east to Sayville except Wellwood.
4:15 P. M., Mail and Accommodation to Islip and all Stations.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation to Jamaica.
TRAINS FOR NEW-YORK.
Leave Islip 6:30 A. M., Mail and Accommodation.
Leave Sayville 7:30 A. M., Express.
Leave Sayville [illegible] P. M., Mail and Accommodation.
TRAINS FROM JAMAICA—[illegible] A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Passengers for Bay Port, Blue Point, Patchogue and Bellport will take 8:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.
ROBT. WHITE, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:15 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson: 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South: 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, and depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER,
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

BRISTOL LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
On and after THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1868, the steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will be withdrawn and the line discontinued until on or about the 1st of April, 1869.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 4 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

A SURE CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE, with or without medicine—Doctress ESTELA, No. 144 West 27th-st., near 7th-av. She never fails. Her $5 French pills are certain.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his Elixir recommended before marriage: consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED —Manhood restored; Dr. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain: circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines, $5: one interview; certain cure.